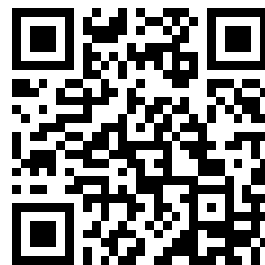

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HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY INDIANA

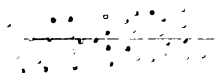
A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress,
Its People and Its Principal Interests

Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

JOHN L. FORKNER

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED



THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

1914

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PREFACE

In presenting this history to the people of Madison county, the editor and publishers do not claim that it is to fill the proverbial "long felt want." They believe, however, that there is always room for a good county history, and no effort has been spared to make this work both as authentic and as comprehensive as possible.

To write of the past; to preserve the historic records of by-gone generations; to cull the good and true of any period of time; to render green again the memories and experiences of former days; to record the achievements and even the errors of our ancestors, is but to perform a common duty to a common humanity.

The division of the subject matter into topics and the arrangement of chapters is, we believe, the best that could be made, and will prove of great convenience to the reader. The chapter on the Bench and Bar was written by Hon. Frank P. Foster, mayor of Anderson, who is well qualified for the task by reason of his long connection with the bar of Madison county. The chapter on the Medical Profession was largely prepared by Dr. Jonas Stewart, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Anderson, and for several years secretary of the Madison County Medical Society. J. A. Van Osdol, general attorney of the Indiana Union Traction Company; Dr. L. E. Alexander, of Pendleton; J. E. Hall and Dr. F. S. Keller, of Alexandria; A. D. Moffett, John Nearom and J. E. Carpenter, of Elwood; also rendered valuable assistance in the collection of data regarding their respective cities and the institutions with which they are connected.

The works consulted in the preparation of this history include the following: Official publications—Reports of the United States Bureau of Ethnology; United States Census reports; Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture; Reports of the Indiana State Geologist, the Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Inspection; Adjutant-General's reports; Bulletins of the Railroad Commission; Session Laws of Indiana, and the records in the various county offices. Miscellaneous publications—Harden's History of Madison County (1874); Kingman's History of Madison County (1880); Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County (1897), by John L. Forkner and Byron H. Dyson; Hardesty's History of Anderson; Dillon's History of Indiana; O. H. Smith's

Early Reminiscences of Indiana; Reports of the Grand Lodges of various fraternal organizations; city directories and the files of the Madison county papers.

The editor and his assistants desire to express their thanks and obligations to Miss Kate Chipman, librarian of the Anderson public library, and her assistants; Miss Henriette L. Scranton, Miss Zada Carr and Miss Margaret Wade, public librarians in Elwood, Alexandria and Pendleton, respectively, and to the various county officers and their deputies for their uniform courtesies and assistance in the collection of information.

Jno. L. Fortner

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History of Madison County

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA OF THE COUNTY—PRINCIPAL WATER-COURSES—GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE—UNDERLYING ROCKS OF THE UPPER SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN PERIODS—PENDLETON SANDSTONE—NIAGARA LIMESTONE—QUARRIES—THE GLACIAL DRIFT—THEORY OF GLACIERS—MORAINES—GRAVEL BEDS—NATURAL GAS—PETROLEUM—THE ALEXANDRIA OIL FIELD—THE PRIMITIVE FORESTS—MINERAL SPRING.

Madison county is situated a little northeast of the center of the state, being bounded on the north by Grant county; on the east by Delaware and Henry; on the south by Hancock, and on the west by Tipton and Hamilton. The fortieth parallel of latitude crosses the county about two and a half miles north of the southern boundary and the eighty-sixth meridian of longitude lies six miles west of the western boundary. The county contains four miles of Range 6, all of Range 7, and five miles of Range 8, east; one mile of Township 17, all of Townships 18, 19, 20 and 21, and five miles of Township 22, north. This gives it a width of fifteen miles from east to west, a length of thirty miles from north to south and an area of 450 square miles.

White river, the most important stream in the county, crosses the eastern boundary about one and a half miles northeast of Chesterfield, follows a general westerly direction and crosses the western boundary not far from the village of Perkinsville. Its length in the county is not far from twenty miles.

Fall creek enters the county from the east, about five miles north of the southeast corner, flows a southwesterly course through the townships of Adams, Fall Creek and Green, and enters Hamilton county near the southwest corner of the last named township. Its principal tributary in Madison county is Lick creek, which rises in Henry county and runs westwardly through the southern part of Madison, emptying into Fall creek near the Hamilton county line. Sly Fork, another tributary, has its source in Union township. After flowing southward for about four miles it turns west and finally discharges its waters into Fall creek some two miles east of Ovid. Prairie creek, a little stream about eight miles in length, flows southwest through Anderson and

Fall Creek townships, deriving its name from the fact that it drains the prairie lying between the cities of Anderson and Pendleton. It empties into Fall creek a short distance above the falls.

Next in importance after Fall creek is Pipe creek, which rises in Delaware county, crosses the eastern boundary of Madison about three miles south of the northeast corner, then flows a southwesterly direction past Alexandria and Frankton and enters Hamilton county about one mile north of Perkinsville. It takes its name from the Indian chief known as "Captain Pipe." Its principal tributaries are Little Pipe, Mud and Lilly creeks. Little Pipe creek has its source in the southern part of Section 28, Township 21, Range 6, in Monroe township. Its course is northwest for its entire length (about four miles), until it empties into the main stream just south of Alexandria. Mud creek, whose name indicates its character, rises in Grant county, follows a general southwesterly course through Van Buren township, past Summitville, touches the southeast corner of Boone township, then turns more toward the south and continues its course through Monroe township, emptying into Pipe creek about a mile west of Alexandria. Lilly creek rises in Boone township and follows a course a little west of south until its waters fall into Pipe creek, about four miles northeast of Frankton. Its total length is about eight miles.

Duck creek rises in Boone township, about two miles from the Grant county line, and flows west into Duck Creek township, where it turns toward the southwest, running past Elwood and entering Tipton county not far from the Hamilton county line. Little Duck creek, about six miles in length, rises in the northern part of Pipe Creek township and flows southwest, uniting with the main stream two miles south of Elwood.

Killbuck creek (sometimes written Kill Buck), so called for a noted chief of the Delaware tribe, rises in Delaware county, enters Madison near the northeast corner of Richland township, then flows southwest until it empties into the White river near the northern limit of the city of Anderson. Little Killbuck begins in Monroe township, unites with the old canal in Section 18, Township 20, Range 8, not far from the old village of Prosperity, and from this point runs south, emptying into the Big Killbuck near the southern line of Richland township.

Mill creek rises in Union township, not far from the source of Sly Fork, but flows in an opposite direction and empties into the White river near Chesterfield. It is only about two miles long.

Stony creek rises in Jackson township, flows southwest past Fishersburg and enters Hamilton county a short distance south of that village. It is about ten miles in length and takes its name from the stones abounding in its bed. The lower portion of its course is through Stony Creek township, which derives its name from the stream.

Indian creek rises near the northeast corner of La Fayette township, flows west and empties into the White river in Jackson township, near the village of Halford.

Sand creek, formerly called Mud branch, rises in the southern part of Stony Creek township, flows southwest across the corner of Green township and enters Hamilton county about a mile south of the Pendleton and Noblesville pike. It is about seven miles long.

Other streams are Winsell's branch, which is about four miles long and empties into Fall creek near Huntsville; Foster's branch, which rises in Jackson township, flows across the northwest corner of Fall Creek township, thence south through Green township and falls into Fall creek three miles below Pendleton; and Green's branch, which empties into the White river near the city of Anderson. Winsell's branch derives its name from Adam Winsell, a blacksmith, who was a member of the first court of Madison county, serving as associate judge from 1823 to 1830, while Judges Wick and Eggleston occupied the bench of the circuit court.

These water-courses provide reasonably good natural drainage for all parts of the county and this natural drainage has been supplemented by a system of ditches which has done much to bring the land under cultivation and render the soil more productive.

That portion of the county lying south of the Big Four railroad, and drained by Fall creek and its tributaries, has an undulating surface, with hills of moderate size along Fall creek and the White river. These elevations generally consist of beds of bowlders and gravel and bear unmistakable evidence of glacial action. This is especially true of a belt ranging from three to four miles in width, extending from the Lick creek valley, three miles southwest of Pendleton, in a northeasterly direction along the south side of the tract called the prairie, crossing the White river near Anderson and following the valley of the Killbuck creek to the Delaware county line. The northern portion of the county is more level and it is in this section that artificial drainage by means of ditches has been resorted to most extensively.

State Geologist Collett, in his report for the year 1884, says: "The greater part of Madison county is covered with a deep deposit of glacial drift, but the few streams which cut through it and reveal the rock in place, indicate that the eastern and northern parts of the county rest on rocks of the Upper Silurian age, but in the southwestern corner, embracing Green, and parts of Fall Creek and Stony Creek townships, the underlying rock is Devonian. The falls of Fall creek, at Pendleton, furnish the boldest and most remarkable outcrop of rock in the county. The ledge forming the cataraet is composed of heavily stratified sandstone of a peculiar structure. It consists entirely of quartz crystals of pretty uniform size and but feebly held together, sometimes by a cement of peroxide of iron, but more frequently by no visible force, and therefore much disposed to crumble; yet it has a wonderful power to resist the action of water. The ledge over which the water falls at Pendleton has scarcely undergone any change since the white man first became acquainted with it, sixty years ago."

Six years before Professor Collett made this report, E. T. Cox, at that time the state geologist, took measurements at Pendleton, concerning which he says: "We have the following section extending from the bed of Fall creek to the top of the drift, all belonging to the Corniferous epoch:

1. Drift with large bowlders of granite and other crystalline rocks strewed over the surface..... 50 feet.
2. Ash colored, rough weathering, cherty, magnesian lime-

- stone, alternating with soft, sandy greenish colored, pyritiferous layers, in all about..... 4 feet.
3. Buff, sandy, magnesian limestone, *Pleurotomaria* and coral bed 4 feet.
4. Heavy bedded and soft, white sandstone, upper part fossiliferous 15 feet."

The Pendleton sandstone may be had in blocks five feet in thickness. When first quarried it is soft, but hardens upon exposure to the atmosphere and "has a good reputation as a building stone, both for beauty and durability." When the Indianapolis Glass Works first started the deposits at Pendleton furnished the sand and proved to be well adapted to the manufacture of glass, but the stone has never been extensively used for that purpose. Geologists seem to differ with regard to the place this sandstone occupies in the geologic scale. Specimens were sent to James Hall, state geologist of New York, who says: "My own convictions are that it is the equivalent of our own Schoharie Grit, being the western prolongation of beds that are generally well developed in Canada West, but making no conspicuous figure in the geology. Several of the fossils are identical with those of our own Schoharie Grit," etc. Dana and other eastern geologists have located the Oriskany sandstone in exactly the position occupied by the Pendleton deposits, and Collett was inclined to the opinion that the sandstone at the falls of Fall creek belongs to that formation.

W. S. Blatchley, who was state geologist for several years in the early part of the present century, appears to have devoted more attention to the geology of Madison county than any of his predecessors. In his report for 1905 he says: "Three geologic periods are represented in the surface rocks of this county—the Niagara limestone of the Silurian, the Pendleton sandstone of the Devonian, and the glacial drift of the Pleistocene."

After a thorough investigation of the subject, Mr. Blatchley reached the conclusion that for limestone the county ranks among the first in the state, both in quantity and quality. The Niagara limestone outcrops at numerous places in the beds of the water-courses. It shows at three points on the south bank of Fall creek in the town of Pendleton—at the lower edge of the town, at the foot of the falls, and on a knoll about two hundred yards below the fall. On Foster's branch, four miles below Pendleton, is an outcrop of Niagara limestone of the hard, gray variety. Collett noticed this outcrop in 1884 and classed the stone as Corniferous. He described it as a "compact, crystalline limestone, which will prove a durable material for foundations, cellar walls, etc." One and a half miles northeast of Ingalls sixty acres on the farm of David V. Miller were found to be underlain with limestone and a stone crushing plant was erected there in 1905 to prepare material for road building. In his report for 1878 Cox mentions a quarry on the farm of William Crim, located on the bank of the White river, about two miles west of the courthouse in Anderson. Upon examining this quarry he found "as many as eleven workable layers of stone, varying from four to twelve inches in thickness."

In the western part of the city of Alexandria is a macadam plant erected for the purpose of utilizing a deposit of some fifteen acres, the stone having all the essential qualities of good road material. Another quarry is that known as Daniel Abbott's, located in Section 33, Township 21, Range 7, near the southeast corner of Pipe Creek township. Other places where the Niagara limestone is quarried are near Frankton, on Pipe creek, and in the vicinity of Pendleton.

Probably no phenomena have proven more perplexing to students of geology than those which brought about the destruction of vast beds of rock and the distribution of their fragmentary remains over large areas of territory far from their original location. For example, the large boulders found all over Indiana, commonly called "nigger-heads," are of a granitoid character, belonging to beds that are nowhere represented in the state, and must have come from some place beyond her borders. Various theories have been advanced to account for these conditions, the most prominent of which, and the one most generally accepted by scientists, is the glacial theory. The glacial epoch, or Pleistocene period of geologic time, sometimes called the "Ice Age," comprises the earliest part of the Quaternary period. During the latter part of the Tertiary period, preceding, there was a gradual lowering of temperature throughout the north temperate zone until the entire surface was covered with large bodies of ice, called glaciers. These glaciers were formed by periodical or intermittent snows. During the period of rest between those falls of snow, that which had already fallen became compacted by pressure until the whole mass was converted into one solid body.

The pressure upon the yielding mass of snow imparted motion to the glacier, which carried with it rocks and other mineral matter. This grinding and equalizing work of the glaciers in time effected a material change in the topography and meteorological conditions of the earth. Not only were mountain peaks worn down and the general leveling of the land brought about, but vast quantities of earth and sand were carried forward by the streams of water formed by the melting ice and flowing beneath the glaciers and deposited in the ocean. In this way the shores of the continent were pushed forward during a period of several centuries and the superficial area of the land was materially increased.

In general, the course of the North American glaciers was toward the south. One of them extended over Canada and the northeastern part of the United States, reaching from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Missouri river on the west, covering the entire basin of the Great Lakes. When the ice melted, the rocks and other debris carried along by the glacier were left to form what is known as the glacial drift, also called till, boulder clay and older diluvium.

The accumulation of earth and stone carried by the glacier was sometimes heaped up along the margin, where it formed a ridge or deposit called a lateral moraine. When two glaciers came together, the deposit formed at the point of conjunction is called a medial moraine; the more level deposit under the body of the glacier is known as the ground moraine, and that at the edge of the glacier is called a terminal

moraine. The valley of the Ohio river was the terminus of the glacier that once covered Madison county and the channel of that stream owes its origin to the melting of the ice and the flow of water which always underlies the bed of a glacier. As the melting process proceeded, the terminal margin withdrew to the north, and wherever there remained undestroyed rock barriers or dams they gave direction to the waters of the terminal moraines. In this way the course of the Wabash river and the two forks of the White river were determined, or modified, centuries before Columbus discovered the New World.

The rate at which the glaciers moved rarely exceeded one foot per day. As it glided along the bowlders at the bottom left marks or scratches on the bed rock, and from these marks or striæ the geologist has been able to determine with reasonable accuracy the course of the glacier, by noting the direction of the striæ.

In some portions of North America the lateral moraines rise to a height of from 500 to 1,000 feet. The terminal moraine in northern Indiana, that marks the southern boundary of the Great Lake basin, contains several mounds that are from 150 to 200 feet in height. In Madison county the drift has been more uniformly deposited, though there are abundant evidences of glacial action. Collett, in the report already alluded to, says:

"The ice age has left distinct foot-prints on the southeastern section of Madison county. A line drawn from near the northeast corner of Richland township to Anderson and continued in the same direction down the valley of Prairie creek by Pendleton to the southern line of the county, will traverse a region of valleys of erosion between hills of washed gravel deposited by currents from beneath the dissolving glacier, while the finer and lighter materials were carried forward to form the clay surface of the counties south. The most distinct remains of a lateral moraine that I have seen anywhere is in the piles of gravel and bowlders that skirt the southeastern side of the glacial river bed which stretches from White river to Fall creek in what is now known as the Prairie. This valley of erosion has an average width of about a mile and is some thirty feet below the general level of the country, while the gravel along the southeast side is piled up from forty to fifty feet high. The valley crosses Fall creek and continues somewhat narrowed to Lick creek near the Hancock county line. At the point of crossing Fall creek bowlders of granite, gneiss and trap rock are profusely distributed over several hundred acres of land."

Southeast of this eroded valley are gravel hills and the soil in that section is usually of a sandy loam. North and west of it the gravel beds are rare and near the northern boundary of the county entirely disappear, though gravel is sometimes found where there is nothing on the surface to indicate its presence. In his report for 1905 the state geologist devotes considerable space to the road building materials of the state and on a map of Madison county shows the deposits of gravel that have been developed. Two of these are in the western part of Duck Creek township; one in the northwestern part of Boone; one near Alexandria, and one two miles farther west, in Monroe township; three in the southeastern part of Pipe Creek; two in the northeastern and

two in the southwestern part of Richland; one near White river, in Jackson township, and another on Pipe creek, four miles farther north; five in Union township; four in Anderson, not far from the city and three farther south; three in Green; five in Fall Creek and five in Adams. The map also shows the location of several gravel beds that at that time had not been opened.

No account of the geology of the county would be complete without some mention of oil and natural gas, both of which have been found within the county limits. Natural gas is described as "a member of the paraffin series (hydrocarbons), a combination of carbon and hydrogen, about 60 per cent as heavy as air and highly inflammable." It is composed chiefly of marsh gas, or methane, the gas fields in Ohio and Indiana having been formed by the decomposition of animal matter, while the Pennsylvania field is composed of decayed vegetation. The decomposition, or chemical change, that generated the gas is believed to have taken place at comparatively low temperatures within the porous rocks of the Lower Silurian formation, the rocks serving as reservoirs for the gas.

Natural gas was probably first used in connection with the Delphic oracles, about 1000 B. C., and it has been used for centuries by the Chinese in the evaporation of salt water. It was first used in the United States in 1821, when a well one and a half inches in diameter and twenty-seven feet deep was drilled near a "gas spring" at Fredonia, New York, and the gas used for lighting the streets. In 1838 its presence was noticed at Findlay, Ohio, and three years later it was found in a well at Charleston, West Virginia. While developing the oil fields of Pennsylvania, in 1860, the gas was used under the boilers instead of coal, but the first systematic use of it as a fuel was at Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1868. On March 14, 1886, the first gas well in Indiana "blew in" at Portland, where it was struck in the Trenton limestone. The second well was opened at Eaton, Delaware county, in September, 1886, and the third was sunk at Kokomo, gas being struck in October of that year.

Little was known of the Trenton limestone prior to 1884, except from the outcrops in Canada and some parts of the United States. In that year gas was struck at Findlay, Ohio, which marked the beginning of an era of prosperity for that city and led to the investigations in Indiana, with the results above mentioned.

In Madison county, the first gas well was sunk on the farm of Samuel Cassell, at Alexandria, early in 1887. On the evening of January 25, 1887, a meeting was held at the courthouse in Anderson for the purpose of organizing a natural gas company. Some work had been done about a week before that time and the names of forty of the representative citizens had been signed to articles of association for a stock company with a capital of \$20,000, the organization of which was completed at the meeting of the 25th. Drilling was soon afterward commenced on a piece of land donated by John Hickey, immediately south of the Midland railroad station and not far from Meridian street, where gas was struck in the Trenton limestone at a depth of 847 feet on the morning of March 31, 1887. This was the second

well in the county and the first at or near the city of Anderson. A further account of the development of the natural gas field of the county will be found in the chapter on Finance and Industries.

The original rock pressure throughout the Indiana gas field was from 300 to 325 pounds to the square inch and the supply appeared to be inexhaustible. This belief was so prevalent that the gas was used in the most wasteful and extravagant manner. In 1893 the Indiana legislature passed an act prohibiting the waste of gas and oil, but it was a case of locking the door after the horse had been stolen. So much had already been wasted that it was evident a few years more would witness the failure of the accumulated supply and that centuries would probably have to elapse before another could be formed in the porous rock, if indeed a new supply could ever be generated by natural processes.

Petroleum, kerosene, or coal oil, is a natural rock oil, composed of hydrocarbons and classed with asphalt and natural gas as a bitumen. It was known to the ancients and during the days of the Roman empire was obtained from Sicily and burned in lamps. The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company was organized in 1854, but it was not until five years later that oil was struck in paying quantities in the western part of the state. Then fortunes were made in a comparatively short time and the excitement became widespread. Prospecting for oil was carried on in various parts of the country, but most of them ended in failure and the few wells yielding oil were poor payers and were soon abandoned. In 1885 the Lima, Ohio, field was developed and in that year the production in the United States was about twenty-two million barrels.

The first successful attempt to develop an oil field in high pressure gas territory was near Alexandria, Madison county, in the spring of 1897. About the beginning of that year the Northern Ohio Oil Company secured a lease upon the farm of Nimrod Carver, about two miles northeast of the city of Alexandria, and on April 20, 1897, the first oil well in the county came in with a flow of eight hundred barrels daily. Oil operators flocked to the new field and high prices were paid for leases upon lands in the vicinity of the Carver farm. Between that time and March 4, 1898, seventy-five wells were drilled in the Alexandria field. Of these, forty yielded both oil and gas, thirty-three proved to be gas wells only, and two were dry. In 1900 the output from this field was about sixty thousand barrels. During the next year a number of new wells were drilled, but most of them were light producers—about thirty barrels each per day. Of ninety-four wells drilled in Monroe township, thirty-nine were dry; one on section 3 produced forty barrels daily at the start, and one on section 7 had an initial flow of one hundred barrels. Two wells on the J. M. Hughes farm in section 10 showed ninety and one hundred and fifty barrels respectively at the beginning, but this yield soon fell off. Of the ten wells drilled in Richland township only four were producers. One started at seventy-five barrels and one on the Fuller farm in section 6 yielded one hundred barrels. At the close of the year the wells on the Hughes and Fuller farms were the only ones in operation. From this time on interest in the Alex-

andria waned and in 1908 operations were practically at a standstill. Only two wells were sunk in that year, both on section 22, in Monroe township, and they yielded but five and ten barrels respectively. The total shipment of oil from the field in 1908 was only one hundred and eight barrels.

When the first white men came to what is now Madison county they found a large part of the surface covered with a heavy growth of timber. The principal varieties of forest trees were yellow and white poplar; white, burr, red and black oak; black and white walnut; wild cherry; white, red and slippery elm; white, blue and black ash; shell-bark and pignut hickory; sycamore; several varieties of maple; honey locust; beech, sassafras and basswood. Some cottonwood grew along the courses of the streams and there were a few minor species, such as hackberry, mulberry, ironwood, buckeye, etc. At that time the soil was of more value for cultivation than the timber, and many trees were cut down and burned that, if they were standing today, would be worth more than the land upon which they grew. Then no thought of a timber famine entered the minds of the pioneers. Far away to the westward stretched the boundless forest and to the frontiersman it seemed, if he gave it a thought, that there would be timber for the use of the people for generations to come. Now, though less than a century has passed, the conservation of American forests is an engrossing subject. Possibly much of the timber might have been saved, but would the people of the present day act differently under the same conditions? Perhaps not.

While making his investigations in Madison county in 1878, State Geologist Cox noticed several "bold, running springs of chalybeate water" at the base of the bluff near what is now Mounds Park, about three miles above Anderson, on the White river. In his report for that year he gives the following analysis of the water from this spring:

"Bold running spring; cold and clear; strong inky taste; bubbles up through sand; no appearance of escaping gases; decidedly alkaline reaction.

Grains in an imperial gallon.

"Insoluble silicates	1.6580
Oxide of iron7287
Lime	8.1610
Alumina	trace
Magnesia	trace
Sulphuric acid	2.7500
Carbonic acid, combined	7.1070
Iodine	trace
Alkalies	trace
Loss and undetermined.....	3.5953

Total in one gallon.....24.0000

"The above constituents are probably combines as follows:

Bicarbonate of lime.....	10.898
Carbonate of protoxide of iron.....	1.177
Sulphate of lime.....	6.672

Insoluble silicates	1.658
Magnesia	trace
Alumina	trace
Alkalies	trace
Iodine	trace
Loss and undetermined.....	3.595
<hr/>	
Total	24.000''

The analysis further disclosed the fact that the amount of gas in an imperial gallon was 13.580 per cent. and the amount of free carbonic acid was 6.473 per cent. Concerning the results of the analysis, Mr. Cox says: "This is a very pure calcic chalybeate water, a fine tonic and alterative, and is admirable for persons laboring under general debility and dyspepsia. The location is all that could be desired for a watering-place and resort."

From the foregoing it may be seen that while Madison county has no peculiar or startling geological formations, it is well supplied with mineral resources in the way of stone and road building materials; that during the era of natural gas and oil it was one of the largest producing counties in the state; that the glacial drift has given to the county a fertile soil; that it has one of the finest mineral springs in central Indiana, and that its streams and ditches afford ample drainage to render the county one of the most productive and healthful in the state.

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—THEORIES CONCERNING THEM—DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES—THEIR DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS—MOUNDS IN MADISON COUNTY—DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRIBES WHEN AMERICA FIRST DISCOVERED—INDIANA TRIBES—THE DELAWARES—THEIR HISTORY AND TRADITION—A DELAWARE PROPHET INSPIRES PONTIAC—NOTED DELAWARE CHIEFTAINS—A LEGEND.

Who were the first human beings to inhabit the continent of North America? The question is more easily asked than answered. When the first white men came they found here a peculiar race of copper colored people, to whom they gave the name of Indians, but after a time it became evident to the student of archaeology that the Indian had his predecessors. These predecessors have been named Mound Builders, on account of the great number of mounds or earthworks they erected, and which constitute the only data from which to write their history. For fully a century the character and fate of the Mound Builders have been discussed by antiquarians and archaeologists, but the problem appears to be no nearer a positive solution than when it first came up for consideration. The American Antiquarian Society was organized in 1812 and some investigations were made during the years immediately following, but the first work of note on American archaeology, entitled "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," compiled by E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis, did not make its appearance until 1847. In that work the authors presented the theory that the Mound Builders belonged to a very old race and that they were distinct from and in no way related to the Indians found here when the continent was discovered by Columbus. Allen Lapham, who wrote on the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," in 1855, also held to the separate race and great age theory.

In fact, such was the hypothesis of most of the early writers on the subject, and some have arranged the period of man in the Mississippi valley into four epochs, viz.: 1. The Mound Builders; 2. The Villagers; 3. The Fishermen; 4. The Indians. This theory, which is somewhat fanciful, presupposes four distinct races or peoples and is not sustained by any existing or known facts. Baldwin, in his valuable work on "Ancient America" (p. 71), says: "They were unquestionably American aborigines and not immigrants from another continent. That appears to me the most reasonable suggestion which assumes that the Mound Builders came originally from Mexico and Central America.

It explains many facts connected with their remains. In the Great Valley their most populous settlements were at the south. Coming from Mexico and Central America, they would begin their settlements on the Gulf coast, and afterward advance gradually up the river to the Ohio valley. It seems evident that they came by this route, and their remains show that their only connection with the coast was at the south. Their settlements did not reach the coast at any other point."

On the other hand, McLean says: "From time immemorial, there has been immigration into Mexico from the North. One type after another has followed. In some cases different branches of the same family have successively followed one another. Before the Christian era the Nahoas immigration from the North made its appearance. They were the founders of the stone works in northern Mexico. Certain eminent scientists have held that the Nahoas belonged to the race that made the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Following this people came the Toltecs, and with them the light begins to dawn upon ancient Mexican migration. They were cultivated and constituted a branch of the Nahoa family. * * * In the light of modern discovery and scientific investigation, we are able to follow the Mound Builders. We first found them in Ohio, engaged in tilling the soil and developing a civilization peculiar to themselves. Driven from their homes, they sought an asylum in the South, and from there they wandered into Mexico, where we begin to learn something more definite concerning them."

Two more diverse theories than those advanced by Baldwin and McLean can hardly be imagined. Of course, it might be that the emigration from Ohio occurred at a very early period of time and that the descendants of the emigrants at a later date found their way back into the United States, as suggested by Baldwin, but such a theory is scarcely tenable. There is not, then, and never has been, a unity of opinion regarding the Mound Builders. While the early writers classed them as a hypothetical people, supposed to have antedated the Indian tribes as inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Mound Builders of these valleys are now regarded "as the ancestors and representatives of the tribes found in the same region by the Spanish, French and English pioneers." Says Brinton:

"The period when the Mound Builders flourished has been differently estimated; but there is a growing tendency to reject the assumption of a very great antiquity. There is no good reason for assigning any of the remains in the Ohio valley an age antecedent to the Christian era, and the final destruction of their towns may well have been but a few generations before the discovery of the continent by Columbus. Faint traditions of this event were still retained by the tribes who occupied the region at the advent of the whites. Indeed, some plausible attempts have been made to identify their descendants with certain existing tribes."

The culture of the Mound Builders was distinctly Indian in character. De Soto and the early French explorers in the southern part of what is now the United States found certain tribes who were mound builders in the early part of the sixteenth century, and the relics found

in many of the mounds differ but slightly from those of known Indian origin. As these facts have been developed the theory that the Mound Builders were the ancestors of the Indians has in recent years come to be generally accepted by archaeologists.

Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, has divided the mounds of the United States into eight districts.

1. The Wisconsin district, which embraces the southern half of Wisconsin, the northern part of Illinois and the northeastern portion of Iowa. In this district the effigy mounds abound—that is, mounds bearing a resemblance in form to some beast or bird. They are supposed to have been copied from the bird or animal that served as a totem for the tribe that erected them, though they may have been objects of veneration or worship. Effigy mounds are also found in some of the other districts, one of the most noted of this class being the “Great Serpent,” of Adams county, Ohio. This mound, which is in the form of a serpent, if straightened out, would be 1,348 feet in length. It is located on a narrow ridge, almost surrounded by three streams of water. The opened jaws measure seventy-five feet across and immediately in front of the mouth is a circular or elliptical inclosure with a heap of stones in the center. The body of the serpent is from thirty to fifty feet wide and about eight feet in height in the highest part.

2. The Upper Mississippi or Illinois district, which includes northern and central Illinois, southeastern Iowa and northeastern Missouri. The mounds of this district are mostly conical tumuli, located on the ridges, uplands, etc.

3. The Ohio district, which embraces Ohio, eastern Indiana and the western portion of West Virginia. The distinguishing feature of this district is the large number of fortifications and altar mounds, though the conical tumuli are also plentiful. One of the largest known mounds of this class is the one at Grave creek, West Virginia, which is 900 feet in circumference and seventy feet high. In the State of Ohio alone about 13,000 mounds have been noted.

4. The New York district, including the central lake region and the western portion of the state, where the enclosing walls or fortifications constitute the leading relics of the Mound Builders.

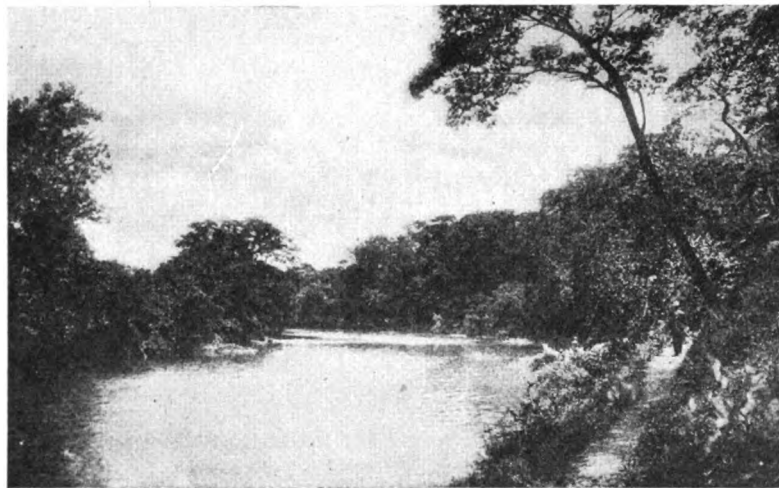
5. The Appalachian district, embracing western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, southwestern Virginia and southeastern Kentucky. In the mounds of this district have been found a large number of stone pipes, bracelets of copper, mica plates and other relics, many of which have not been seen elsewhere, and the district has also furnished a larger number of skeletons than any of the others. Some mounds of the fortification type have likewise been found in this district.

6. This district includes the middle portion of Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky, southern Illinois and the Wabash valley of Indiana. Here the truncated and terraced pyramid mounds are found in greater numbers than in any of the preceding districts. There are also inclosures, ditches and canals, and pottery and stone coffins have been found in several of the mounds that have been explored. Near Cahokia, Illinois, is a truncated pyramid mound 500 by 700 feet at the base and 97 feet in height.

7. The Lower Mississippi district, which includes the southern half of Arkansas, the greater part of Louisiana and the southern part of Mississippi. The mounds of this district display no marked characteristics, being chiefly of the conical type.

8. The Gulf States district, which embraces the southern part of the country east of Mississippi. Here the large flat-topped pyramidal mounds and inclosures or fortifications abound. There are also a number of effigy mounds, the great eagle mound of Georgia being one of the finest specimens of this class in the country.

Concerning the structure and purpose of the mounds, Brinton says: "The mounds or tumuli are of earth, or earth mingled with stones, and are of two general classes, the one with a circular base and conical in shape, the other with a rectangular base and a superstructure in the form of a truncated pyramid. The former are generally found to contain human remains and are therefore held to have been barrows or



WHITE RIVER AT MOUNDS PARK

sepulchral monuments raised over the distinguished dead, or, in some instances serving as the communal place of interment for a gens or clan. The truncated pyramids, with their flat surfaces, were evidently the sites for buildings, such as temples or council houses, which being constructed of perishable material have disappeared."

E. T. Cox, state geologist, in his report for 1878, says: "By far the most unique and well preserved earthworks in this state are on the banks of White river, in Madison county, about three miles from Anderson, the county seat. The principal work in a group of eight is a circular embankment with a deep ditch on the inside. The central area is one hundred and thirty-eight feet in diameter, and contains a mound in the center four feet high and thirty feet in diameter. There is a slight depression between the mound and the ditch. The gateway is

thirty feet wide. Carriages may enter at the gateway and drive around the mound, as the ditch terminates on each side of the gateway. The ditch is sixty feet wide and ten and a half feet deep; the embankment is sixty-three feet wide at the base and nine feet high, and the entire diameter of the circle is three hundred and eighty-four feet.

"When I first visited these works, which go by the name of the 'Mounds,' there were growing upon the embankment a great many large forest trees, from one foot to four feet in diameter. Several large walnut trees have since been cut off; with that exception the work still remains covered with a growth in no respect differing from the adjoining forest, and the embankment and ditch are in as good a state of preservation as when abandoned by the builders."

In the immediate vicinity of this large work are seven smaller ones, four of which are circular in form and two are in the form of links, slightly bent together in the center, while one consists of two embankments about two and a half feet high, with a gateway at each end. The largest of these subordinate works is one of the link-shaped formations, situated 325 feet northwest of the main embankment. It is 181 feet in length, 122 feet across the widest part, and 57 feet across the constricted part. The wall is from one foot to six feet high, with a ditch on the inside, and in the end nearest the large mound is a narrow gateway.

Directly south of this and 475 feet from the large mound is a circle 126 feet in diameter, with a bank about three feet in height and a slight ditch on the inside. Still further south, in the public road, is another circle, the greater part of which has been obliterated by passing vehicles. The second link mound almost touches the large work on the west side. Its greatest length is 106 feet, the bank is only about two feet high and it has no gateway.

A debt of gratitude is due Frederick Bronnenberg, late owner of the grounds upon which these mounds are situate. During the many years he owned the property he kept the ancient earthworks from being obliterated by the plowman's share and guarded with jealous eye the handsome woodlands surrounding them. To have stuck an ax into one of the stately elms or sturdy oaks would have been sacrilege in his estimation. As long as he was the owner of these grounds, they were open to visitors and he took pride in the ownership of this mysterious and interesting place. Many people censured Mr. Bronnenberg because he would not part with the grounds and convey them to persons who wished to purchase the place and convert it into a resort. But it seems that Providence has worked out a better way for their preservation and has given to the people a place for rest, amusement and pleasure that will be more lasting than by private ownership. Since the death of Mr. Bronnenberg, his heirs have transferred the property to the Indiana Union Traction Company, which now conducts the grove as a pleasure resort, but in such a way that the mounds shall be preserved and perpetuated. Around the large work is a strong wire fence, with notices posted at frequent intervals forbidding visitors to walk upon the slope or crest of the embankment. This policy, if continued, will preserve this interesting relic of a bygone race for future generations

to admire and study. At the foot of the bluff is the mineral spring mentioned at the close of the preceding chapter. This spring may have had some influence upon the aborigines in the selection of a location for their earthwork, though Professor Cox, in the same report, notes that

"On the same section of land, but half a mile farther up the river, and on the same side of the stream, there is another cluster of earthworks that are of nearly equal interest; in fact, the principal work is, in some respects, more remarkable than the large circle (previously described). The outline is of irregular shape—constricted on one end and at the sides; at the other end there is a gateway nine feet wide, protected by two small mounds, now about four feet high. The wall is thirty to thirty-five feet wide at the base and about four feet high; ditch eight feet wide. A central line through the longer way is N. 67° E. and 296 feet long; it is 160 feet across at the widest and 150 feet across at the narrowest part—near the middle. With the exception of the two mounds at the gateway, which lie on the cultivated side of a section fence, and have been cut down by the plow, the remainder of this antiquity is in as good state of preservation as when deserted by its original occupants. Large trees are growing over it, and the underbrush is so thick that it was difficult to obtain accurate measurements; in fact, there is hardly a stick of timber amiss over the ruins."

Near this work is a plain circle, 150 feet in diameter, which lies in a cultivated field and is fast being obliterated. Southeast of this circle is an oblong work, similar to the one above described by the state geologist. Its longest diameter is 106 feet and the distance across the other way is forty-eight feet at each end, but somewhat less in the center, or constricted part. The wall is about two feet high and the ditch on the inside is fifteen feet in width. At the southeastern end is a gateway fifteen feet wide. This portion is well preserved, but the western part lies in the open field and the plow has almost leveled the walls. In these works the Mound Builders, whoever they were, or at whatever time they inhabited the land, have left their indelible impress upon Madison county. The architects have gone, but the building remains. Who built it, or for what purpose it was erected, will doubtless remain for generations to come largely a matter of speculation and conjecture.

At the time the Western Hemisphere was first visited by Europeans, the continent of North America was inhabited by several groups or families of Indians, each of which was distinguished by certain characteristics and occupied a well defined territory. In the north were the Eskimo, a people who has never played any conspicuous part in history. South of them and west of the Hudson bay were the Athapascans, scattered over a wide expanse of territory. The Algonquian group occupied a great triangle, roughly bounded by the Atlantic coast on the east, a line drawn from the most northern point of Labrador in a southwesterly direction to the Rocky mountains, and a second line from there to the Pamlico sound, on the coast of North Carolina. South of the Algonquian and east of the Mississippi river was the Muskogean family, including the Creeks, Choctaws, etc. Directly west of this group, across the Mississippi, were the Caddoan tribes. The hardy, restless

Siouan tribes occupied the Missouri valley, and in the southwestern part of what is now the United States was the Shoshonean group. Along the St. Lawrence river and the shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, in the very heart of the Algonquian country, were the brave, warlike Iroquoian tribes, who were probably the most intellectual of all the North American Indians.

Of all these families, the Algonquian was the most numerous, inhabited the largest scope of country, and has been the most important in the history of the nation. This group consisted of several hundred tribes, the most prominent of which were the Miami, Pottawatomi, Delaware, Shawnee, Ojibwa and Ottawa. Among the Iroquois the principal tribes were the Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Mohawk and Cayuga. The Algonquian invasion of Iroquois territory led to a confederacy being formed by these tribes, which became known as the "Five Nations," and which was a powerful factor in most of the early treaties made between the Indians and whites. Subsequently the Tuscaroras, another Iroquoian tribe, were taken into the arrangement and the confederacy then took the name of the "Six Nations."



THE BIG MOUND AT MOUNDS PARK

(Courtesy, Herland Publishing Co.)

When the first white settlements were made in Indiana, the region now comprising the state was inhabited by at least seven different tribes of Indians. The Pottawatomies occupied the entire northern part of the state; the Miamis, or Twightwees, as they were sometimes called, dwelt along the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers; along the Wabash were the Weas, their principal village being near the present city of Lafayette; east of the Wabash and north of the Ohio lay the country of the Piankeshaws, extending eastward to what is now Lawrence county and northward to Vigo; the Wyandots occupied the present counties of Harrison, Crawford, Spencer, Perry, Dubois and Orange; east of them were the Shawnees, their country extending eastward into Ohio and northward to Rush and Fayette counties, while between the districts inhabited by the Shawnees and the Miamis were the Delawares, who occupied the present county of Madison.

The Miamis were at one time the most powerful tribe in the West and when the French traders first visited the lake region were in com-

plete control. They had been moving eastward, when they were met and driven back by the Iroquois, after which they settled in Ohio. One of their leading chiefs, Little Turtle, once said: "My forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Wabash, and from there to Chicago over Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries within which the prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen."

At some time in the distant past—the exact date is not certain—the Miamis, with their kindred tribes, because of their great power and influence, the wide extent of their domain and their aggressiveness, were known as the "Miami Confederacy." About the middle of the eighteenth century this confederacy numbered about 1,200 warriors, though, according to tribal traditions, it was able to muster at an earlier period a much more formidable force.

Of the Indian tribes above mentioned, the Pottawatomies were probably the strongest at the time the white man began coming into the state, the Shawnees were unquestionably the fiercest and most warlike, and the Delawares claimed to be the oldest. According to their traditions they once possessed all the western portion of North America, when they were known as the Lenni Lenape, which in their language means "men." As they traveled eastward they were met by the Iroquois, with whom they formed an alliance. The combination of these two powerful tribes enabled them to overcome all the smaller and weaker tribes east of the Mississippi, and in time they laid claim to all the territory between the Great River and the Atlantic coast. This vast region they divided, the Delawares taking the country lying between the Hudson and Potomac rivers and the Iroquois assuming dominion over the remainder. It was from the Delawares that William Penn purchased the province of Pennsylvania. A recent writer on this subject says: "In the early days of their known history, especially after their loss of power and caste, the oft-repeated remembrance of their former high position among the numerous tribes occupying the lake region, was a source of proud satisfaction. The relation connecting them with the period of their prosperity was regarded as a golden epoch in their tribal history. It was then that the bravery of their warriors, the wisdom of their counsellors and the brilliancy of their warlike exploits gave them a prestige worthy to be recounted, in after years, among the traditions of their fathers. Then they were allied with the Iroquois, and retained their ancient character for prowess and enterprise. To recall these was pleasant. When, however, the Five Nations confederated at Onondaga, and were no longer engaged in petty quarrels among themselves, the former pleasant relations ceased, and the over-confident Delawares were made to feel the effect of the concentrated power and consequent arrogance of their ancient allies. The concentrated energies of the Five Nations, thirsting for prominence among the North American tribes, soon set them about acquiring and maintaining the supremacy. To do this, aggressions were the order and ultimate conquest the end of the movements thus directed. So the Delawares lost their native independence in the rise of Iroquois power and became

a subordinate nation, denied the enjoyment of their ancient rights and territory."

A Delaware tradition says that the Iroquois "made them women" through deceit by inducing them to accept a subordinate position in order to keep peace with the whites. The event was brought about by what is known in history as the "walking purchase," whereby they were ousted from a half a million acres of their lands in the forks of the Delaware, above Easton, Pennsylvania. The Delawares protested and the Iroquois compelled them to retire to the Susquehanna river. This was the beginning of their downfall. The Delawares were always at peace with the whites until the French and Indian war, when some of them took up arms against the English settlers. At the conclusion of that contest some of the tribe went to Ohio, where they found a refuge among the Shawnees. The white men continued to encroach upon the Indian lands and in 1768 the Delawares were given permission to settle among the Miamis and Piankeshaws, between the White and Ohio rivers, in Indiana. The main body of the tribe established themselves on the Whitewater river, where they tried to rekindle the national council fire under the head chief, Tedpachxit, but in vain. The glory of the once proud tribe had departed.

The Delawares were divided into three subtribes or clans—the Unami, or Turtle; the Unalachtu, or Turkey; and the Minsi, or Wolf, the animals having been the emblematic totems of the separate divisions bearing their names. The Minsi became corrupted into Munsee, sometimes called the "Christian Indians." After the treaty of 1768, they founded the village of Gnadenhutten, on the Muskingum river.

There is one incident in connection with the history of the Delaware Indians that has never been sufficiently emphasized by historians, and that is the fact that the celebrated Pontiac received his inspiration for his great conspiracy through the preaching of a Delaware prophet. Heckewelder, who was a missionary among the Delawares for fifty years, says: "In the year 1762 there was a famous preacher of the Delaware nation, who resided at Cayahaga, near Lake Erie, and traveled about the country among the Indians endeavoring to persuade them that he had been appointed by the Great Spirit to instruct them in those things that were agreeable to him, and point out them the offenses by which they had drawn his displeasure on themselves, and the means by which they might recover his favour for the future. He had drawn, as he pretended, by the direction of the Great Spirit, a kind of map on a piece of deerskin, somewhat dressed like parchment, which he called 'The Great Book or Writing.' This, he said, he had been ordered to show to the Indians, that they might see the situation in which the Mannitto had originally placed them, the misery which they had brought upon themselves by neglecting their duty, and the only way that was now left to regain what they had lost. This map he held up before him while preaching, frequently pointing to particular marks and spots upon it, and giving explanations as he went along."

The map or chart was about fifteen inches square, in the center of which was drawn a square about eight inches on each side, representing the "heavenly regions," or place designed by the Great Spirit for Indian

habitation in a future life. At the lower right hand corner of this square was an opening or avenue, which he declared to be in possession of the white men, through the shortcomings of the Indians, while another opening, at the upper corner was for the Indians, but was beset by many dangers and obstacles, an evil spirit guarding the entrance, etc. Outside of the square represented a country given to the tribe, in which they had the privilege to hunt, fish and dwell during this life. The inner square, he declared, had been lost through neglect and disobedience; by not making sufficient sacrifices to the Great Spirit; by looking with favor upon a people of a different color and allowing them to occupy part of the hunting grounds, etc. In order to regain that which had been lost, he advised that the tribe must desist from drunkenness, wars among people of their own color and polygamy; give up the medicine song and the customs they had adopted since the coming of the white people.

"Then," he would exclaim with great fervor and enthusiasm, "will the Great Spirit give success to our arms; then he will give us strength to conquer our enemies, to drive them from our hunting grounds, and to recover the passage to the heavenly regions which they have taken from us."

In order to impress his teaching upon his tribesmen, and to refresh the memory, he advised every family to have a copy of the map or Great Book, which he offered to make for them for one buckskin or two doeskins. "In some of those maps," says Heckewelder, "the figure of a deer or turkey, or both, was placed in the heavenly regions, and also in the dreary region of the evil spirit. The former, however, appeared fat and plump, while the latter seemed to have nothing but skin and bones."

The sermons and exhortations of the prophet produced a religious ferment, which soon spread to other tribes, but without concrete effect until the master mind of Pontiac, the celebrated Ottawa chief, who had commanded some of his people at the defeat of General Braddock in 1755, conceived the idea of taking advantage of the spirit of unrest and forming a confederation of all the tribes. The story of Pontiac's war is familiar to every reader of American history, but it may not be generally known that the preaching of the Delaware prophet prepared the minds of the red men to receive his suggestions, if not to furnish Pontiac himself with the idea of a general uprising for the expulsion of the hated palefaces.

Among the great men of the Delawares at various periods in their history, the names of Tamenend, Tedpachxit, Koguethagechton, Hopocan, Buckongahelas, Captain Killbuck, Kikthawenund and James Nanticoke deserve more than passing mention.

Tamenend, one of the chieftains while the tribe occupied the country in the vicinity of Philadelphia, is considered by many as the foremost man of the Delaware nation at any period. He was a statesman as well as a warrior, distinguished in public life for his talents and patriotism, and in private life for his virtues. His tribesmen claimed that he was favored by the Great Spirit. Many of his contemporary white friends held him in high esteem and the first day of May was marked in their calendars as "The Festival of Tamenend." That day was

given over to festivities and the society of Saint Tammany was named in his honor.

Tedpachxit has already been mentioned as the head chief who in 1768 endeavored to rehabilitate his tribe with some of its former greatness. Little has been written concerning him, but what has been written shows that he was "wise in counsel, brave in battle, and always alert to promote the welfare of his people."

Koguethagechton, whose English name was Captain White Eyes, was the head chief of the Turtle branch of the Delawares at the beginning of the Revolution and resided in Ohio. Upon the death of Neta-watwees, in 1776, he became the chief sachem of the Delaware nation. In this capacity he favored the maintenance of missions among his people and a neutral policy while the colonists were engaged in their struggle for independence. This policy was opposed by some of the younger chiefs and warriors, but the old sachem maintained his position and in the council at Pittsburgh boldly defied some of the Seneca chiefs who were anxious to bring about an alliance between the British and the Delawares. White Eyes died at Philadelphia in 1780, and is said to have been over 100 years of age.

Hopocan, which, according to Heckewelder, means "a tobacco pipe," was generally called Captain Pipe. In his younger days he was one of those who opposed the peace policy of Captain White Eyes and was inclined to favor the British cause during the Revolution. When the commandant of the British post at Detroit ordered the expulsion of the Moravian missionaries, Captain Pipe and his followers joined the Half-King to aid in enforcing the order. In a grand council at Detroit the missionaries established their innocence and Pipe was man enough to acknowledge his error in persecuting them. After this he took very little part in public affairs. His death occurred about 1818.

Buckongahelas rose from the ranks, so to speak, to be the head war chief of the Delawares. Heckewelder mentions him as having been at Tuscarawas as early as 1762, and nineteen years after that he visited the Christian Indians in Ohio. He is described as "fearless, frank and magnanimous," and refused to obey the orders of Captain Pipe when the latter directed that none of the Indians who had been under the instruction of the Moravian missionaries should be permitted to leave the territory. He was a friend to the British when they treated him to his liking, but after General Wayne's great victory in 1794 he renounced all allegiance to the English and became the steadfast friend of the United States. He died in 1804 and Dawson says that when on his deathbed he advised his people to desert the cause of the British and rely on the friendship of the United States government.

Captain Killbuck, whose Indian name was Kelelamand, or the Big Cat, was the son of a chief of the same name. He accepted the office of chief during the minority of the regular heir to the position. Through the intrigues of Captain Pipe he was forced to abandon the council house and place himself under the protection of the white men near Pittsburgh. Subsequently he proved to be a faithful friend to those who shielded him and rendered them every service in his power. This so incensed his Indian enemies that they ordered him to be shot on

sight. The latter years of his life were passed under the protection of the Christian Indians, and it is said he never wandered far from home for fear his enemies would meet and kill him. He died in January, 1811. A creek in Madison county still bears his name.

Kikthawenund (Captain Anderson) was one of the best known and most influential chiefs of the Delawares in Indiana. His village stood where the city of Anderson is now located, and which bears the old chieftain's English name. His home was at the foot of the hill, not far from where Norton's brewery now stands. One account says his residence was a two-story, double cabin, one side of which was occupied by him and his family and the other by his son. Chief Anderson was always friendly to the whites. When Tecumseh visited him for the purpose of securing him and his tribe as allies of the British in the War of 1812, the old Delaware firmly refused to take any part against his white friends and continued the staunch friend of the Americans. Doubtless one reason for his attitude in this regard was the marriage of his daughter, Oneahye, or Dancing Feather, to Charles Stanley, one of the pioneer settlers. When the Delawares departed in the fall of 1821, for their new home beyond the Mississippi, Oneahye remained behind with her white husband. There are various accounts concerning the death of Kikthawenund. One tradition says he died before the exodus of 1821 and was buried in the burial ground of his tribe. Another says he met his death when the pony he was riding plunged over a high bluff on the White river, a short distance above Anderson. Still another is to the effect that he, with a few followers, removed to Ohio and died there. There is also a legend that twenty years after his departure for the far West he returned to visit his daughter, was stricken with fever and died on the third day after his arrival in the town of Anderson. The same story states that fifty years later, when excavating for the Anderson hotel, on North Meridian street, the bones of the old chief were unearthed, but were reburied under the foundations of the building. He was active in the negotiations that led to the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818 and was one of its signers.

James Nanticoke was also one of the signers of the treaty of St. Mary's. His village was situated not far from Anderson and bore the name of "Our town," which was conferred upon it by Nanticoke's squaw, who is said to have been "a very beautiful woman and at one time maintained the relation of 'chiefess' to her tribe."

Peekeetelemund (Thomas Adams) was a chief of some prominence among the Delawares and had a village at some point on the White river, but its exact location is now uncertain.

Another Delaware chief and warrior was Captain John Green, who was part French. He is described as a man of superior intelligence, tall and weighing about 240 pounds. He was fond of wearing his war emblems and displaying them on every occasion. His wigwam stood near what is now the west end of Tenth street, in the city of Anderson, and Green's branch, which winds through the western part of the city, bears his name. When the first white men came to Madison county they could discern near Green's wigwam traces of the pathway where prisoners, brought before him for trial, were made to run the gauntlet.

There is a fairly well authenticated account to the effect that Captain Green was an idolater. He had a large slab of wood fashioned to represent a human face, which was elevated to a height of some twelve or fifteen feet above the ground upon a tree, and to this image he paid his devotions. Judge John Davis managed to secure possession of this idol and for a time kept it in one of the rooms of the old courthouse. Some one, probably proceeding upon the theory that the "last thief is the best owner," extracted it from its hiding place and its ultimate fate is not known. Some suppose that this image was destroyed by fire among other relics kept in the old courthouse, which was burned Dec. 10, 1880.

Miss Nellie Lovett, daughter of John W. Lovett, of Anderson, now Mrs. Earle Reeves, of Chicago, some years ago wrote a beautiful story, or legend, of Chief Anderson, in which she told of the finding of his skeleton under the Anderson Hotel. The legend closes with the following, which is certainly pretty, if it is not true:

"It is said that on the night of the 21st day of September, 1891, the seventieth anniversary of the exodus of the Delaware, just as the clock in the tower of the courthouse struck the hour of midnight, the ghostly form of an Indian, clad in the full habiliments of a Delaware chieftain, might have been seen standing erect on the highest crest of the unfinished building (the Anderson Hotel), with folded arms, looking towards the east, just as the chieftain had stood on the morning of his departure, seventy years before. It remained thus for a moment and faded out in a cloud of mist."

CHAPTER III

THE PERIOD OF PREPARATION

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA—CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN—FRENCH POSTS IN THE INTERIOR—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ENGLISH IN POSSESSION OF INDIANA—THE REVOLUTION—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—CAMPAIGNS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE—TREATY OF GREENVILLE—INDIANA TERRITORY ORGANIZED—INDIAN TREATIES—TENSKWATAWA AND TECUMSEH—BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—WAR OF 1812—BURNING OF THE DELAWARE VILLAGES ON THE WHITE RIVER—INDIANA ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—TREATY OF ST. MARY'S—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Although Madison county, as a separate political division, was not called into existence until 1823, the events leading up to its establishment had their beginning more than a century and a half prior to that time. It is therefore pertinent to notice the work of the early explorers, particularly those who visited Indiana. Soon after the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, three European nations were busy in their attempts to establish claims to territory in the New World. Spain first laid claim to the peninsula of Florida, whence expeditions were sent into the interior; the English based their claims to the discoveries made by the Cabots, farther northward along the Atlantic coast; and the French claimed Canada through the expeditions of Jacques Cartier in 1534-35.

Spain planted a colony in Florida in 1565; the French settled Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the English colony at Jamestown, Virginia, was established in 1607, and Quebec was founded by the French in 1608. The French then extended their settlements up the St. Lawrence river and along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and Jesuit missionaries and fur traders pushed on farther west, into the heart of the Indian country. A mission was established near Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1660, by Father Mesnard. In that year Father Claude Allouez made his first pilgrimage into the interior. Two years later he returned to Quebec, where he urged that permanent missions be established among the Indians and that colonies of French immigrants accompany the missions. Upon his second journey into the western wilds he was accompanied by the missionaries, Claude Dablon and James Marquette.

In 1671 Father Marquette founded the Huron mission at Point St. Ignace, and the next year the country south of the mission was visited by Allouez and Dablon. In their explorations they visited the Indian

tribes living near the head of Lake Michigan and are supposed to have touched that portion of Indiana lying north of the Kankakee river. They were probably the first white men to set foot upon Indiana soil, though some writers maintain that Robert Cavalier, *Sieur de la Salle*, crossed the northern part of the state on the occasion of his first expedition to the Mississippi river in 1669.

In 1673 Marquette and Joliet crossed over from Mackinaw to the Mississippi river, which they descended until they came to an Indian village called Akamsea, near the mouth of the Arkansas river, when they returned to Canada. In 1679 Fort Miami was built at the mouth of the St. Joseph river of Lake Michigan (then called the river Miamis) by La Salle, who about three years later succeeded in descending the Mississippi to its mouth, where on April 9, 1682, he claimed all the territory drained by the great river and its tributaries for France, giving to it the name of Louisiana, in honor of the French king. This claim included the present state of Indiana.

Spain claimed the interior of the continent on account of the discoveries of Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto, the English laid claim to the same region on account of the royal grants of land "extending westward to the South Sea," but the French ignored the claims of both nations and began the work of building a line of posts through the Mississippi valley to connect their Canadian settlements with those near the mouth of the great river. There is a vague account of a French trading post having been established in 1672 where the city of Fort Wayne now stands. This may be true, but is probably an error, as the old maps of 1684 show no posts within the present limits of Indiana. In July, 1701, Cadillac founded the post of Detroit and the next year *Sieur Juchereau* and the missionary *Mermet* made an attempt to establish a post near the mouth of the Ohio river. Some writers say this post was located upon the site now occupied by the city of Vincennes. Dillon, in his "History of Indiana," says: "It is probable that before the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, *Ouiatenon* and Vincennes. These posts had, it is believed, been often visited by traders before the year 1700."

Ouiatenon was located on the Wabash river, eighteen miles below the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, not far from the present city of Lafayette. Says Smith: "The best record is that this was the first post established in what is now Indiana by the French." He fixes the date of its establishment as 1720 and says that no effort was made to plant a colony there.

The conflicting claims of the English and French culminated in what is known in history as the French and Indian war. In 1759 Quebec was taken by the British forces and the following year the French governor of Canada surrendered all the posts in the interior. Soon afterward Major Rogers, an English officer, took possession of Detroit and sent detachments to the post at the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers (Fort Wayne), and to *Ouiatenon*. By the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, all that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river was ceded to Great Britain and Indiana became subject to English domination.

In April, 1763, a great council of Indians was held near Detroit, at which the wily Ottawa chief, Pontiac, "as high priest and keeper of the faith," revealed to his fellow chiefs the will of the Great Master of Life, as expounded by the Delaware prophet, and called upon them to unite with him in a grand movement for the recovery of their hunting grounds and the preservation of their national life. Along the Atlantic coast the white man was in undisputed control, but the Ohio valley and the region about the Great Lakes were still in the hands of the Indians. Between these two sections the Allegheny mountains formed a natural boundary and behind this barrier Pontiac determined to assert the red man's supremacy. The recent defeat of the French taught him that he could expect nothing from them in the way of assistance, but, relying upon and encouraged by the loyalty of his own race, when informed that the British were coming to take possession of the posts surrendered by the French, he sent back the defiant message: "I stand in the way."

Pontiac's war ended as all such contests usually do, when an inferior race opposes the onward march of a superior one, and the subjection of the Indians was rendered complete by Colonel Bouquet's march into the interior of Ohio, forcing the natives to enter into treaties to keep the peace. Pontiac's warriors captured the posts at Fort Wayne and Ouiatenon, but the post at Vincennes, which had not yet been turned over to the English, but was still occupied by a French garrison under command of St. Ange, was not molested. This post was turned over by St. Ange on October 10, 1765, to Captain Sterling, who immediately issued a proclamation, prepared by General Gage, formally taking possession of the territory ceded by the Paris treaty.

From that time until the opening of the Revolution, the English established few posts in their new possessions, though those at Fort Miami (Wayne), Ouiatenon and Vincennes were strengthened and at the beginning of the Revolutionary war were occupied by small garrisons, the British depending largely upon their Indian allies to prevent the colonists from encroaching upon their lands in the Ohio valley.

In December, 1777, General George Rogers Clark appeared before the Virginia legislature with a plan to capture the English posts in the northwest—Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes, especially. Governor Patrick Henry approved Clark's plan and the legislature appropriated £1,200 to defray the expenses of the campaign. Early in the spring of 1778 four companies of infantry, commanded by Captains Joseph Bowman, Leonard Helm, John Montgomery and William Harrod, rendezvoused at Corn island, in the Ohio river opposite Louisville. On June 24, 1778, the forward movement was begun, the little army drifting down the river to Fort Massac, where the boats were concealed and the march overland toward Kaskaskia was commenced. Kaskaskia was captured without resistance on July 4th and Clark sent Captain Bowman to reduce the post at Cahokia, near the present city of East St. Louis, which was successfully accomplished.

While at Kaskaskia, Clark learned that Father Gibault, a French priest, was favorable to the American cause and sent for him to enlist his aid in the capture of Vincennes. Father Gibault admitted his loyalty

to the American side, but on account of his calling suggested that Dr. Lafonte, whom he knew to be both capable and reliable, could conduct the negotiations for the surrender of the post better than himself, though he promised to direct the affair, provided it could be done without exposing himself. Accordingly, Dr. Lafonte explained to the people of Vincennes that they could break the yoke of British domination by taking the oath of allegiance to the colonies, which they cheerfully did, and Captain Helm was sent to take command of the post.

In October, 1778, the Virginia assembly passed an act providing that all the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia "who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the northwestern side of the River Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois county," etc. But before the provisions of this act could be applied to the newly conquered territory, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant-governor of Detroit, with thirty regulars, fifty volunteers and four hundred Indians started down the Wabash to reinforce the posts. On December 15, 1778, he took possession of the fort at Vincennes, the American garrison at that time consisting of Captain Helm and one man, who refused to surrender until promised the honors of war. The French citizens were disarmed and a large force of hostile Indians began to gather near the fort.

Clark was now in a perilous position. His force was weaker than when he set out on his expedition and part of his forces must be used to garrison the posts already captured. It was the dead of winter, supplies were scarce and there were no roads over which he could move against Vincennes. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, when he learned late in January, 1779, that Hamilton had weakened his garrison by sending Indians against the frontier settlements, he determined to attack the post. Hamilton's object was to collect a large body of Indians and as soon as spring opened drive out the Americans, hence promptness on the part of Clark was imperative. He therefore hurried forward, overcoming all obstacles, his men frequently wading through creeks and swamps where the water came up to their waists, and on the morning of February 18, 1779, was close enough to hear the sunrise gun at the fort. Three days more were passed in the swamps, but at daybreak on the 21st his little army was ferried across the Wabash in two canoes. Soon after that a hunter from the fort was captured and from him Clark learned that Hamilton had but about eighty men in the fort. He then prepared and sent to the village the following proclamation:

"To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:—

"Gentlemen: Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses:—and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being

well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets. For every one I find in arms on my arrival, I shall treat him as an enemy."

The allusion to Hamilton as "the hair-buyer general" has reference to that officer's attempt to incite the Indians to greater cruelty by placing a price upon American scalps. Clark says that he had various ideas on the supposed results of his letter, or proclamation. He watched the messenger enter the village and saw that his arrival there created some stir, but was unable to learn the effects of his communication. A short time before sunset he marched his men out into view. In his report of his movements on this occasion he says: "In leaving the covert that we were in, we marched and countermarched in such a manner that we appeared numerous." Clark had about a dozen stands of colors, which were now fastened to long poles and carried so that they could be seen above the ridge behind which his "handful of men" were performing their maneuvers, thus creating the impression that he had several regiments of troops. To add to this impression, the several horses, that had been captured from duck-hunters near the village, were ridden by the officers in all directions, apparently carrying orders from the commanding general to his subordinates. These evolutions were kept up until dark, when Clark moved out and took a position in the rear of the town. Lieutenant Bayley, with fourteen men, was ordered to open fire on the fort. One man in the garrison was killed in the first volley. Some of the citizens came out and joined the besiegers and the fort was surrounded. The siege was kept up until about nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th, when Clark demanded a surrender, with all stores, etc., and sent the following message to Hamilton: "If I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your possession—for, by heavens! if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you."

To this message Hamilton replied that he was "not to be awed into doing anything unworthy of a British soldier," and the firing on the fort was renewed. Most of Clark's men were unerring marksmen and their bullets found their way through the cracks with deadly effect. Some of the soldiers begged permission to storm the fort, but Clark felt that it was much safer to continue his present tactics of harassing the enemy until he was ready to surrender. After a short time a flag of truce was displayed and the British officer asked for an armistice of three days. He also invited Clark to come into the fort for a parley, but the American general was "too old a bird to be caught with chaff" and sent word back that he would meet Hamilton at the church, about eighty yards from the fort. The British officer, accompanied by Captain Helm, who was a captive, came out to the church and pressed his request for a truce of three days. Fearing the return of some of Hamilton's Indians, Clark denied the request and informed Hamilton that the only terms he could offer was "Surrender at discretion." The fort, with all its stores and munitions of war, was then turned over to the Americans and a few days later a detachment sent out by Clark captured about \$50,000 worth of goods coming down the Wabash to the fort.

Through the conquest of the northwest by General Clark, what is now Indiana became subject to the colony of Virginia and a tide of emigration followed. On January 2, 1781, the general assembly of Virginia passed a resolution to the effect that, on certain conditions, the colony would cede to Congress its claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio river. But the Revolutionary war was then in progress and Congress took no action on the subject. On January 20, 1783, an armistice was agreed upon and proclaimed by Congress on the 11th of the following April. The treaty of Paris was concluded on September 3, 1783, and ten days later Congress agreed to accept the cession tendered by the Virginia legislature more than two years before. On December 20, 1783, the assembly of Virginia passed a resolution authorizing their delegates in Congress to convey to the United States the "title and claim of Virginia to the lands northwest of the river Ohio." The cession was made on March 1, 1784, and the present State of Indiana thereby became territory of the United States.

On May 20, 1785, Congress passed "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in western territory," and on June 15, 1785, a proclamation was issued forbidding settlements northwest of the Ohio until the lands were surveyed. This ordinance and proclamation conveyed to the Indians the idea that their lands were to be taken for white settlers and they grew restless. By treaties in 1768, between the British colonial officials on one side and the chiefs of the Five Nations and Cherokee on the other, the Ohio and Kanawha rivers were designated as the boundary between the Indians and the whites, the former relinquishing all claims to their lands along the Atlantic coast and in the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys, and were confirmed in their possession of the country lying west of the Allegheny mountains. The Indians claimed that the acts of Congress relating to the territory northwest of the Ohio were in violation of the treaties of 1768—which was true—but during the Revolution most of the tribes in that region had acted in accord with the British, and the new government of the United States repudiated the treaties made by the British provincial authorities. Late in the summer of 1786 some of the tribes grew so threatening in their demonstrations that Clark marched against the Indians on the Wabash and Logan against the Shawnees on the Big Miami river, and in October a garrison was established at Vincennes.

On July 13, 1787, Congress passed an act or ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," and on October 5th General Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress as governor of the Northwest Territory. Again the Indians showed signs of becoming troublesome and on January 9, 1789, General St. Clair made a treaty of peace with some of the leading tribes at Fort Harmar, on the Muskingum river. Among the Delaware chiefs that signed this treaty was Captain Pipe, either the one who afterward lived in Madison county or an immediate ancestor. This treaty was not kept by the Indians and in the fall of 1791 St. Clair organized an expedition against the tribes in northwestern Ohio and about the headwaters of the Wabash. On November 4, 1791, St. Clair's army was defeated and almost annihilated by the Indians under command of the

Miami chief Meshekunnoghquoh, or Little Turtle. Soon after his defeat, St. Clair resigned his commission as major-general and Anthony Wayne was appointed to succeed him. Wayne spent the time from the spring of 1792 to August, 1793, in recruiting and equipping an army for a campaign into the Indian country. In the meantime the government appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indians. Councils were held at various places with the chiefs of the dissatisfied tribes, but nothing was accomplished.

In the spring of 1794 Wayne took the field against the hostile tribes and on the 20th of August won a decisive victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers. On September 17, 1794, he halted his army at the site of the deserted Miami village, at the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, and the next day selected a location for "Fort Wayne," which was completed on the 22d of October. From this point he sent messengers to the Indian chiefs, inviting them to visit Fort Greenville for the purpose of entering into a new treaty. The season was so far advanced, however, that nothing was done until the following summer. The greater part of the months of June and July, 1795, were spent in holding councils with the various tribes and on August 3, 1795, was concluded the treaty of Greenville, one of the most important Indian treaties in the history of Indiana and Ohio. That treaty was signed by eighty-nine chiefs, distributed among the several tribes as follows: 24 Pottawatomies, 16 Delawares, 10 Wyandots, 9 Shawnees, 11 Chippewas, 3 Miamis, 7 Ottawas, 3 Eel Rivers, 3 Weas and 3 Kaskaskias. Among the Delawares who signed was Kikthawenund, or Anderson, after whom the city of Anderson was named, and one of the Miami chiefs was Little Turtle, who had so signally defeated General St. Clair nearly four years before. Some of the chiefs also represented the Kickapoos and Piankeshaws, so that the treaty bound practically all the Indians in Ohio and Indiana to terms of peace.

By the Greenville treaty the United States was granted several small tracts of land for military stations, two of which—Fort Wayne and Vincennes—were in Indiana. The United States government was further given the right to build or open roads through the Indian country, one of which ran from Fort Wayne to the Wabash river and down that stream to the Ohio. For these concessions the United States gave the Indians goods to the value of \$20,000 and an annuity of \$9,500, in goods, forever. This annuity was to be distributed among the tribes in the following manner: The Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas and Chippewas, \$1,000 each; the Kickapoos, Weas, Piankeshaws, Eel Rivers and Kaskaskias, \$500 each. The United States further agreed to relinquish claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, ceded by Great Britain in the treaty of 1783.

By an act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into three territories—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—and on the 13th of the same month General William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of the Territory of Indiana. At the same

time John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed territorial secretary.

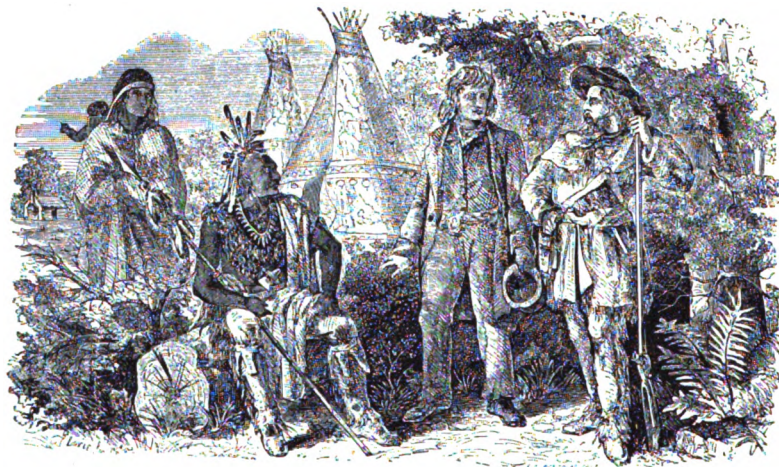
Although the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, agreed to allow the Indians to remain in peaceable possession of their lands north of the Ohio, before a decade had passed the white man began to look with longing eyes at the rich valleys and prairies of Indiana and pressure was brought to bear upon the government to negotiate a treaty whereby these lands could be acquired and opened to settlement. Accordingly, a general council of Indians was called to meet at Fort Wayne on June 7, 1803. The most important acts of the council were the recognition of the right of the Delawares to certain lands lying between the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, the defining of the post boundaries at Vincennes, and the cession of the post tract to the United States by the Delawares. General Harrison was present at the council and made the necessary preliminary arrangements for the treaty afterward held at Vincennes on August 18, 1804, by which the Delawares "for the considerations hereinafter mentioned relinquish to the United States forever, all their right and title to the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio."

The most northern point of the tract ceded by this treaty is not far from French Lick. For the cession the tribe was to receive an annuity of \$300 for ten years "to be appropriated exclusively to the purpose of ameliorating their condition and promoting their civilization." To accomplish these ends it was agreed that "suitable persons shall be employed at the expense of the United States to teach them to make fences, cultivate the earth, and such of the domestic arts as are adapted to their situation; and a further sum of \$300 shall be appropriated annually for five years to this object."

The Piankeshaws claimed the land and refused to recognize the title of the Delawares to the region thus ceded. General Harrison met the Piankeshaw chiefs at Vincennes on August 27, 1804, and concluded a treaty by which the tribe relinquished title to the tract for an additional annuity of \$200 for five years.

Another treaty was concluded at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on August 21, 1805, between General Harrison and the chiefs of several tribes, in which "The Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers and Weas explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the 18th of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares, about thirty-seven years ago." At the same time the Eel River and Wea tribes agreed to "cede and relinquish to the United States forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the northeast corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary line, running from a point opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement on the Ohio river." The lands thus ceded include the present counties of Jefferson, Ripley, Jennings, Jackson, Scott, Washington and Orange, and small portions of some of the adjoining counties.

About this time some of the Indian chiefs began to see, in the policy of making treaties of cession, the loss of the lands guaranteed to the red men by the treaty of Greenville. They had been accustomed to look upon Little Turtle as one of their wisest men, a leader whose opinions were entitled to respect, but when he bowed to the inevitable and joined in disposing of the lands of his people he was branded as "an Indian with a white man's heart and a traitor to his race." In November, 1805, a prophet arose among the Shawnees in the person of Lalawethika, then about thirty years of age. He went into a trance, saw the spirit world, and came back with a message from the Master of Life to "let fire-water alone, abandon the white man's customs," etc. After his vision he changed his name to Tenskwatawa (sometimes written Elskwatawa), which in the Shawnee tongue means "The Open Door." This name was selected because he claimed that he was to open the way by



INDIANS AND PIONEERS

which the Indians were to regain the lands of which they had been dispossessed and the power they had lost. He took up his headquarters at Greenville, but the Miamis were jealous of his influence and in order to lessen his power among the braves of that tribe some of the chiefs declared him to be an imposter. Says Mooney:

"By some means he had learned that an eclipse of the sun was to take place in the summer of 1806. As the time drew near, he called about him the scoffers and boldly announced that on a certain day he would prove to them his supernatural authority by causing the sun to become dark. When the day and hour arrived and the earth at mid-day was enveloped in the gloom of twilight, Tenskwatawa, standing in the midst of the terrified Indians, pointed to the sky and cried: 'Did I not speak the truth? See, the sun is dark!'"

Tenskwatawa then went a step farther in his claims to supernatural power and asserted that he was a reincarnation of Manabozho, the

great "first doer" of the Algonquians. He opposed the intermarriage of Indian squaws with white men and accused the Christian Indians of witchcraft. The Delaware chief, Tatebockoshe, through whose influence the treaty of 1804 had been brought about, was tomahawked as a wizard on the accusation of the prophet, and the Indian missionary known as "Joshua" was burned at the stake near the present town of Yorktown, Delaware county, only a few miles east of Anderson. His followers increased, but it soon became apparent that something more than prophecy and a display of supernatural ability was necessary to restore the Indians to their birthright.

As Pontiac had taken advantage of the preaching of the Delaware prophet, more than forty years before, to organize a conspiracy, Tecumseh (the Shooting Star), a brother of the prophet, now came forward as a temporal leader and began the work of cementing the tribes into a confederacy to resist the further encroachment of the white man. Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa were sons of Pukeesheno, who was killed at the battle of the Kanawha, in 1774, when the prophet was an infant.

In the spring of 1801 a mission had been established among the Delawares in what is now Madison county. This was broken up by Tenskwatawa about 1806 or early in 1807 and some of the Delawares espoused the cause of the Shawnee chieftain. A great many Indians from the lakes came to visit the prophet and his brother in the spring of 1808. The peaceable Delawares and the Miamis protested against this incursion and to avoid an open rupture with these tribes the two brothers removed their headquarters to the Wabash river, just below the mouth of the Tippecanoe, where they established a village known as "Prophet's town."

Tecumseh then notified General Harrison that he and his followers would never consent to the occupation of the Indian lands by white men until all the tribes should agree, instead of the few who claimed to own the lands. Having served this notice upon the governor of the Indiana Territory, he began his active propaganda, visiting the chiefs and head men of the tribes to secure their coöperation and arouse them to action. Some two years were spent in this work, and in the meantime a treaty was concluded at Fort Wayne on September 30, 1809, whereby two large tracts of land in Indiana were ceded to the United States. The first embraced practically all of the present counties of Fayette, Wayne and Randolph, and the second included approximately the counties of Monroe, Lawrence, Green, Sullivan, Owen, Clay and Vigo. This treaty so incensed the Shawnees and their allies that they commenced a series of raids upon the frontier settlements. To protect the settlers, General Harrison, in the summer of 1811, went up the Wabash to the site of Terre Haute, where he built a fort.

He then went to Prophet's town, but before arriving at the village he was met by a delegation and arrangements were made for a "talk" the next day. That was on November 6, 1811. That night Harrison's army encamped on a piece of high ground not far from the village. Harrison distrusted the members of the delegation, so that night he placed a strong guard about the camp and ordered his men to sleep on

their arms. Events proved that his suspicions were well founded. A little while before the break of day on the morning of the seventh, the Indians, led by Tenskwatawa in person, made their attack, intending to surprise the camp. The precautions taken by Harrison now demonstrated his wisdom. His camp fires were extinguished and his men fought on the defensive until it was light enough to see clearly, when they charged, utterly routing the Indians. Amid the din of battle the voice of the prophet could be heard haranguing his warriors, telling them that through his supernatural power the bullets of the white men would be rendered harmless and that they would win the victory. In this action, known as the battle of Tippecanoe, the whites lost sixty killed and one hundred wounded. The loss of the Indians was much greater. Harrison then burned Prophet's town and returned to Vincennes.

Tecumseh was in Tennessee at the time the battle occurred. Upon his return it is said he called the prophet a fool, took him by the long hair and shook him until his teeth rattled, and declared that he ought to be killed for thwarting their plans. Not long after this Tecumseh went to Canada, joined the British army, in which he was made a brigadier-general, and fell at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

In December, 1811, a memorial was sent to Congress by the people of Indiana, asking for admission into the Union as a state, but before any action was taken on the memorial the War of 1812 broke out, which completely engrossed the attention of the national administration for the next three years. In this conflict some of the tribes in the interior acted in accord with the British and brought the war into Indiana. Late in the year 1812 Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, with about six hundred mounted men, was sent against the hostile Miamis on the Mississinewa river. On the morning of December 17, 1812, Colonel Campbell surprised an Indian town, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis, killed eight warriors and took forty-two prisoners. Before daybreak the next morning, while Campbell and his officers were in council, his camp was attacked by a large party of Indians, but after an action of over an hour the assailants fled, leaving fifteen dead upon the field, many more having been probably carried away. The whites lost eight killed and forty-two wounded. Campbell then sent two messages to the Delawares living on the White river, who had previously been requested to abandon their towns there and remove to Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at having killed some of their tribe and urged them to go to the Indian settlement on the Auglaize river in Ohio. Not long after that they went to Ohio, accompanied by a small number of friendly Miamis, and placed themselves under the protection of the United States.

In June, 1813, Governor Posey received information that some hostile Indians were lurking about the abandoned Delaware villages on the White river and ordered Colonel Joseph Bartholomew to proceed at once to those villages and punish any Indians found there. Bartholomew, with 137 mounted men—parts of three companies of rangers commanded by Captains James Bigger, Williamson Dunn and C. Peyton, and a small detachment of militia under Major Depauw

—left Valonia on June 11, 1813, and four days later reached the upper Delaware town on the White river to find the principal part of it had been burned before their arrival. In the four houses that were left standing was a considerable quantity of corn. Three or four miles down the river Bartholomew found another village that had been burned, and twelve miles below the first town visited was another village still standing. Here a number of horses were captured, a large quantity of corn was destroyed and the village laid waste. The surrounding country was then scoured in search of Indians, but only a few were discovered. In the attempt to surround and capture them, one Indian was killed. One of Captain Peyton's men was thrown from his horse and while dismounted was shot in the hip by an Indian lurking in ambush and severely wounded. The expedition then returned to Valonia, arriving there on the 21st of June.

On December 14, 1815, a second memorial was addressed to Congress by the inhabitants of Indiana Territory, praying for admission into the Union. This time their efforts were crowned with success and a bill providing for the admission of the state was approved by President Madison on April 19, 1816. At that time there were but thirteen organized counties in Indiana and the greater part of the land, including Madison county, was still in the hands of the Indians. In the fall of 1818 Jonathan Jennings, Benjamin Parke and Lewis Cass were appointed commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate a treaty with the Delawares for their lands in Indiana. The treaty was concluded at St. Mary's, October 3, 1818, when the tribe relinquished all claim and title to the lands, with the understanding that possession was not to be given for three years, at the end of which time they were to remove to a new home to be provided for them by the United States on the west side of the Mississippi river. The United States further agreed to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of \$4,000, and to furnish and support a blacksmith for the benefit of the tribe.

Three days later (October 6, 1818), the treaty was ratified by the Miamis, making it valid, and on September 20, 1821, the Delawares turned their faces toward the setting sun and set out for their new home beyond the great Father of Waters. The white man was now in full possession. In the century that has elapsed since the burning of the Delaware villages on the White river, great changes have come to the beautiful valley. The scream of the factory whistle is heard instead of the howl of the wolf or the war-whoop of the savage; the smoke of the council fire has been displaced by the smoke that rolls from the chimneys of great industrial establishments; the schoolhouse has taken the place of the tepee; the trail through the forest has been broadened into a highway, over which civilized man skims along in his automobile at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour; along these highways are stretched telephone and telegraph lines that bear testimony to the century's progress, and coaches, almost palatial in their magnificence, propelled by steam or electricity traverse the land where once the red man roamed in all his freedom.

The seat of government of the Territory of Indiana was established at Vincennes when the territory was organized in 1800 and remained there until 1813. On March 11, 1813, the territorial legislature passed

an act providing that "from and after the first day of May next, the seat of government of this territory shall be located at Corydon, Harrison county." There the capital remained until after the admission of the state in 1816. By the act of January 11, 1820, the legislature appointed ten commissioners to "select and locate a tract of land, not exceeding four sections, for a permanent capital." The commissioners entered at once upon their duties and after visiting several proposed locations selected the one on the White river, where the city of Indianapolis now stands. There is a current rumor that the little village of Strawtown, Hamilton county, only a short distance west of the Madison county line, came within one vote of being the choice of the commission. Had that site been selected, Madison county would have been several miles nearer to the capital city. The selection of the Indianapolis site was confirmed by the legislature on January 6, 1821, but the seat of government was not removed from Corydon until January 10, 1825.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

FIRST SETTLERS IN MADISON COUNTY—SKETCHES OF PROMINENT PIONEERS—FRONTIER LIFE AND CUSTOMS—THE LOG CABIN—FURNITURE—“SWAPPING WORK”—LOG ROLLINGS—HARVESTING—HOMESPUN CLOTHING—MADISON COUNTY ORGANIZED—PROVISIONS OF THE ORGANIC ACT—COUNTY SEAT DIFFICULTIES—ANDERSON FINALLY SELECTED—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE THREE COURTHOUSES—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PRESENT COURTHOUSE—THE FOUR JAILS—CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

When it became known that the Delaware Indians had ceded their lands in Indiana to the United States by the treaty of St. Mary's, October 3, 1818, emigrants from the older states began coming into the "New Purchase" for the purpose of securing lands and establishing homes. Although the treaty gave the Indians the privilege of remaining upon the ceded lands for three years, before the expiration of that period a number of white men had located in what is now Madison county, the majority of them coming from Virginia and Kentucky.

The first actual settler in the county, of whom anything authentic can be learned, was an Irishman named John Rogers, who came from North Carolina and on December 29, 1818, less than two months after the conclusion of the treaty, located on a tract about a mile and a half east of the present town of Pendleton. The lands had not yet been surveyed, but Mr. Rogers set to work clearing his land and preparing for a crop the following season. When the survey was made by the government, he did not like the tract he was on and removed a short distance southeast, where he entered a farm and lived until 1838, when he sold out to Abraham Vernon and went to Iowa.

Among those who located in the county in 1819 were Frederick Bronnenberg and Adam Winsell, both of whom were afterward prominently identified with public affairs. Frederick Bronnenberg was a German, who first settled on a piece of land about three and a half miles east of Anderson, on the south side of the White river. A year or so later he removed to the north side of that stream, where he remained for one year, when he recrossed the river and entered a tract of land about a mile west of the present town of Chesterfield. There he continued to reside until his death in 1853. Mr. Bronnenberg was one of the most energetic and progressive of Madison county's pioneers. He built a sawmill, gristmill and woolen factory, all of which were destroyed by fire some five or six years before his death. He was a member of the first grand jury after the county was organized.

Adam Winsell was a blacksmith by trade. When he came to the county in 1819, he located on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 18, range 7, about a mile and a half east of Pendleton, where he established what was probably the first blacksmith shop in the county. He did not enter the land for more than ten years after settling upon it, but told the other settlers as they came in that he had done so, later explaining that he did not want to "run the risk of having it entered from under him." When the county was organized in 1823, he was made one of the first associate judges and held the office for seven years. As a blacksmith he made the irons and fastened them upon the men who murdered the two Indians in 1824, remarking as he did the work that he would put them on so firmly that "no corpus could get them off without his consent." In 1837 he sold his farm to Joseph Weeks and went to Iowa. He has been described as a man of boundless good nature, never cross to his family, and a much better man than many of those who make higher pretensions. In a sketch of Judge Winsell, written by Joseph B. Lewis and published in the *Anderson Herald* of September 22, 1881, the writer says: "He always obtained religion at camp meeting, just after the harvest times, and continued in good standing in the church until the shooting matches began in the fall, when he would get drunk, and, as a necessary consequence, be expelled from the church and remain outside until camp meeting time came around the next year. It is due to truth, if not to the dignity of history, to say that the Judge was a good shot and a boon companion of the boys at these shooting matches."

In 1820, as the time for the departure of the Indians drew nearer, quite a number of white men came into the county, most of them settling in what is now Fall Creek township. Among them were eight men who formed a colony in Clarke county, Ohio, and came to Indiana in search of lands. They were Elias Hollingsworth, Thomas and William McCartney, Manly Richards, William Curtis, Israel Cox, Saul Shaul and Moses Corwin. All except the last named were married and after selecting their lands they returned to Ohio for their families, making the journey back to Indiana with one wagon, drawn by an ox team, and four pack horses. From Dayton, Ohio, to Newcastle, Indiana, they had a public highway, but from the latter place they guided their course by a compass, which one of their number was fortunate enough to possess, blazing their way through the forest to mark out a route for use on future occasions. Upon arriving at their destination they found that two men named Stanfield and Burras had settled upon the prairie north of where Pendleton now stands. A little later in the year Thomas and James Scott and Thomas M. Pendleton, with some twelve or fifteen others, settled in the same locality.

Another pioneer of 1820 was Amasa Makepeace, who came from Massachusetts and settled where the town of Chesterfield is now located. Not long after settling there he built a mill, and in 1825 his son, Allen, opened a store. The latter was at one time considered the wealthiest man in Madison county and at the time of his death, in 1872, was the owner of nearly two thousand acres of land. Another son, Alford, was for years a prominent business man of Anderson. He died in 1873.

Amasa Makepeace was a member of the county board which ordered the erection of the first jail in 1829.

William Marshall also came to the county in 1820, built a double log house on the west side of the White river, opposite the present city of Anderson, and established a trading post. His stock consisted chiefly of goods adapted to the Indian trade, such as cheap articles of jewelry, showy blankets, etc. Little is known of Mr. Marshall, but it is probable his trading post was discontinued when the Indians left the country. Benjamin Fisher and his family settled near the present village of Fishersburg in 1820. He was killed by Indians while felling a tree near Strawtown, Hamilton county, and his widow afterward married a man named Freel. His son, Charles Fisher, who was but one year old when the family came to Madison county, was the first merchant in Fishersburg. In this year there also came Zenas Beckwith, who settled on the White river, near Anderson; Eli Harrison and William Stogdon (or Stockton), near Anderson; and a few others in various parts of the county.

On March 4, 1821, John Berry came with his family from Clark county, Indiana, and established his domicile where the city of Anderson now stands. When the county was organized he donated a considerable portion of his land (Kingman says sixty acres) for county seat purposes. He was the first postmaster at Anderson, but after several years residence there went to Huntington, Indiana, where he died in 1835. His son, Nineveh Berry, was born in Clark county, April 20, 1804, and was therefore nearly seventeen years of age when the family removed to Anderson. His whole life was passed in his native state and just before his death, which occurred on August 17, 1883, it was claimed that he was the oldest native born Hoosier living. He served for eight years as county recorder; four years as treasurer; was a soldier in the Mexican war; enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war, but after a year's service in the commissary department failing health compelled him to retire from the army. In 1833 he married Hannah Pugh, who came with her parents to Madison county from Ohio in 1826, when she was eleven years old. She died on June 11, 1875.

During the years 1821 and 1822 William Williams, Palmer Patrick, Thomas and William Silver, Adam Winchell, the Richmond family and a few others settled in Fall Creek township; Jacob Hiday, Samuel Holliday, who was one of the first associate judges of the county, and some others in Green; the Kinser and Dewey families, Daniel Wise, George Cunningham, Robert Blair, David, William and John Montgomery, in Jackson; William Diltz, David Croan, Daniel Noland, William Woods, John Martin, Joseph Carpenter and a few others in Union; Jonathan Davis, Abel Jenney, William Nelson, Andrew Young and his three sons—William, Christopher and Isaac—and a number of others in the vicinity of Anderson. A more complete account of the local settlements will be found in the chapters on Township History.

PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS

The young people of the present generation can hardly understand or appreciate the toil and hardships of these pioneers who boldly

marched into the wilderness, robbed it of its terrors, and paved the way for the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization. One of the first necessities of the frontier settler was to provide a shelter for himself and family. This shelter was nearly always a log cabin, rarely more than sixteen by twenty feet in size, and usually consisting of but one room, which was living room, dining room, bed room and kitchen. Where several settlers came into a new country at the same time, one cabin would be built, in which all would live together until others could be erected. Money was scarce on the frontier and hired labor was practically unknown. To overcome this condition the settlers in a neighborhood would "swap" work by helping each other to do things that one man could not well do by himself. Hence, when a settler wanted to build a cabin, he would cut his logs, drag them to the site, and then call upon his neighbors to assist in placing them in position. When the company was assembled four men skilled in the use of the ax were selected to "carry up the corners." These men took their places at the four corners of the cabin and as the logs were pushed up to them on poles or "skids," would shape a "saddle" upon the top of each and then cut a notch in the under side of the next to fit upon the saddle. The man who could "carry up a corner," keeping the walls fairly plumb by his eye alone, was considered an artist.

The "house-raising" was an event of social as well as industrial importance. While the men were engaged in raising the cabin, the "women folks" would get together and prepare dinner, each one bringing from her own store such articles of food as she thought the others might not be able to supply. If the weather was warm enough, the dinner would be served out of doors upon an improvised table under the shade of the trees; but if too cold for that, it would be served in the cabin of the nearest settler. And that dinner! While it boasted no terrapin nor canvas-back duck, it was made up of wholesome, nutritious food, with appetite as the chief sauce, and was always accompanied by jest and good-natured badinage.

The roof of the cabin was made of oak clapboards, split or rived with an instrument called a frow, and were generally three or four feet long. Nails and hardware of all kinds were scarce and not infrequently the cabin would be finished without a single piece of iron being used in its construction. The clapboards would be held in place by poles running lengthwise of the roof and fastened to the logs at either end with wooden pins; the door would be made of boards fastened to the battens with wooden pins, provided with wooden hinges and a wooden latch, which could be lifted from the outside by pulling a string. At night the string was drawn inside and the door was locked. This custom gave rise to the expression "The latch-string is always out," signifying a welcome whenever the visitor might choose to call.

Oftentimes the cabin had no floor except "mother earth." At others a puncheon floor was provided. The puncheons were slabs of timber, split as nearly the same thickness as possible, and after the floor was laid the surface would be smoothed with an adz. Lumber was scarce and hard to obtain. In many frontier settlements the first boards were made with a whip-saw. By this method of manufacturing lumber the

log, generally hewed on two sides with a broad-ax, would be placed upon a scaffold high enough for a man to stand upright under it. The upper surface of the log was marked with lines showing the thickness of the boards. One man would stand upon the top of the log to guide the saw and another would stand below to pull the saw down, giving it the cutting stroke. This was a slow and tedious process, but it was the one in use until some enterprising settler would build a sawmill in the neighborhood.

At the time a cabin was raised no openings were left for doors and windows, these being sawed out after the walls were up. An opening would also be made at one end for a fireplace, which was usually wide enough to take in sticks of wood four or five feet in length. If stone was convenient, a stone chimney would be built outside the cabin, but in a



PIONEER CABIN

majority of instances the chimney would be constructed of sticks and clay. The meals for the household were cooked at the fireplace, a long-handled skillet, with an iron lid, and an iron kettle being the principal cooking utensils. The former was used for frying meats and baking bread and the latter in the preparation of the "boiled dinner."

Matches were practically unknown and the fire in the fireplace was not permitted to become extinguished. If such an unfortunate event should happen one of the family would be sent to the nearest neighbor's for a burning brand or a shovelful of coals to replenish the supply. On fall and winter evenings the light thrown out by the open fire was often the only light in the cabin. In warm weather, when a fire would be uncomfortable, light was supplied by partially filling a shallow dish with lard or bear's grease, in which was immersed a loosely-twisted strip of cotton cloth, one end of which was allowed to project beyond the edge of the dish. The projecting end was then lighted and, while this rude lamp emitted both smoke and the odor of burning grease, it afforded

light enough for the housewife to attend to her duties. Later came the tallow candle, which was considered the acme of perfection in artificial lighting. These candles were made in moulds of tin, usually consisting of six or eight tubes soldered together. Through the center of each tube would be drawn a cotton wick, then molten tallow would be poured in until the moulds were filled, when the whole would be set in a cool place for the tallow to harden, after which the candles were withdrawn and kept in a cool place until wanted for use.

To transport real furniture for many miles through the woods to a frontier settlement was out of the question, so the pioneer supplied his cabin with furniture of his own make. A few clapboards, smoothed with a draw-knife and supported on pins driven into the walls, served as a place to keep the dishes. Sometimes this primitive "china closet" would be covered by a curtain of cotton cloth, though the curtain in many cases was lacking. Tables were formed by nailing or pinning clapboards or whipsawed boards to battens and the table top thus formed would be supported on trestles. When not in use, the top could be stood on edge against the wall and the trestles stacked in one corner, in order to make more room. Chairs were a luxury that few could afford. To provide a substitute benches or stools were made of puncheons, supported on pins driven into holes bored with a large auger. These holes were bored at an angle that would permit the legs to flare outward, thus giving the bench or stool greater stability.

After the "house-raising" came the "house-warming." In every neighborhood there was at least one fiddler, as the pioneer violinist was called, whose services would be called into requisition upon the completion of the cabin, and the neighbors would gather to dedicate the new dwelling with a dance. The waltz and the two-step were unknown, but their places were well supplied with the minuet and the old Virginia reel, or even the "break-down," in which main strength and physical endurance took the place of the "poetry of motion."

Other instances where "swapping" work was customary were in the log-rollings and at harvest time. When a settler undertook to clear a piece of ground for cultivation, he felled the trees and cut or burned the logs into such lengths that they could be handled, after which he invited his neighbors to aid him in piling them in heaps suitable for burning. These log-rollings were tests of physical strength. The men were divided into pairs, according to their muscular ability, and each pair provided with a piece of tough wood called a "hand-spike." The two strongest men were selected to "make daylight"—that is, to place their hand-spike under one end of the log and raise it high enough for the others to get their spikes in position. When all was ready they came up together, and woe to the unfortunate individual who allowed his fingers "to take mud" by his inability to lift his share of the load, for the laugh would be on him for the balance of the day, unless he could redeem himself by causing his partner "to take mud."

In early days the wheat in harvest time was cut with the old-fashioned reaping hook, a crooked steel knife, with a serrated edge and a handle at one end. As more land was brought under cultivation and the number of acres sown to wheat each year increased, progress

demanding a better method of harvesting the grain and the cradle was invented. This implement consisted of four fingers of tough wood, bent to conform to the curvature of the scythe, over which they were mounted on a light framework. A good cradler could cut from four to five acres a day. It was no unusual sight to see a half dozen or more cradlers in a field, each followed by a boy with a rake to bunch the wheat into sheaves and a man to bind them. These were followed by a shocking party, which stacked the sheaves in shocks. When one man's grain was harvested the party would move on to the next ripest field until the wheat of the entire neighborhood was taken care of and made ready for the flail, which was the primitive threshing machine.

At the log-rollings and harvesting bees a little whisky was always provided for the men, yet it was an uncommon thing for anyone to drink enough to become intoxicated. On these occasions the women would assist in preparing the meals for the log-rollers or harvest hands, and, as in the case of a house-warming, the frolic would frequently wind up with a dance. After awhile the flail gave way to the old "ground-hog" threshing machine, which separated the grain from the straw, but did not clean it from the chaff. Then the fanning mill was invented and many a boy who wanted to spend an afternoon along some stream fishing for "shiners" has been compelled to turn the crank of the fanning mill, furnishing the motive power while his father fed the wheat and chaff into the machine.

Game was plentiful when the first settlers came, and as nearly every pioneer was an expert in the use of the rifle the forest was depended upon to furnish the family a supply of meat. It is related of Caleb Williams, a son of William Williams, who was one of the early settlers in Fall Creek township, that he stood in one place and killed fifty-one squirrels as they were preying upon his corn-field, missing his fifty-second shot. But in the early days there was much larger game than squirrels, and roast venison, or a feast of bear meat, was frequently to be found upon the settler's table.

Clothing was usually of the homespun variety. The man who wore "store clothes" was regarded much as the people of the present generation regard a multimillionaire. Nearly every settler kept a few sheep, and in every neighborhood there were one or more sets of hand cards—a sort of brush with short wire teeth, all bent slightly in one direction—which were used for converting the wool into rolls. Then the rolls were spun into yarn on the old-fashioned spinning wheel, which was turned with a stick having a small knob at one end, the housewife walking back and forth as the rapidly revolving spindle made the roll into woollen thread. An industrious spinner could "do her six cuts" a day, but how many of the young women who graduated in the state's high schools in 1913 know what "six cuts" means? After the yarn was spun it was colored with indigo or the bark of some tree—most frequently the walnut—and then woven into flannel, jeans or linsey on the old hand loom.

Flax was raised by almost every settler. When the plant was ripe it was pulled up by the roots and spread out to dry, or "rot," and when the straw was made brittle by this process the flax was ready for

the "break," an implement which broke the straw into short pieces. Next, to separate the straw from the bark or fiber, the flax was thrown over the rounded end of a board set upright and beaten with the "scutching knife," a piece of hard wood with moderately sharp edges. Pieces of straw too small to be caught by the scutching process were removed by the "hackle," which was made by sharpening a number of nails or pieces of wire of equal length and driving them closely through a board. Combing the flax through the hackle also split the fiber into fine threads and thus made it ready for the spinning wheel. Flax was



INTERIOR PIONEER CABIN

generally spun on a small wheel operated by foot power. After the linen was woven, it was spread out upon a grass plot to bleach, after which it was used for table cloths, sheets for the bed and numerous articles of clothing.

But times have changed. The log cabin has given way to the modern residence and the tallow candle to the electric light. Meals are no longer prepared upon the hearth, where the cook was compelled to wear a deep bonnet to shield her face from the fierce heat of the blazing fire. The reaping hook and the cradle have been supplanted by the twine

binder, and where the weary farmer once toiled with his flail to thrash his few bushels of wheat is now heard the hum of the steam thresher, which daily turns out hundreds of bushels ready for the market. The great packing companies, with their refrigerating cars, supply the denizens of the cities with fresh meats. The spinning wheel and the hand loom are looked upon as relics of a primitive civilization and now everybody wears "store clothes." Yes, great progress has been made since the first white men came to Madison county, but are the people any happier or more unselfish than the pioneers who "swapped" work while they brought the wilderness under subjection?

By the latter part of the summer of 1822 there were a sufficient number of inhabitants within the county to arouse an interest in the question of a separate county organization. Meetings were held in the various settlements, at which the subject was discussed, and through these meetings was developed a sentiment almost unanimous in favor of a county organization. Accordingly, when the legislature assembled at Corydon on December 2, 1822, the following bill was introduced early in the session, and after passing both houses was approved by Governor William Hendricks on January 4, 1823:

THE ORGANIC ACT

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first day of July next, all that tract of land which is included within the following boundaries shall constitute and form a new county, to be known and designated by the name of the county of Madison, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Henry, thence north with the line of the same and to the township line dividing 20 and 21 north; thence west to the northeast corner of Section 5, in Township 20 north, Range 6 east; thence south twenty miles; thence west to the northeast corner of the county of Marion; thence south to the northwest corner of Shelby county; thence east with the line of Shelby, until the same intersects Rush county; thence north with Rush county to the northwest corner of the same; thence east to the place of beginning.

"Section 2. The said new county of Madison shall, from and after the first day of July next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions, which to separate and independent counties, do or may properly belong or appertain.

"Section 3. Abijah Bayless, of Harrison county; William Williams, of Jackson county; Jesse Reddick, of Bartholomew county; Rollin C. Dewey, of Lawrence county, and James Dill, of Dearborn county, are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeably to an act entitled 'An act for fixing the sets of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The Commissioners above named shall meet at the house of William McCartney, in the said new county of Madison, on the first Monday in September next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Marion county to notify the said Commissioners, either in person or by written notification of their appointment, on or before the fifteenth

day of August next, and the said Sheriff of Marion county shall be allowed therefor by the County Commissioners of the county of Madison such compensation as by them shall be deemed just and reasonable, to be paid out of the county treasury of the county of Madison in the same manner other allowances are paid.

"Section 4. The circuit and other courts of the county of Madison shall meet and be holden at the house of William McCartney, until suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat of said county; and so soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations are provided at the county seat of said county they shall adjourn thereto: after which time, all the courts of said county shall be held at the seat of justice thereof; provided, however, that the circuit court of said county shall have authority to remove from the house of said William McCartney to any more suitable place in said county previous to the completion of the public buildings if they should deem the same expedient.

"Section 5. The agent who shall be appointed for said county, to superintend the sales of lots at the county seat of said county or receive donations for said county, shall receive ten per cent of the proceeds of such sale and donations, which he shall pay over to such person or persons, as by law may be authorized to receive the same, for the use of a county library for said county, which he shall pay over at such time or times and manner as shall be directed by law.

"Section 6. The Board of County Commissioners of said county shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon."

There were two other sections, Section 7 providing for the "organization, conduct and support of a county library, as provided by the act organizing Dubois county, approved January 23, 1818," and Section 8, which attached the new county of Madison to the Fifth judicial circuit of the state.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, the county was formally organized on Monday, November 10, 1823, by John Roberts, sheriff of Marion county, who had been appointed for that purpose by the legislature. The organization was effected at the house of William McCartney, a log dwelling of two rooms, which stood upon the site afterward occupied by the Universalist church in the town of Pendleton. Commissions were presented by Samuel Holliday and Adam Winsell, as associate judges; Moses Cox, as clerk, and Samuel Cory, as sheriff. These commissions set forth that the holders thereof had been regularly appointed by William Hendricks, governor of the state, and each bore the indorsement of Sheriff Roberts, certifying that the person to whom it was issued had taken the prescribed oath of office and the oath against dueling. After the commissions had been received the sheriff of Marion county made proclamation that "the Madison circuit court is now open, according to law." An account of the proceedings of this first court will be found in the chapter relating to the Bench and Bar.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT

Some trouble was experienced in the matter of locating a permanent seat of justice. Sheriff Roberts, of Marion county, notified the commissioners named in Section 1 of the organic act of their appointment, and on September 1, 1823, the same being the first Monday in the month, the commissioners met at the house of William McCartney and proceeded to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law. Several proposed sites were visited and examined, but the commissioners finally decided to accept the proposition of John Berry, who was one of the first settlers at or near Chief Anderson's village on the White river. Owing to the fact that the records concerning this transaction cannot be found, the details of Mr. Berry's proposition are not definitely known. It is certain, however, that the acceptance of this site was not concluded at the time, and it was not long until some dissatisfaction arose over the decision of the commissioners. Steps were accordingly taken to secure a relocation of the seat of justice. The question came before the legislature at the session of 1825-26 and on January 13, 1826, the governor approved an act, the principal provisions of which were as follows:

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That Benjamin Irwin, of Bartholomew county; George Hunt, of Wayne county; Lewis Hendricks, of Shelby county; Elisha Long, of Henry county, and Daniel Heaton, of Hamilton county, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners, to relocate the seat of justice of Madison county. The commissioners above named, shall meet at the house of Moses Pearson, in said county, on the first Monday in June next, and shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county under the provisions of the laws regulating the fixing of the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.

"Section 2. The circuit and all courts of said county shall be held at the house of the said Moses Pearson, until suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, when all the courts of said county shall be removed thereunto.

"Section 6. All proceedings had as to the donation made by John Berry and others to said county, at Andersontown, in said county, are hereby annulled and revoked, and the said donation is hereby returned to the respective original proprietor or proprietors, as if the same had never been granted; and all sales made by the agent of said county, of whatever nature or kind, in the disposal of lots or lands donated to the said county heretofore, shall be so far considered annulled that the purchase money paid and the obligations given by the respective purchasers, shall be returned to them or their legal representatives, with interest on the amount paid, on application; and thereupon, the respective bond or obligation which may have been given to said purchaser, relative to said sale, shall be returned to the said agent.

"Section 7. If any money, collected by said agent, arising from said donations to the county, has been so disposed of that it cannot be returned, the Board of Justices of said county shall direct the payment of the same to be made out of the treasury of the county."

No record has been found to show that these commissioners ever made any effort to discharge their duties under the provisions of the act appointing them. It is probable that no action was taken, for on January 26, 1827, the governor approved an act, Section 1 of which provided:

"That William Shannon, Jeremiah K. Lemon and William C. Blackmore, of Hamilton county; Moses Prewitt, of Shelby county, and John Thompson, of Marion county, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to relocate the seat of justice of Madison county. The commissioners above named shall meet at the house of John Perry (Berry), in said county, on the third Monday in May next, and proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to establish seats of justice in new counties,' approved January 14, 1824, and the act amendatory of the same, approved December 19, 1825."

On May 21, 1827, the time appointed by law, the commissioners met at the house of John Berry and entered upon the performance of their duties. There is no evidence to show that they considered any proposition except the one submitted by John Berry, the terms of which were reported to be satisfactory and the proposition was accepted. Pursuant to this arrangement, John Berry and his wife, Sally Berry, on November 7, 1827, executed a deed to William Curtis, who had in the meantime been appointed county agent, for the following described tract of land: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Lot No. 16, in the southwest square in the town of Andersontown; thence north, with Meridian street, to the northeast corner of Lot No. 1 in the northwest square of said town; thence east to White river; thence up said river, at low-water mark, until a line running a due south course till it comes parallel with the south end of Meridian street, will contain thirty acres, being part of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Town 19 north, of Range 7 east," etc.

The tract of land thus conveyed was to remain the property of the county "so long as the town aforesaid continues to be the permanent seat of justice of Madison county," and as a consideration Berry received Lot No. 7, "in the north front of Anderson, in said county, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged." Thus, after nearly four years, the county seat question was settled. In the meantime justice had been administered at Pendleton, though that place was never officially recognized as the county seat.

COURT-HOUSES

The next step in the county's progress was the erection of public buildings in accordance with Section 6 of the organic act, which provided that the county commissioners should "proceed to erect the necessary public buildings within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected." More than twelve months elapsed, however, before any definite steps were taken for the erection of a court-house. The location of the county seat was settled in May, 1827, and it was not until September 1, 1828, that the county board directed the agent of Madison county to "sell the building of a court-house to the

lowest bidder, said sale to take place on the last Friday in October next, the said house to be twenty-six feet one way and twenty-two feet the other way on the ground, two stories high, the lower story to be nine feet between floors and the upper story to be eight feet between floors, divided into two rooms with two twelve-light windows in each of the upper rooms and four twelve-light windows in the lower room, the last mentioned room to be ceiled and a stove put therein, with all other necessary conveniences, the aforesaid building to be well finished on or before the first day of September next."



MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Septimus Smith, publisher of a weekly newspaper at Centerville, Wayne county, was allowed the sum of \$2.25 by the county board at the January session in 1839 for advertising "the sale of a contract to build a court-house," which notice had been published five times in his paper. This court-house was never built. For some reason not explained in the records, the order authorizing the county agent to sell the contract was revoked at the July session in 1829, as was also the order

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allowing William Curtis, the county agent, the sum of thirty dollars "for the purpose of building a court-house."

In January, 1831, it was ordered by the board in regular session, "That the agent of the county of Madison sell to the lowest bidder the building of a court-house, to be built on lot No. 17, in the N. E. square, in Andersontown, to be built on the following plan, to-wit: One story high, thirty-six feet long and twenty feet wide, to be elevated one foot from the ground and underpinned with stone, the story to be ten feet between floors, the building to be well weather-boarded and covered with good joint shingles, to have a good brick chimney in the west end, with a large fireplace therein, ten feet of the end to the partitioned off and the room so to be partitioned off as to make two ten-feet jury rooms, all the partitions to be run of good, seasoned plank. Each of the said jury rooms to have a door to open into the large room; the said house to have three twelve-light windows in the south side and three in north side, the windows to be so placed that the large room shall have four windows and each of the jury rooms one. The under floor to be laid in good workmanlike manner, the upper floor to be laid of loose planks; (the) house to have one door in the front, to open near the partition; then windows to be in, the outside door hung and the house inclosed on or before the second Monday in May next, and the whole work completed according to the above plan on or before the second Monday in November next. The sale to take place at Anderson-town on the third Saturday in January, inst., the said agent taking bond and security in double the amount for which is taken, on condition for the completion of the work against the 15th day of November, 1831."

When the day arrived for opening the bids, Daniel Harpold was found to be the lowest bidder and was awarded the contract for the erection of the building. He evidently completed the court-house somewhere near the time specified by the board, as in January, 1832, John Drewry and Nathaniel Chapman were appointed by the board "to examine the new court-house and report if it had been built according to contract."

In these days, when charges of corruption or "graft" in connection with the erection of public buildings are so common, it is refreshing to read the itemized list of deductions recommended by Drewry and Chapman, because the contract had not been "fully complied with." These deductions were as follows:

Lack of studding in frame.....	\$ 5.00
Lack of work at windows.....	2.00
Lack of joists	2.50
Lack of plank in upper floor.....	3.00
Lack of rafters	3.00
Deficiency in doors	1.50
Deficiency in weather-boards	6.00
Faulty material in chimney.....	4.00
Deficiency in floors and partitions.....	3.00
Total	\$30.00

The recommendation was adopted by the board and the contractor was discharged. This first court-house stood on East Eighth street, between Main street and Central avenue. It was used for county purposes until after the erection of a new court-house upon the public square, when it was sold by order of the county board and was used as a dwelling until torn down to make way for the business block that now occupies the site. While it was in use several appropriations were made by the board for changes or improvements in the building. In May, 1832, a platform sixteen inches high, three and a half by seven feet in size, was ordered for the judge, three plank benches were ordered at the same time, as well as a railing or partition, four feet high, to separate the bar from the general public. In September, 1834, a new partition and shutters for the windows were ordered. The first session of court held in this court-house was the May term of the Madison circuit court in 1833.

Early in the year 1837 it became apparent that the business of the county had outgrown the little, one-story court-house, and at the March term in that year the board of county commissioners ordered the publication of notices in the *Indiana Journal* and the *Indiana Democrat*, both published in Indianapolis, advertising for bids for the erection of a new court-house for Madison county, the notices appearing for three successive weeks. The contract was let on April 5, 1837 (the first Wednesday), to Crawford & Meek, of Hancock county, for \$5,770. The contract called for a structure "of brick, forty-four feet square, two stories high, all to be like the court-house at Noblesville, except the court-room, which is to be on the lower floor; the tower to be like that on the court-house at Indianapolis, and the cupola, which is to be like that on the court-house at Centerville."

It was also specified that the court-house was to be erected on the public square in Andersonstown and was to be inclosed on or before November 1, 1837. Crawford & Meek completed the building within the time designated in the contract and on November 25, 1839, a special session of the county board was called "for the purpose of receiving and accepting the court-house as being fully completed according to the contract existing between the Board and Nathan Crawford and Joshua Meek, embracing subsequent alterations." At that time the contractors were allowed sixty-three dollars for extra work, and on January 9, 1840, the board ordered the payment of \$2,770 to Nathan Crawford "in full of amount due for the court-house." The first term of the circuit court in the new court-house was held in October, 1839, with William W. Wick as the presiding judge.

Not only was the court-house used for the transaction of the public business, but rooms in it were also rented to individuals and societies. At the May session of the board in 1841, it was "ordered that Nineveh Berry pay \$3 per month rent for the room which he now occupies in the court-house for the postoffice, so long as he remains in the same." In March, 1846, it was "ordered that the southeast room of the court-house, up stairs, be assigned to Mount Moriah Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to be kept in good order by said lodge." In December, 1849, Anderson Division, No. 227, Sons of Temperance, pre-

sented a petition asking permission to remove the partition between the grand jury room and the southwest room, and to occupy the same as a meeting place when so altered. The request was granted, with the understanding that the said Anderson Division, No. 227, was to keep the room in repair. Rooms were also rented to attorneys and justices of the peace, this custom continuing until about 1860, when the entire building was devoted to the use of the county. Some ten or twelve years before that time a small one-story brick building was erected on the southeast corner of the public square for the offices of the auditor, treasurer and recorder. This building was torn down in 1882, when work upon the present court-house was commenced.

The court-house built by Crawford & Meek stood for more than forty years, or until it was destroyed by fire early on the morning of December 10, 1880. The county suffered more through the loss of the public records than in the destruction of the building. It was a comparatively easy matter to erect a new court-house, but the valuable records can never be replaced.

On the day following the fire, the commissioners met in special session, rented quarters in the Westerfield block on North Main street for the clerk and sheriff, and appointed Edwin P. Schlater special commissioner to look after the damaged records. Mr. Schlater was familiar with the records of the court and the clerk's office and through his labors a large number of valuable documents were saved. For a time the sessions of the court were held in the hall in the Westerfield block, but later were removed, with the offices of the clerk and sheriff, to the Hannah & Boring building, on the north side of the public square. Not long after the fire the commissioners ordered the levy of a light tax upon the taxable property of the county, the proceeds of which were to be used in the erection of a new court-house, and advertised for plans and specifications. On February 8, 1882, the plans submitted by George W. Bunting, an architect of Indianapolis, were accepted and on March 27, 1882, the contract for the erection was awarded to McCormack & Sweeney, of Columbus, Indiana, for \$152,000.

August 17, 1882, was a red-letter day in Madison county's calendar. On that day the corner-stone of the present court-house was laid with impressive and appropriate ceremonies. Prior to that date the commissioners ordered "that the honor of laying the corner-stone be tendered to Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons." The invitation was accepted by the lodge, which secured the services of Bruce Carr, at that time the grand master of the Indiana grand lodge. Invitations were likewise extended to various social and fraternal societies and the Masonic lodges in other counties to participate in the ceremonies. A reception committee of sixteen members was appointed from the Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men to welcome the visiting societies. On this committee the Masons were represented by John P. Barnes, J. M. Dickson, T. J. Stephens, Nineveh Berry and C. K. McCullough; the Odd Fellows by W. R. Myers, Joseph Fulton, M. A. Chipman, Samuel Myers, W. W. Williams and W. S. Diven; and the Red Men by C. D. Thompson, James Mohan, J. S. Carr, Thomas Gee and Peter Fromlet.

In the great civic parade that preceded the laying of the corner-

stone Major John F. Wildman was grand marshal. His aids were J. P. Barnes, C. K. McCullough and L. J. Burr, for the Masons; C. B. Cooper, C. T. Doxey and W. S. Diven, for the Odd Fellows; and for the Red Men the members of that order who served on the reception committee. After the parade the vast throng assembled about the public square to witness the ceremony of placing the stone in position. McCormack & Sweeney, the contractors, had erected a large stand over the northeast corner of the foundation to accommodate the speakers, the officers of the day, the musicians and the invited guests. Thomas B. Orr, of Anderson, delivered the address of welcome, at the conclusion of which Grand Master Bruce Carr took charge of the exercises and after the stone was laid according to the Masonic ritual delivered an appropriate address. He was followed by Nineveh Berry, one of the oldest residents of Madison county, and Colonel James B. Maynard, editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

The corner-stone is Berea sandstone from the quarries near Cleveland, Ohio. It is six feet three and a half inches long, three feet eleven inches wide, two feet six inches thick and weighs five tons. Within the stone was deposited a copper casket containing historical sketches of the Masonic bodies of Madison county; also histories of the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum and other fraternal organizations in the county; proceedings of the Indiana Masonic and Odd Fellows grand lodges for 1882; proceedings of the Indiana Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons for 1881; copies of the Anderson, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago papers of recent date; condensed history of the church societies of Anderson; names of county officials and the officials of the city of Anderson, past and present; specifications of the court-house; roll of names of contractors, superintendents and employees, and list of public works constructed by McCormack & Sweeney; photographs of Colonel Nineveh Berry and William Roach, the latter being at that time the oldest Mason in Madison county; a group photograph of the county commissioners; a picture of the old court-house that was burned on December 10, 1880; photographic group of eighty-one old settlers of Madison county, taken in 1877; samples of grain raised in the county; a copy of Hardin's History of Madison county; a history of the Madison county schools; the bar docket for the June term, 1882; reports of various public officials and institutions, and a number of other interesting relics.

On the face of the stone is a panel, in each corner of which is carved a cluster of fruit or grain, and within the panel is the inscription:

A. D. 1882

LAI D BY

BRUCE CARR,

G. M. of F. and A. M.

B. F. Aimen,	} Commissioners.	McCormack & Sweeney, Contractors.
J. Bronnenberg,		
J. F. Thurston,		

J. L. Forkner,
Auditor.

J. E. Redmond,
Superintendent.

G. W. Bunting,
Architect.

N. C. McCullough,
Local Superintendent.

In the records of a special session of the board of county commissioners, held in February, 1885, is the following entry: "By agreement with McCormack & Sweeney, contractors for the court-house, the commissioners are to take possession of such rooms and parts of the court-house as they may desire, and such possession is not to be an acceptance of the building or work thereon. And the board orders that the Madison circuit court hold its sessions in the new court-house and that the auditor, clerk, treasurer, recorder and sheriff be instructed to remove their offices and all records and papers thereto belonging into the proper rooms in the new court-house by Saturday evening, February 21, 1885."

Pursuant to this order the officers named removed their records, etc., to the rooms designated by the commissioners and a little later the building was pronounced complete and was accepted by the commissioners. Subsequently a raised roof was placed on the building, but with this exception the court-house stands just as it left the hands of the contractors in 1885. As the picture shows, it is one of the most imposing court-houses in the state and is ample in every particular for the needs of the county for years to come.

JAILS

On July 6, 1829, the county board "ordered that the agent of Madison county sell to the lowest bidder the building of a jail in Anderson-town, according to a plan adopted at the present session, on the 10th or 11th day of this instant, to be finished within six months, requiring bond and security for the performance of the building in a workman-like manner, the bond to be taken in the penalty of double the amount contracted for, towards the erecting of which building the board agrees to appropriate the sum of \$200, according to the considerations of a subscription signed at the January session of this board for 1829."

From this order it would appear that the citizens of Anderson subscribed certain sums of money to aid in the erection of the public buildings, but who the subscribers were, or what amounts they contributed cannot be ascertained. Prior to the issuance of this order, the prisoners of Madison county had been kept in the jails of the adjoining counties. In March, 1830, an allowance of \$4.81 was made to John Rogers, the jailer of Henry county, for caring for four Madison county prisoners. The jail erected under this order stood on the west side of the public square, about where the west steps of the court-house are now located. It was a log structure, sixteen feet square, a story and a half high. The only entrance to the lower story was through a trap door in ceiling, prisoners being let down from above by means of a ladder and after they were safely lodged in the lower room the ladder was withdrawn. It was torn down when the court-house was erected

in the public square, and from 1837 to 1842 all prisoners that were to be confined for any length of time were taken to the Marion county jail at Indianapolis.

Soon after the second court-house was completed, the board gave notice that "sealed proposals will be received until the first Monday in December next (1841) for the erection of a jail in Andersontown." It was also stipulated that the jail should be constructed of hewed oak timber, twelve inches square, eighteen by twenty-two feet in dimensions and two stories in height, the stories to be eight feet between floors, and that it was to be built "on the public square west of the court-house, the north side of the jail to be on a line with the north side of the court-house." It was therefore on nearly the same spot as the former jail. The cost of this second jail was \$149; it was accepted by the commissioners at the June term in 1842, and served the county for about ten years, though it was never a very safe depository for a desperate criminal and several persons confined within its walls succeeded without much difficulty in making their escape. Accordingly, on March 24, 1852, the commissioners took the following action relative to a new jail:

"Whereas, it having been made known to the board of commissioners of Madison county, that the jail house in said county has twice been condemned by the grand jury of said county, that the same is unsafe and in no way sufficient to answer the purposes intended, Therefore, it is ordered by the board that it is actually necessary to build a new house and also a dwelling house attached to said jail house; therefore, John Davis, George Millspaugh and William Roach be, and they are hereby appointed a building committee, and said building committee are hereby authorized to draw a draft or drafts such as in their opinion will be suitable and proper in every respect, both for the jail house and wall and dwelling house thereunto belonging, for the inspection of builders or contractors, and also said committee shall have power to advertise in any way they may think best, giving notice that proposals will be received for materials and construction of the same. Walls to be built of good brick, the whole to be done under the superintendence of the said building committee. And said building committee shall have power to contract for the furnishing materials and constructing the said building, giving the contract or contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and as soon as this is done the auditor shall be authorized to convene the board of commissioners to confirm the same."

The committee decided upon a two-story, brick building, which was erected at the northwest corner of Ninth and Jackson streets. It is stated that they made their final report at the December session of the commissioners in 1852, but the records of that term make no mention of the jail. Records are sometimes defective, however, and it is probable that the building was completed within the year. This jail, like its predecessors, in time became inadequate to the needs of the county and the question of erecting a new one came before the commissioners.

Accordingly, in 1880, the old jail was sold and the board purchased the lot at the northeast corner of Eighth street and Central avenue as a site for a new county prison. Notice was given to architects, inviting them to submit plans and specifications for the proposed new jail build-

ing. At a special session of the board in October, 1880, the proposition of T. J. Tolin & Son, architects, was accepted. Bids for the erection of the jail were then advertised for, the opportunity to submit proposals remaining open until February 11, 1881, when the contract was awarded to W. H. Myers & Son for \$17,989. The building was completed in 1882, giving to Madison county a prison of modern character, one from which but few escapes have ever been made, and they were due rather to the carelessness of the jailer than to any defect in the construction.

CHANGE IN BOUNDARIES

As established by the organic act of January 4, 1823, Madison county included all of the present county of Hancock, but the northern boundary—the line between townships 20 and 21 north—excluded all that part of the present county lying north of Lafayette and Richland townships. Hancock county was erected under the act of January 26, 1827, Section 2 of which defined the boundaries of Madison county as follows:

"Hereafter, the county of Madison shall be bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the line dividing the counties of Henry and Madison, one mile south of where the line dividing Townships 17 and 18 crosses the same; thence north with said county line to the line dividing Townships 22 and 23; thence west to the Miami Reservation; thence south with the line of said Reservation to the southeast corner of the same; thence west until a line running south will strike the northeast corner of Hamilton county; thence south with said county line to one mile south of the line dividing Townships 17 and 18; thence east to the place of beginning."

Section 4 of the same act provided that "All the territory lying one mile south of the line dividing Townships 17 and 18, and within the former bounds of Madison county, shall be, and the same is hereby, organized and formed into the county of Hancock," etc.

When Grant county was erected by the act of February 10, 1831, the southern boundary was established as follows: "Beginning on the line dividing the counties of Madison and Delaware, three miles north of the township line dividing Townships 21 and 22, in Range 8 east; thence west to the west boundary thereof," and Section 7 of the act provided "That the strip of land lying between the north line of the county of Madison and the south line of the county of Grant be, and the same is hereby, attached to the county of Madison."

By the act of January 15, 1833, the boundary between Henry county and the counties of Madison and Hancock was fixed on "the first section line west of the range line dividing Ranges 8 and 9 east."

As designated at present, the boundaries are as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 2, Township 17, Range 8 east, on the west line of Henry county; thence north on said line to the northeast corner of Section 11, Township 22 north, Range 8 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 9, Township 22, Range 6 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 4, Township 17, Range 6 east; thence east to the place of beginning."

CHAPTER V

TOWNSHIP HISTORY

LIST OF CIVIL TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTY—EARLY RECORDS—ADAMS—ANDERSON—BOONE—DUCK CREEK—FALL CREEK—GREEN—PIONEERS OF EACH—EARLY SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—MENTION OF PROMINENT CITIZENS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Madison county is divided into fourteen civil townships, to-wit: Adams, Anderson, Boone, Duck Creek, Fall Creek, Green, Jackson, Lafayette, Monroe, Pipe Creek, Richland, Stony Creek, Union and Van Buren. The oldest record of the proceedings of the county board that can be found begins with the September session in 1828. At the January term in 1829, it was ordered by the board "That Isaac Jones, of Fall Creek township; James Scott, of Green; Manly Richards, of Adams; Jeremiah Williams, of Anderson; and Andrew McClintock, of Jackson, be, and they are hereby, appointed inspectors of elections in and for their respective townships for the present year, ending on the first Monday in January next."

At the same session James Noland and Evan Pugh were appointed fence viewers for the township of Green; John McKinzie and Charles Doty, for Fall Creek; Moses Corwin and Moss Shane, for Adams; Stephen Noland and Thornton Rector, for Anderson, and Colings Tharp and Nehemiah Layton, for Jackson. In January, 1830, these five townships were divided into sixteen road districts, Green township constituting districts Nos. 1 and 2; Fall Creek, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6; Adams, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11; Anderson, Nos. 12, 13 and 14, and Jackson, Nos. 15 and 16.

It is evident from these entries in the early records that the five townships named therein had been organized sometime during the first six years of the county's history, but in the absence of official records the exact date of the establishment of each cannot be ascertained.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

This township occupies the southeast corner of the county. In extent it is seven miles from north to south, five miles from east to west, and contains an area of thirty-five square miles. It is bounded on the north by the townships of Union and Anderson; on the east by Henry county; on the south by Hancock county, and on the west by Fall Creek township. The general surface is rolling and the township is

watered by Fall creek and Lick creek, both of which flow westwardly across the township, and several smaller streams, tributaries of the above.

Adams is one of the first five townships organized in the county and was named for Abraham Adams, who was the first white man to settle within its present limits. He came with his family in 1823, the year Madison county was organized, and located a short distance east of the present village of Ovid, where he built a cabin of round logs, the first house erected by civilized man in the township. Before the close of the year he was joined by a man named Manly, and about the same time came John and John T. Bridge, James Hudson, Thomas Harper and Andrew Sawyer, the five men who were indicted by the grand jury in April, 1824, for the murder of two friendly Indians, with their squaws and children, an account of which may be found in chapter XVIII.

These early settlers sent back to their old homes such favorable reports concerning the new country that during the next five years a number of immigrants found homes in Adams township. Joseph and Moses Surber and Abraham Blake came from Ohio in 1826; Anthony Hill, also from Ohio, came in 1827, and in 1828 George Hudson and his six sons—Eli, George, Isaiah, William, David and Jonathan—came from Ohio. Thornton Rector, who had previously settled in Wayne county, Indiana, likewise came in 1828. The next year witnessed the arrival of Hugh and John Gilmore, Samuel and L. D. Reger, Martin Brown, the McCallisters—Thomas, William and Garrett—and a few others. The Gilmores and McCallisters came from western Virginia. Martin Brown and the two Regers were also from that state. Thomas McCallister afterward served several terms in the Indiana legislature.

Other early settlers were Levi Brewer, Joseph Ingles and Jesse Martin, in 1830; William S. Gale and Colonel Thomas Bell, in 1831. Colonel Bell subsequently served five terms in the legislature from Madison county, or the district of which it constitutes a part. Following these came Hezekiah Justice, Samuel Huston, Jacob Evans, Isaac Cooper, Harvey Chase, William Prigg, Hiram Burch, John Copman, Stephen and Henry Dobson, William Stanley, William Sloan, Ralph Williams, Thomas Shelton, John Markle, David Rice, William Nelson, James Peden, Caleb Biddle, John Collier, Joseph Smith, John Borman, Stephen Norman, William Penn, Reason Sargent, James Pearson, and some others, all of whom had located in the township by 1835.

As already stated, the first log cabin in the township was built by Abraham Adams in 1823. The first frame house was built by Friend Brown, and in 1838 Morris Gilmore built the first brick house on what is still known as the "Morris Gilmore farm." The first orchard was planted by Abraham Adams in 1829, and, according to Kingman's "History of Madison County," in the same year Enos Adamson established a saw-mill on a small stream called Hasty's branch. In 1835 Bailey Jackson began the erection of a saw-mill on Fall creek, at New Columbus, but for some reason did not finish it. James Peden then purchased the site and completed the mill in 1843. About that time the Adamson mill was removed to Howard county. In the meantime Isaac

and Edmund Franklin had established a saw-mill on Fall creek, on Section 15, in 1841. About two years later they put a grist-mill near the saw-mill. The "Franklin Mills," as they were known far and wide, did a successful business, under various owners, until they were destroyed by fire in 1888.

The first steam saw-mill was built near the present village of Markleville by Blake & Hudson in 1857. Six years later the proprietors sold out and the purchaser removed the mill to Frankton. Abisha Lewis and John Huston erected the second steam saw-mill in the early '70s. It cost about \$3,000 and at that time was conceded to be the best concern of the kind in Madison county. It was located at Markleville. A shingle machine was installed about two years after the mill was built and did a thriving business for many years. Shortly after the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan (now the Big Four) Railroad was extended southward from Anderson, a saw-mill was built at Emporia, a small station two miles north of Markleville. But the valuable timber that was once abundant in Adams township has almost disappeared and the prosperous era of the saw-mill has passed.

The first election in Adams township was held at the house of Abraham Adams. Later the voting place was changed to the house of Manly Richards, where elections were held until 1830, when the county commissioners designated a permanent voting place where the village of Ovid is now located, though the town was not laid off by Abraham Adams until four years later and named New Columbus.

It is stated; on apparently good authority, that the first school house in the township was located on Section 19, about two miles south of Ovid, and was a log structure, similar in size and design to other school houses of that day, but the date when it was built is uncertain. The second school house, also a round-log building, stood at the east end of what is now the village of Ovid. Kingman says this house was built in 1824, which was the next year after Abraham Adams, the first settler, located near the place. Other log school houses were built in different parts of the township and subscription schools maintained until after the passage of the school law of 1851. Then frame houses began to take the place of the log ones, and in 1873 two brick school houses were built—one at Ovid and one at Markleville. Four years later three more brick houses were erected. In 1912 there were ten school districts, each provided with a substantial brick house, the school property of the township, exclusive of maps, libraries and other apparatus, being valued at \$20,900. The ten teachers employed in 1912-13 received \$4,256 in salaries.

The first religious services were usually held at the homes of Abraham Adams, Reason Sargent and Peter Jones. A Baptist society was formed in 1830 and a second organization of this faith was effected in 1834. The Methodists held services at the houses of Stephen Noland and Ralph Williams, and in the school houses, for many years before they erected a church building in 1856, near Markleville. A Christian church was organized in 1848; a Lutheran church some time in the '50s; a German Baptist church in 1860, and a congregation of the Church of God in 1887. (See chapter on Church History.)

The principal villages of Adams township are Alliance, Emporia and Markleville on the line of the Big Four Railway—Michigan division—and Ovid (formerly New Columbus), a short distance west of the railroad.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP

This township, like Adams, is one of the first five to be organized in the county. It is situated a little southeast of the center of the county and is bounded on the north by the townships of Lafayette and Richland; on the east by Union; on the south by Adams and Fall Creek, and on the west by Jackson and Stony Creek. In extent it is six miles square, having an area of thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. The



MOSS ISLAND MILLS

White river enters the township about midway on the eastern boundary and flows a general northwesterly course, crossing the western boundary about one mile south of the northwest corner. Its principal tributary in the township is the Killbuck creek, which empties into the river at Anderson.

Located on the White river about three miles west of Anderson, are the old Moss Island Mills, one of the landmarks of Madison county. These mills were built by Joseph Mullinix in 1836, long before the advent of the railroad, but since that time have been owned by at least fourteen different firms or individuals, some of the owners having been prominent in business and social life, as well as in political affairs. The mills, in their palmy days, consisted of a flour mill—large for that day—with a saw-mill attached, power for both being furnished by a large water-wheel. They were built with a view to catching the trade that followed the construction of the old Indiana Central canal, the western branch of which passed near the mills. With the decadence of the

canal, the building of the railroads and the introduction of improved machinery and methods in the manufacture of flour, the old Moss Island mills fell into disuse and they now stand silent and deserted near the beautiful little island which gave them their name.

When the first white men came to Anderson township they found the region heavily timbered, but nearly all the valuable timber has found its way to the log-heap or the saw-mill to make way for the cultivated fields of the husbandman. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating. Near Mounds park, about three miles above Anderson, the bluffs along the White river rise to a height of some seventy-five feet above the level of the stream and are the greatest elevations in the township.

Among the names of the early settlers, that of John Berry stands preëminent. He came to the county in March, 1821, and entered a tract of land where the city of Anderson now stands, part of which he afterward donated to the county to secure the location of the county seat at that point, as stated in the preceding chapter. About the same time that Mr. Berry settled at Anderson, Eli Harrison selected a farm on the White river not far from Berry's, and William Stogdon (or Stockton) also settled in the vicinity. Other early settlers were John and Christopher Davis, Daniel Harpold, the contractor who built the first court-house, William and Isaac Young, William Allen, William Curtis, the first agent of the county, Samuel Kinnamon and David Williams. About the time the county was organized, or perhaps a little earlier, the population of what is now Anderson township was increased by the arrival of Benjamin Sumpter, John Renshaw, David Harris, Philip Shinkle, Jacob Stover, Benjamin Ridgeway and some others. The descendants of some of these pioneers still reside in the township and are numbered among its best citizens.

The first school house in the township was a log structure that stood on what is now Central avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Anderson. The first school was taught here in 1836 by Richard Treadway and later Nineveh Berry taught in the same house. In 1912 there were eleven school districts in the township, outside of the city of Anderson, and the school houses were valued at \$25,000. In the eleven districts sixteen teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13 at an aggregate salary of \$7,900.

Anderson is not the only town that was ever laid out or projected within the limits of the township. In 1838, while the Indiana Central canal was under construction, John Renshaw laid out a town on the north side of the White river, where the Anderson cemetery is now located, and gave it the name of Victoria. As far as can be learned but one house—a log cabin—was ever erected on the town site. When work on the canal was suspended Mr. Renshaw disposed of the land and the town of Victoria has been practically forgotten.

Another canal town was projected by J. W. Alley, who laid out Rockport, about two miles west of Anderson on the Perkinsville pike, or Strawtown road, and a little southeast of the old Moss Island mills. Like Victoria, it never came up to the anticipations of its founder and the land afterward passed into the hands of J. W. Sansberry, Sr., who

opened a stone quarry on the site. Rockport boasted of several houses at one time, but they have all been removed or sank into decay.

The village of Omaha, situated near the line of the Big Four railroad in the southern part of the township, was laid out some years before the railroad was built southward from Anderson. Eli Gustin had a saw-mill there and a store was conducted for some time by George Darrow, who afterward went to Denver, Colorado, but returned to Indiana and located at Montpelier, Blackford county. With the disappearance of the timber and the removal of the saw-mill, Omaha ceased to exist.

As much of the history of Anderson township naturally belongs to the city of Anderson, hence many of the important events that occurred from time to time in this township are treated in the chapter relating to the city.

BOONE TOWNSHIP

This township is situated in the northern tier and is bounded on the north by Grant county; on the east by Van Buren township; on the south by the townships of Monroe and Pipe Creek, and on the west by Duck Creek township. In extent it is five miles from north to south and six miles from east to west, containing an area of thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres. It was named in honor of Daniel Boone, the historic Kentucky pioneer and celebrated Indian fighter.

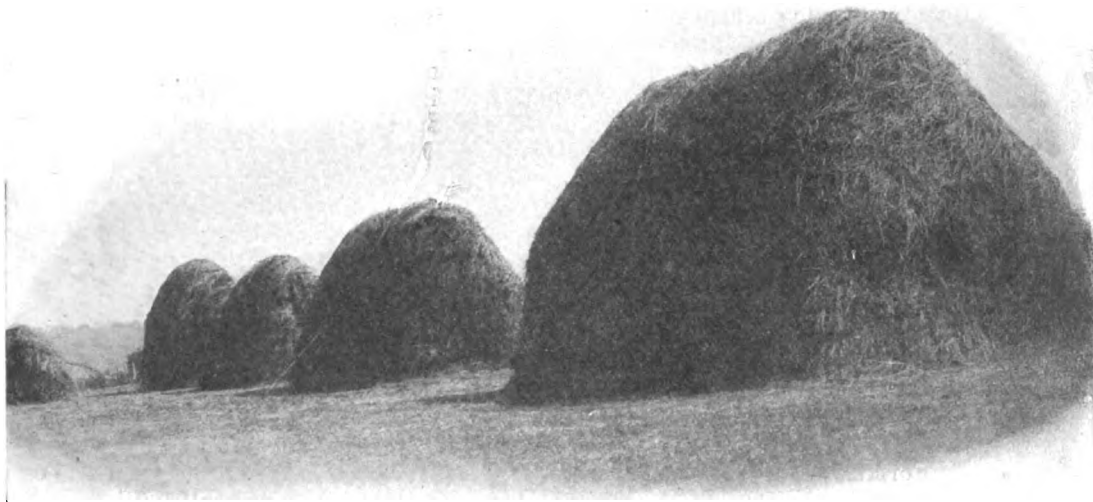
The exact date when Boone township was organized cannot be ascertained at this late day. Kingman's and Forkner & Dyson's histories of Madison county both state that the first election in the township was held in September, 1843, at a log school house near the site afterward occupied by the Tomlinson school house, and it is probable that the organization of the township was authorized some time earlier in that year. The main reason why the township was so late in being organized was that the northwestern part of Madison county, including nearly all the western half of Boone and the northern two-thirds of Duck Creek townships, lay within the Miami Indian reservation, which was not vacated by the natives until several years after the county was organized. With the departure of the red man the white settlers came in and it was then not long until civil townships were established.

The honor of being the first white man to establish a home in what is now Boone township belongs to Wright Smith, a native of North Carolina, who upon coming to Indiana first settled in Rush county, but in 1836 removed to Madison county and located on the southwest quarter of Section 35, near the southern boundary of the township. He and his family lived in a tent until a cabin could be erected. Mr. Smith died on this farm on December 23, 1863. Soon after locating there he was joined by his brother-in-law, Thomas Brunt. These two men went to the land office at Fort Wayne and entered the lands upon which they had located, Brunt's farm being the southwest quarter of Section 24, about two miles up Lilly creek from Smith's, where he died on December 31, 1879. Brunt first rented a cabin from a Mrs. Ballance, in what is now the northern part of Monroe township, and did not move to his

land until some months later. Not long after these two had located land in Boone township, James Brunt, the father of Thomas, and his son-in-law, John Moore, came from Rush county, where they had first located upon coming from North Carolina. They entered land on Lilly creek, between Wright Smith and Thomas Brunt.

Other pioneers were John and James Tomlinson, Elijah Ward, Hugh Dickey, Morgan and Enoch McMahan, Peter Eaton, Dudley and George Doyle and Bazaliel Thomas, from North Carolina; Robert Webster, from Delaware; John W. Forrest, Benjamin Sebrell and Micajah Francis, from Virginia.

During the first ten years following the coming of Wright Smith and Thomas Brunt, the settlement made but little progress in the way of an increase in population. But in 1847 a number of immigrants founded homes in the township. Among them were William Schooley, Andrew Taggart, Jesse Windsor, William Hyatt and a man named



BOONE TOWNSHIP HAY

Purtee, who was the first white man in the township to settle on the Miami Indian reservation, which became a favorite place with those who came a little later. The farm entered by Mr. Purtee is the southeast quarter of Section 21, on Duck creek, near the center of the township.

Mention has already been made of the first township election in September, 1843. At that election Peter Eaton was inspector and Dudley Doyle and Morgan B. McMahan were elected justices of the peace for a term of five years. At the expiration of the term Doyle was reelected, but John Tomlinson was chosen to succeed Mr. McMahan.

The first white child born in Boone township was Joseph Taylor Smith, son of Wright Smith, the first settler. He grew to manhood in the township, served with distinction as a soldier in the Civil war as captain of a company in the Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry and afterward practiced law for several years at Anderson, when he removed to Manhattan, Kansas.

The first marriage was solemnized on April 18, 1838, when Miss Sarah Eaton became the wife of Dudley Doyle, and the first death was that of John Huff, who was killed by a falling tree in 1843. The second death, that of Mrs. Mary Doyle, wife of Adam Doyle, occurred on January 21, 1844.

About 1840 a log school house was built on the farm of John Moore. It was a rude structure of round logs, with clapboard roof and door, a dirt floor, a huge fireplace at one end, and was without windows. This was the first school house in the township and the first school was taught there by James Smith, a son of Wright Smith. In 1852, after the enactment of the school law of the preceding year, Thomas Brunt, Benjamin Sebrell and M. L. Overshiner, the township trustees, erected four or five log school houses at different points, and it is from that time that the educational history of the township really marks its beginning. In 1912 there were eight school districts in Boone, each equipped with a modern brick school building, the value of the eight houses being estimated at \$10,700. The amount paid in teachers' salaries for the school year of 1912-13 was \$3,598.

A Methodist class was organized in 1851 and two years later a Sunday school was opened, with Wright Smith as superintendent. A meeting was held at the house of John W. Forrest in 1853 for the purpose of organizing a Baptist congregation, but no house of worship was erected until four years later.

Boone township has no towns or villages of importance. In the extreme northwest corner, a part of the village of Independence lies in this township, the other portions being situated in Duck Creek township, Madison county, and the townships of Green and Liberty, in Grant county. A postoffice called Rigdon was once maintained here, but with the introduction of free rural mail delivery it was discontinued.

Forrestville was laid out on July 24, 1850, by John W. Forrest, on Section 21, a little west of the center of the township. Several dwellings and a church were erected, a general store was opened and a post-office was established, but they have all disappeared and the site of the town is now used for agricultural purposes.

Benjamin Clark laid out a town on Section 13, near the Van Buren township line, and gave it the name of Clarktown. It never grew to any considerable proportions and a small general store was its only business enterprise.

Game was plentiful in the early days and the pioneers depended chiefly upon their rifles for their supply of meat. Venison and wild turkey, now esteemed as luxuries, were then common articles of diet. The last wild deer seen in Madison county was killed in this township by Morgan Sebrell on November 24, 1871, while he and Timothy Metcalf were out hunting together. It was a large buck with seven prongs on each antler. Mr. Sebrell preserved the antlers as a trophy, and as reminder of the last deer killed in the county.

DUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP

On January 23, 1851, the following petition was presented to the board of commissioners of Madison county:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Pipe Creek township, in said county, sheweth by this, our petition, that we labor under inconveniences in regard to the size of our township, we therefore request you to strike off a township from the north end of Pipe Creek of the following dimensions, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 9, Township 21 north, of Range 6 east; running thence east four miles to the range line; thence north to the county line; thence west to the county line; thence south to the place of beginning, to be called Duck Creek township."

This petition was signed by James Gray, Fielding Sampson, James Casteel and fifteen others, residents within the proposed new township. No action was taken on the petition at that session, but at the following term the subject again came up for consideration and the minutes for March 6, 1851, contain the following entry:

"And now, at this time, after due deliberation has been had thereon, the board now in session accept said petition and order and direct that a new township be laid out and organized as follows: All of Congressional Township No. 22 north of Range 6 east that lies within the limits of Madison county, and Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Township No. 21 north of Range 6 east, in said county (being four miles wide and six miles long), shall compose said township, and all that part which now lies in Pipe Creek township, is hereby stricken from and curtailed from said Pipe Creek township and made a part of Duck Creek township, as above set forth, for all township purposes. And it is hereby ordered by the board that on the first Monday in April next (1851) there shall be an election held in said township of Duck Creek at the Bethel meeting house for the necessary township officers, to-wit: Two justices of the peace, two constables, one supervisor to each road district, a township clerk and township treasurer, and any other township officers authorized by law."

At the same time David Waymire was appointed inspector of the election and the new township was divided into four road districts. The boundaries as established in 1851 have not been changed and the township remains as originally erected. It occupies the northwest corner of the county, has an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres, and is bounded on the north by Grant county; on the east by the townships of Boone and Pipe Creek; on the south by Pipe Creek township, and on the west by Tipton county. Duck creek, from which the township takes its name, flows in a southerly direction through the southern part and is the only stream of any consequence in the township.

The settlement of Duck Creek township began in the fall of 1838, when Henry Cochran came from Butler county, Ohio, and selected a tract of land on Section 35, about three miles northeast of the present city of Elwood. Upon this tract he built a log cabin and then went back to Ohio, where he remained for a year, at the end of which time he returned to Indiana with his father and took up his residence on the

land. Later in the year 1836 Thomas Casteel and Elijah Berryman settled on Section 3, a short distance southwest of Cochran. During the next ten years there were few additions to the population. In the summer of 1848 A. C. Ritter, a native of Ohio, made the first entry of land on the Miami reserve in Duck Creek township and from that time the settlement of the region was more rapid. Among those who came prior to the organization of the township were Fielding Sampson, James Gray, Anthony Minnick, Azel Stanberry, David and Elliott Waymire, Thomas W. Harmon, Mahlon Hosier, James French and Isaac Dougherty. Stephen Williamson, a veteran of the Mexican war, was also one of the early settlers.

Previous to 1846, the only dwellings to be seen in the township were the log cabins usually found in frontier settlements. In 1846 Thomas Casteel built a frame house and his example was soon followed by several of his neighbors. The first brick house was built by Jonathan Noble in 1872, near the northeast corner of the township. In the spring of 1843, Thomas Casteel and Henry Cochran both planted orchards, the first in the township. The first white child born in the township was James, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Casteel, who was born on November 9, 1842. The first wedding was on December 26, 1844, when Henry Cochran and Miss Rebecca Casteel were united in marriage, and the first death was that of Samuel Cochran on September 11, 1844. He was the father of Henry Cochran and was quite old at the time of his death. James Shofer and Anthony Minnick were the first progressive, up-to-date farmers in the township. The Minnick farm was a model in all respects and stood alone in its appointments in the forests that surrounded it.

Among the early industries was a steam saw-mill, erected near Henry Cochran's place about 1850 by Jacob E. Waymire, who conducted it successfully for over fifteen years. In 1866 the mill was purchased by Henry Cochran, who carried on the business at the old place until 1873, when his son Samuel was admitted to a partnership and the machinery was taken to Elwood and installed in a new mill there. In 1875 a steam saw-mill was established in the northwestern part of the township by G. & V. Worley, who later sold out to William & J. B. Hollingsworth and the mill was removed to the Hollingsworth farm, about half a mile farther south. William Hedrick also owned and operated a large saw-mill at one time on his farm, about two miles east of the Hollingsworths.

The first school house, a round log affair of the customary frontier type, was built in 1841 on the Knott farm, in the southern part of the township. A few years later it was moved about a mile farther north, where the school house in District No. 2 is now located. The second school house was erected in 1853 on Isaac Wann's farm, on or near the present site of school No. 1. In 1912 there were seven public school houses in the township, five of which were brick and two were frame, the value of the buildings being \$14,000. Eight teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13 and the amount paid in salaries was \$3,500.

The first church in the township was built by the United Brethren

about the time the society of that denomination was organized in 1852. A little later the New Light Christians united with the United Brethren in the erection of a better house of worship on the farm of W. F. Hollingsworth. Subsequently congregations of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal faith were organized in the township.

With the exception of Independence, which has been mentioned in the preceding history of Boone township, there are no villages in Duck Creek township. A portion of this village is situated in the extreme northeast corner. The inhabitants of the southern part of the township find it convenient to "do their trading" at Elwood, the northern line of which touches the southern border of Duck Creek township.

It may be interesting to the reader to know that the last entry of land in Madison county was that of a forty-acre tract in Duck Creek township. This tract is described as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 22, range 6 east, and is situated three miles due north of Elwood. It was purchased from the state of Indiana by David Braden, of Indianapolis, for \$50. His patent, dated October 22, 1875, states that the sale was made "under the act of May 29, 1852, entitled 'An act to regulate the sale of the swamp lands donated by the United States to the State of Indiana, and to provide for the draining and reclaiming thereof,'" etc.

The first time this tract of land appears in the public records was on October 28, 1872, when it was sold by David K. Carver, sheriff of Madison county, to satisfy an assessment of \$175.50, with costs of \$30.33, for the construction of the Wild Cat ditch. On this occasion the land was taken as the property of Joseph Sigler, but the records do not show how Sigler came into possession, or by what right he claimed the ownership of the land. At the sheriff's sale above mentioned the land was bought by Howell D. Thompson, of Anderson, for \$100. At the time the tract was purchased by Braden from the state it was in the possession of William A. Sheward. There was some kind of litigation over the land, but owing to the destruction of the court records by the courthouse fire of December 10, 1880, the exact nature of the case cannot be learned. It is certain, however, that Braden's title was sustained, for on February 1, 1879, he transferred the land to Howell D. Thompson, who on the same day conveyed it back to Mr. Sheward.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

Soon after Madison county was organized the local authorities erected five townships, one of which was named Fall Creek, from the principal stream flowing through it and the natural falls on that stream at Pendleton. Fall Creek is the third largest township in the county, being exceeded in size only by Monroe and Pipe Creek. In extent it is six miles from east to west and seven miles from north to south, containing an area of forty-two square miles. On the north it is bounded by Anderson and Stony Creek townships; on the east by Adams; on the south by Hancock county, and on the west by the townships of Green and Stony Creek. Fall creek flows in a southwesterly direction through the central part and the southern portion is watered by Lick creek.

The surface is generally slightly undulating or rolling and the soil compares favorably with that of the adjoining townships.

To Fall Creek belongs the distinction of being the first in Madison county to be settled by white men. In a previous chapter mention has been made of John Rogers as the first white man to locate in the county. An old diary left by him is authority for the statement that he settled in what is now Fall Creek township on December 29, 1818, about two miles east of the present town of Pendleton. More than likely the vicinity of the falls had been visited by white men before that time, but none of them attempted to form a permanent settlement. A year or so after Mr. Rogers came, Judge Stanfield and a man named Burras settled upon the prairie north of Pendleton. In 1820 came the colony from Clarke county, Ohio, consisting of William Curtis, Israel Cox, Moses Corwin, Thomas and William McCartney, Saul Shaul, Manly Richards and Elias Hollingsworth. Mrs. Hollingsworth accompanied her husband and was the first white woman in that settlement, if not in



FALLS AT PENDLETON

Madison county. Moses Corwin was the only unmarried man in the colony. After selecting lands the married men returned to Ohio and brought out their families, traveling with four pack horses and a wagon drawn by a team of oxen. That wagon was doubtless the first ever brought to the county. Manly Richards evidently settled in what is now Adams township, or soon afterward removed there, as the records show that some of the early elections in Adams township were held at his residence.

Among the next settlers to come into the township were Isaac Jones, Conrad Crossley, Adam Dobson, William, Isaac and Henry Seybert, William Neal, Jacob Shaul, Thomas and William Silver, Palmer Patrick, Kilbourn Morley, John Gunse, Nathaniel Richmond and Adam Winsell, the last named becoming one of the first associate judges when the county was organized in 1823. About that time there was a large influx of immigration to Fall Creek township, and F. M. Richmond, Moses Whitecotton, Thomas and James Scott, Enos Adamson, Thomas Snyder, Joseph Carter, George Nicholson, Martin Chapman, Isaac and

Thomas Busby, James Irish, Dr. Lewis Bordwell, Thomas Bell, Dr. Henry Wyman and Thomas M. Pendleton, for whom the town of Pendleton was named, and a number of others located at various points along the Fall creek valley.

One of these pioneers—Moses Whitecotton—was an eccentric character who preferred poetry to prose. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Fall Creek and it is said kept his court docket in rhyme. Unfortunately his old records have disappeared. Once, when his stock of provisions ran low, he addressed the following pathetic appeal to his neighbor, John Rogers:

“My family is sick, with nothing to eat,
I pray you the loan of two bushels of wheat;
This favor, if granted, shall ne’er be forgotten,
As long as my name is Moses Whitecotton.”

Mr. Rogers responded to the plea, as any good neighbor would have done in those pioneer days, and in acknowledgment of his obligation Mr. Whitecotton executed a note in the following strain:

“One day after date I promise to pay
To old John Rogers, without delay,
One hundred weight of hemp when I make it and break it,
One dollar I shall not deny;
Witness my name this 4th of July.

Moses Whitecotton.”

One of the first land entries was made by Saul Shaul, who took up a part of section 30, about two miles southwest of Pendleton, where he developed a farm and planted what was probably the first orchard in the county. Nathaniel Richmond, Adam Winsell, John Gunse and John Rogers had all planted orchards by 1824, their trees having been brought from Henry county. Early in the '30s William Williams established a nursery on his farm about three miles east of Pendleton, the first nursery in Madison county.

The first white child born in the township, and also the first in Madison county, was E. P. Hollingsworth, a son of Elias Hollingsworth and his wife, the date of his birth having been November 7, 1820. Electa Shaul, daughter of Jacob Shaul, born the same night, was the first white female child born in the county.

Stephen Corwin and Miss Hannah Ellsworth were united in marriage in 1821, which was the first wedding in the township. As Madison county had not yet been organized, Mr. Corwin made the journey on horseback to Connersville to procure a marriage license. Furniture was scarce at that time in frontier settlements like the one on Fall creek and it is said that a door was lifted from its hinges and converted into a table, upon which the wedding banquet was served.

The first deaths were those of a man named Martin and his wife, both of whom were stricken with fever in the fall of 1821 and it is supposed died about the same time, but as they were alone in their home at

the time it is not known which one died first. Their neighbors knew nothing of their illness and they had been dead for several days before the fact was discovered. Their bodies were buried in the same grave, immediately west of the present town of Pendleton. This first visit of the Grim Destroyer, and the fact that his victims died unattended, cast a gloom over the little settlement, where it was part of each man's religion to minister to the wants of his neighbor in times of sickness and distress.

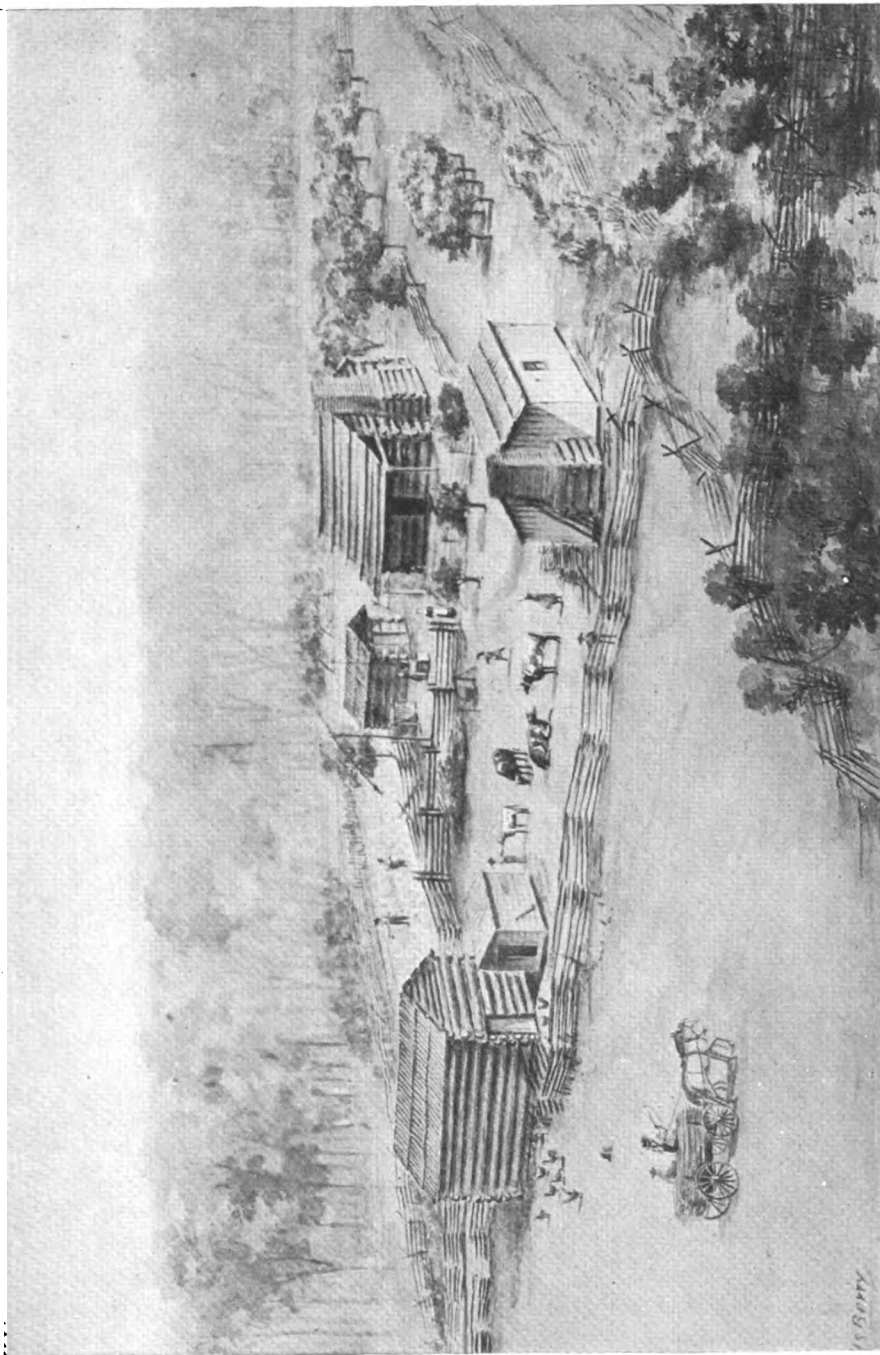
A corn mill was built by Thomas McCartney on the south side of Fall creek at the falls in 1821, the first in the township. It was a crude affair, as Mr. McCartney dressed the stone and constructed most of the machinery himself, but primitive as it was it proved a great boon to the settlers, who were thus given an opportunity to have their corn ground at home, but for wheat flour they were still compelled to go some distance to the mills in the older settlements. Mr. McCartney also kept a small stock of goods, consisting of a few staple articles in demand among the pioneers, and a line of trinkets—beads, cheap jewelry, small looking glasses, etc.—adapted to trade with the Indians. He likewise started a tannery in 1827.

In course of time the McCartney mill gave way to a larger and better appointed one, built by Thomas Bell on the opposite side of the creek and equipped for grinding both corn and wheat. The falls are situated upon section 16, set apart by Congress for school purposes, but that portion of the section including the falls was bought by James M. Irish of the county treasurer at a sale of school lands, and later Mr. Irish became the owner of the mill erected by Mr. Bell. Sometime in the '30s he transferred the property to his son, Samuel D. Irish, and went to Texas. In 1848 he returned to Madison county, where he remained for about a year, when he again went to Texas and died there. He was a man of progressive ideas, very dark complexioned, on account of which he was called "Black Hawk" by his neighbors. This mill, known as the "Cataract Mills," was destroyed by fire on July 13, 1882.

About 1850 a movement was started to restore the falls property to the school fund, but the period of twenty years peaceable possession had about expired and definite action in the matter was postponed until it was too late.

Most of the early settlers were of a religious turn of mind and soon after locating in the township they took the necessary steps for the establishment of church organizations. The first Methodist church had its beginning in 1823, though no house of worship was erected until 1839. Antioch Methodist church, at Menden, was organized in 1831; a Baptist church about 1830; the society of Friends or Quakers in 1834; the United Brethren in 1836, and the Universalists in 1859. An account of these different congregations will be found in the chapter on Church History.

In a grove a short distance below the falls, Frederick Douglass, a negro of national reputation, in 1843 undertook to deliver a public address on the subject of slavery. He was at that time making a tour of the western states, stopping at places where there were a number of Friends, who were universally recognized as abolitionists. Unable to



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secure a hall, a platform was erected in the grove, but Mr. Douglass had been speaking but a short time when a man named Rix walked up to the stand and called upon his associates—Duke Scott, Thomas Collins, Peter Runnels and some others—to “come and help clean him out.” Douglass was alarmed and tried to escape by climbing over a fence immediately back of the platform, but before he could do so was struck by a stone and severely injured. His friends took him to the home of Neal Hardy, where he remained until he recovered and it was deemed safe for him to leave the neighborhood.

The incident caused considerable excitement. Some of the leaders of the mob were arrested, but while the sheriff was conducting them to Anderson he was met by a company of men who demanded the release of the prisoners. For a time it looked as though serious trouble was imminent. The release of Runnels was finally agreed to and the mob disbanded. The other prisoners were taken to Anderson and lodged in jail, but were subsequently released. Since that time public opinion has changed and a colored man is as free from assault or insult in Madison county as anywhere in the United States.

Just when and where the first schoolhouse in Fall Creek township was erected is largely a matter of conjecture. The early settlers believed in education, however, and subscription schools were maintained until after the enactment of the school law of 1851. Then a number of frame school houses were built, one of which was still in use as late as 1880. In 1876 two brick school houses were erected—one in district No. 1 and the other in district No. 5. In 1912 there were eleven districts in the township outside of Pendleton, but as several of these had been consolidated there were but nine teachers employed in 1912-13, a number of the old houses standing vacant. The amount paid in teachers' salaries for the year was \$5,188.78.

Pendleton, a little west of the center, and Huntsville, about a mile up Fall creek from Pendleton, are the only towns of importance in Fall Creek township. At the intersection of two public highways, three and a half miles south of Pendleton, was once the village of Menden. A general store was established there by Thomas Jordan at an early day and the village grew up around the store. Jordan sold out to Morgan Drury and about that time a postoffice was established there with Mr. Drury as the first postmaster. The postoffice was discontinued in 1851, Jonathan Wiseman then being in charge of the office as postmaster. Public school No. 11, the United Brethren church, the cemetery and one dwelling constitute all that is left of the old village.

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Green township occupies the southwest corner of the county, is four miles in width from east to west, six miles long from north to south, and contains an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres, nearly all of which is capable of being cultivated. It is bounded on the north by Stony Creek township; on the east by Fall Creek township; on the south by Hancock county, and on the west by the county of Hamilton. The source of its name is uncertain. Many think it was

named for Nathaniel Greene, one of the leading generals in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, but as the name of the township always appears in the records without the final "e," it is quite likely that it was derived from the verdure of the forests that practically covered the entire surface at the time the township was organized in 1826.

The first white man to settle within the present limits of the township was Jacob Hiday, who in 1821 came from Ohio with his wife, four children—Catharine, Henry, Susan and Mary—and a grandson, Thomas Hiday. Mr. Hiday settled on the south side of Lick creek, on section 2, township 17, range 6, not far from where the village of Alfont was afterward laid out. He was a man of strong character and, though old enough to be a grandfather at the time he came to Madison county, took an active part in public affairs. He was one of the early justices of the peace and was a leader in securing many of the improvements in the township in early days.

Samuel Holliday, who was one of the first associate judges of the county, came from Kentucky in 1822 and located about half a mile north of Mr. Hiday. He was in all probability the second settler. Judge Holliday was a well educated man and as associate judge made a good record. His son, William A., became a Presbyterian minister of note, and Joseph, another son, served with distinction in the Mexican war and later represented Blackford county in the Indiana legislature. After serving as associate judge for several years, Samuel Holliday removed to Hamilton county and died there in 1835.

The settlement of the township was slow for a few years. In 1825 William Huston came from Virginia and Richard Kinnaman from South Carolina. The next year witnessed the arrival of Abraham Cottrell, a native of Ohio, and during the next five years there were a number of newcomers. Among them were Andrew Shanklin, Walter Kinnaman, John and Charles Doty, Peter Colerick, John Cottrell, John Huston, Thomas Scott, Elijah Bolinger, Samuel Gibson, William A. Williamson, William Nicholson, Robert Fausset, James Jones, William Alfont, George Keffer and Washington W. Pettigrew.

Most of these early settlers were from Virginia, South Carolina or Tennessee, though the Dotys came from Pennsylvania and William Nicholson from Ohio. Near the close of the Mexican war Mr. Nicholson raised a company of volunteers, but the war closed before his company could be accepted and mustered in. At the time of the Civil war he was captain of a company of home-guards and was one of the first militia officers in the state to tender the services of himself and his men to repel the invasion of the notorious Confederate guerrilla, General John H. Morgan.

One of the most prominent of these pioneers of Green township was Andrew Shanklin, who came from Virginia with his family in 1830 and located on section 13, in the northeastern part of the township. He soon became a leader in the little community; was elected justice of the peace in 1840; was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1850, and two years later was elected to represent Madison county in the lower branch of the state legislature. Samuel Gibson, a Tennessean,

was also a prominent citizen of Green and served as justice of the peace for a number of years.

The first orchard was planted by Richard Kinnaman in 1826. Jacob Hiday, Samuel Holliday, George Keffer, Abraham Cottrell and James Scott all planted orchards a little later, obtaining their trees at Mal-lory's nursery in Hamilton county, not far from Noblesville.

The first distillery was established by Richard Kinnaman in 1840, and the first tan-yard by Captain William Nicholson four years later. Kinnaman's distillery was located on section 21, near the western boundary, and Nicholson's tan-yard was on the northeast quarter of the same section.

The first school house was built in 1829, on the farm of James Jones, and a fund was raised by subscription to employ John Wilson, as the first teacher. He taught three months in the winter of 1829-30, which was the first school ever taught in the township. The second school house was built in 1837, on section 25, near the eastern boundary, and John Lewark taught the first school in this house the ensuing winter. A frame house was afterward built on the site. In 1912 there were seven brick school buildings valued at \$14,000, and the nine teachers employed during the school year of 1912-13 received in salaries the sum of \$4,936.

Ingalls is the only town of importance in the township. The vil-lage of Alfont, a short distance west of Ingalls, was laid out by Wil-liam Alfont about 1850. Some fifteen years before that time Mr. Alfont had established a small sawmill on Lick creek, from which power was procured to run the mill. This mill was burned in 1847, but was replaced by a steam mill, which did a successful business for a number of years. A few persons settled in the immediate vicinity and when the old Bellefontaine (now the Cleveland division of the Big Four) railroad was completed across the southeast corner of Green township, Mr. Alfont had a town regularly platted and named it after himself. For a time the venture prospered. A postoffice was established with William Molden as postmaster. Mr. Molden was also engaged in busi-ness as a general merchant. A warehouse was erected and a consider-able quantity of grain was shipped. Other business enterprises came in, but when Fortville, two miles west, came into prominence it proved to be the greater attraction and the growth of Alfont suffered a decided check thereby. With the establishment of Ingalls, only half a mile away, in 1893, Alfont passed into history.

CHAPTER VI

TOWNSHIP HISTORY, CONTINUED

JACKSON — LAFAYETTE — MONROE — PIPE CREEK — RICHLAND — STONY CREEK—UNION—VAN BUREN—SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF EACH—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MENTION OF PROMINENT PIONEERS—PRIMITIVE INDUSTRIES AND ROADS—EXTINCT TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ETC.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson is the middle township of the western tier. It is bounded on the north by Pipe Creek and Lafayette townships; on the east by Lafayette and Anderson; on the south by Stony Creek township, and on the west by Hamilton county, and contains an area of twenty-eight square miles. The White river flows across the township from east to west in the southern part, the northwestern part is watered by Pipe creek and its tributaries, and Stony creek has its source in the southeast corner. Along the streams the surface is rather hilly, but farther back it is so level that artificial drainage is necessary in order to bring the exceedingly fertile soil under cultivation. Jackson is one of the first five townships to be organized in the county and was named after General Andrew Jackson, who was president of the United States from 1829 to 1837.

Sometime in the year 1821 two men named Dewey and Kinser, with their families, came to what is now Jackson township. Mr. Dewey built his cabin on the south side of the White river, opposite the present village of Perkinsville, and Kinser located about a mile and half farther up the river. Neither of these men entered land, nor did they remain long in the county. In the spring of 1822 Daniel Wise came from Ross county, Ohio, and the following October entered four hundred acres of land on the south side of the river, including the cabin that had been occupied by Kinser the preceding year. This was the first entry of land made in the township. Prior to that time, however, Benoni Freel had cleared land and built a cabin opposite Perkinsville, not far from the Dewey cabin, and it is believed that he was the first actual settler.

Others who came during the year 1822 were the Montgomerys—David, William and John—George Cunningham and Robert Blair, all from Ohio. During the next three years a number of pioneers located lands in the township. Among them were Thomas Forkner, James White, the two John Connors (senior and junior), Matthew Connor, James, Alexander and George McClintock, Lemuel Auter, Joseph Lee

and William Parkins. The last named, with his wife and seven children, came in the fall of 1825 and pitched his tent on the north bank of the White river, where Perkinsville now stands, and remained there until he leased a tract of land from Daniel Wise and built a cabin, into which he moved his family about Christmas. Mr. Parkins preached the first funeral sermon in the township over the remains of a young man who was killed by the falling of a burning tree in a clearing. He was also a blacksmith, as well as a preacher, and soon after becoming settled in his cabin on the Wise farm he opened the first blacksmith shop in the township.

About 1825 the Indianapolis & Fort Wayne road was surveyed through this region, and during the following fall and winter was cut



SCENE NEAR PERKINSVILLE

out by the settlers. It was the first road through this portion of Madison county.

In the spring of 1826 John Ashby brought his family from Ross county, Ohio, and settled near the present village of Halford, where he died about two years later. His son, John Ashby, Jr., who was about eighteen years of age when the family settled in Jackson township, assisted in supporting the family and in 1842 opened the first tavern in Hamilton (now Halford). Among others who settled in the vicinity of Halford about this time were Joel White, Robert Cather, Joseph Miller, Joel Epperly, and the Robinett, Harless and Benefiel families.

The first white child born in Jackson township was Sarah, daughter of Lemuel Auter, but the date of her birth is not known. The first marriage was in 1825, when Isaac Shelton and Delilah Crist were made man and wife. The first death was that of William Montgomery. The

first brick house was erected in 1827 by Robert Blair on his farm opposite Perkinsville.

One of the great needs of the early settlers was a mill of some description. It was fourteen miles by the nearest route from the settlement near Perkinsville to the McCartney mill at Pendleton, which was the nearest place where corn could be converted into meal. No roads had as yet been opened and the task of going to mill was one to be dreaded. In this emergency William Parkins set his ingenuity and industry to work and constructed a small mill, to be operated by hand power. The stones, which he dressed himself, were of native limestone, and the remainder of the "machinery" consisted principally of round poles. By the exercise of sufficient "elbow grease" this mill would grind about a bushel of meal an hour. It did not lack for patronage, as the settlers within a radius of several miles brought their corn and frequently furnished the power to grind their own grists. As the population increased in numbers, the old hand mill became inadequate to supply the demand. Again Mr. Parkins came to the rescue. With the assistance of his neighbors he constructed a dam across the White river in front of where Perkinsville now stands and built a small mill to be run by water power. The dam was made chiefly of logs and brush, weighted down with stones. The mill was a little log building containing one run of buhrs, or stones, which were fashioned by Mr. Parkins and his son James out of glacial boulders, or "nigger heads." Such a mill would be regarded as insignificant in this day, but at that time it was looked upon as a triumph of mechanical genius. Subsequently a run of buhrs was added for grinding wheat, the flour being bolted upon a machine operated by hand.

Some years later this mill property was purchased by Andrew Jackson, of Anderson, who in 1846 erected a large frame building, in which he installed the best milling machinery that day afforded. A sawmill was added in 1854. Mr. Jackson subscribed for stock in the old Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company and through this deal the mill passed into the hands of the railroad company, which afterward sold it to James M. and David B. Jackson, sons of the former owner. After operating it for some years, they sold it to Jacob Zeller, who in turn sold it to Alfred Clark. On the night of August 19, 1884, the building, with all its machinery and a large quantity of grain, was totally destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt.

Kingman's History of Madison County is authority for the statement that the first school in the township was taught in the year 1825, in the cabin that had been erected by Mr. Dewey some four years before, and that the teacher was a man named Williams. Among the scholars were three or four of the Wise boys, about the same number of the McClintock boys and Joseph Lee. The second school house was built a year or two later on section 34, on the Wise farm, a third was built a little later on the north side of the White river. Both were small log buildings of the usual frontier type, and the schools taught in them were subscription or "pay" schools. After the introduction of the public school system, better school houses were erected. In 1912 Jack-

son had six brick buildings, valued at \$10,000. During the school year of 1912-13 nine teachers were employed and received in salaries the sum of \$3,636.75.

About 1824 a Methodist class was organized, with Benoni Freel as the first class leader, and the first regular services were held in the Dewey cabin. Sometime in the '40s a United Brethren church was organized at the house of Samuel Gentry, a short distance from Perkinsville. A Christian church was organized at Hamilton about 1857 by Rev. Carey Harrison, but no house of worship was ever erected by the congregation, and in April, 1866, a Methodist Protestant church was organized at Hamilton with eight members.

Perkinsville, on the north side of the White river near the western boundary, and Halford, on the south side of the river, about four miles east of Perkinsville, are the only villages in the township. In what is known as the McClintock neighborhood, near the site of an old Indian village and burying ground, was once a little hamlet called Nancytown, but it is now extinct and the ground where it stood is used for farming purposes.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP

This township is centrally located and is the only civil township in the county whose boundaries coincide with the Congressional township lines, it being six miles square and embracing township No. 20 north of range 7 east. On the north it is bounded by the townships of Monroe and Pipe Creek; on the east by Richland; on the south by Anderson and Jackson, and on the west by Jackson and Pipe Creek. The surface being generally level, the lands were originally too wet to carry on farming successfully, but in 1875 an extensive system of artificial drainage was inaugurated that has made this township one of the most desirable in the county for agricultural purposes.

In 1831 Henry Ry brought his family from North Carolina and settled on section 36, in the extreme southeast corner of the township, where North Anderson now stands. There he built a cabin of round logs, the first civilized habitation in the township. During his ten years' residence here he made many substantial improvements, but about 1841 he sold his farm and removed to Randolph county, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life.

In the spring of 1832 John Croan, who had previously settled in Anderson township, in 1828, removed with his family to section 35, in what is now Lafayette township and established a new home, about half a mile north of Henry Ry's cabin. Later in the same year Reuben Junks, George Mustard and John B. Penniston came from Ross county, Ohio, and founded homes in this township. James Baily also came from Ohio in this year, but soon became dissatisfied and returned to the Buckeye State. Reed Wilson, of Wayne county, Indiana, came in the spring of 1834 and settled on what was later known as the Pierce farm, and about the same time Jordan Newton came from Ohio and settled on the Stanley farm. The next year (1835) there was a considerable tide of immigration to the township, Isaac Jones, William Lower, James

Finney, Samuel Fetty, John Maggart, David Gooding and Mrs. Margaret Shinkle all entering lands and becoming permanent residents. Gooding was a Kentuckian, who had served as an aide-de-camp under Colonel Richard M. Johnson in the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of the Thames, where Colonel Johnson was wounded by the famous Shawnee chief, Tecumseh.

In July, 1836, James Hollingsworth settled upon the farm where he lived for many years, and soon after his arrival he built a carding machine, which he conducted successfully until it was destroyed by a flood in 1838. He had not been in the township very long before he started the movement for its organization. He circulated the petition, which was signed by himself, John B. Penniston, John Croan, Isaac Jones, Reuben Junks, Reed Wilson, Henry Ry, Jordan Newton, George Mustard, George Moore, William Lower, Enos Mustard, John Maggart, George Rains, Samuel Fetty, David Gooding and James Finney—the entire voting population living within the territory it was proposed to incorporate in the new township. The petition was duly presented to the county commissioners, who on November 9, 1836, issued the order for the erection of the township, as shown by the following entry taken from the records of that date:

“Ordered by the board that a new township be stricken off from the townships of Richland, Jackson and Pipe Creek, said new township shall include all of Congressional township 20, north of range 7 east, and no more, and that all elections shall be held at the house of John Maggart therein, and the said new township shall be known and designated by the name and style of Lafayette township.”

The name was suggested by James Hollingsworth, in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette, the gallant French general who rendered such timely and efficient aid to the struggling armies of the American colonies in the war for independence. Mr. Hollingsworth was also inspector of the first election, which was held at the house of John Maggart, as directed by the commissioners, on January 17, 1837. On that occasion no ballot-box had been provided and the inspector used his hat as a receptacle for the tickets. At that election John Maggart received a majority of the votes for justice of the peace and Enos Mustard was chosen township clerk.

Almost immediately following the organization of the township there was a decided increase in the population. By 1840 the following persons had founded homes and were developing farms: Daniel Sigler, Allen Simmons, Lewis and George Baily, Thomas G. Clark, Matthew Taylor, Samuel Moore, Henry Purgett, John Ridgeway, Washington Trotter, Zail and George Rains, Caleb Dehority, James Closser, Francis Colburn, Nathaniel G. Lewis, John Clock, James Wier, Joseph Van Meter, Samuel Westerfield, George Hilligoss, Sr., Robert and Samuel Gooding, John Burk and James Stover.

Annis Croan, daughter of John and Sarah Croan, who was born in 1834, was the first white child born in Lafayette township. The first marriage was celebrated on March 19, 1838, the contracting parties being James Hollingsworth and Miss Elizabeth Shinkle, and the first death was that of Reuben Junks.

George Mustard planted the first orchard in the township soon after settling there, procuring his trees from Dempsey Wilson, of Anderson township. The first mill was built by George Millspaugh and James Stevenson in 1851. It was a small steam sawmill and was first located on the farm of Patrick Ryan, but subsequently was removed elsewhere. In 1870 Roadcap & Van Winkle built a steam sawmill where the village of Florida is now situated. Two months after it went into operation the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the mill, killing Perry Moore and a man named Wolf and severely injuring the engineer, Solomon Muck.

A small log school house was erected in 1840, near the site afterward occupied by public school No. 7, and the first school in the township was taught there in the fall of that year by John Penniston. The first frame school house was built in the same locality in 1857 and was the first to be erected as a public school. In 1912 there were eleven districts, each provided with a modern brick building, the estimated value of the eleven houses being \$22,000. Sixteen teachers were employed during the school years of 1912-13, receiving \$7,666 in salaries.

A Methodist society was organized at the house of William Lower in the fall of 1836, by Rev. Robert Burns. A Christian church was formed in May, 1869, and the New Lights and United Brethren also established churches in the township. Accounts of these organizations will be found in the chapter on Church History.

Florida, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle) Railroad, and Linwood, on the Michigan division of the Big Four, are the only villages of consequence. The town of Frankton is situated near the boundary line between Lafayette and Pipe Creek townships. Soon after the Pan Handle railroad was built in 1856, a warehouse was established on the road a mile and a half northwest of Florida and a general store was also opened there. For a time the trains stopped at Keller's Station, as the place was called, John Keller being the owner of the land upon which the station was situated. Owing to an insufficient patronage the store-keeper disposed of his stock of goods and the warehouse was likewise an unprofitable venture. Trains ceased to stop there and Keller's Station is now only a memory.

MONROE TOWNSHIP

This township is the largest in Madison county. It is six miles in width from north to south; the northern boundary is nine miles and the southern eight miles in length, and the area of the township is fifty-one square miles, or 32,640 acres. Pipe Creek flows a southwesterly course across the township, entering near the northeast corner and crossing the western boundary a little south of the center. The southeastern portion is drained by Little Pipe and Killbuck creeks and the northwestern part by Mud and Lilly creeks. Along Pipe creek the surface is somewhat undulating, but the greater part of the township is generally level. The soil is fertile and some of the finest farms in the county are in Monroe township.

The first white settlers to locate in what is now Monroe township

were George Marsh and Micajah Chamness, who in the spring of 1831 came from North Carolina and made the first land entries in that part of the county. Chamness entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 19 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, all of which now lies within the corporate limits of the city of Alexandria. His cabin, erected on this tract, was the first habitation established by a white man within the present limits of the township. Sometime during the following year, James M. James entered a part of section 25, about a mile down the creek from the Chamness cabin. Morgan James settled on Little Pipe creek, a short distance south of Alexandria, and Annon James entered land near the mouth of Mud creek.

In 1833 William Chamness and James Tomlinson, the former from North Carolina and the latter from Clermont county, Ohio, both settled in the neighborhood and during the next two years a number of immigrants founded homes in the township. Among them were Jesse Vermillion, from Lawrence county, Ohio, Thornberry Moffit, from Rush county, Indiana, David L. Pickard, from Maine, Stephen and John Marsh, Peter Edwards and Stephen Fenimore. The descendants of some of these pioneers still reside in Madison county.

One agency that materially aided the settlement of this portion of the county was the opening of two public highways in 1830. One of these was the Indianapolis & Fort Wayne road and the other was the road from Fort Wayne to Shelbyville. These two roads, which form a junction near the northern line of the present township of Monroe, were the first opened through that section of the county. Over them were carried the early mails and they served as a stimulus to the white man to move in and occupy a district in which the Indian had, up to that time, been the only inhabitant. Compared with some of the improved highways of the present day, they were poor affairs. At the present time the township is well supplied with good country roads, while the Big Four and Lake Erie & Western railroads and the lines of the Indiana Union Traction Company furnish unsurpassed transportation facilities to all parts of the township.

By the close of the year 1835 the population was considered sufficiently large to justify the organization of a new township. A petition was accordingly prepared and circulated, and it was signed by practically every voter residing within the territory it was proposed to include. At the January term of the commissioners' court in 1836 the following action was taken by the board:

"On petition filed, it is ordered that the following described territory be stricken from Richland township, to wit: Commencing on the country line, where the township line dividing townships 20 and 21 north crosses the same; running thence north with the county line to the northeast corner of Madison county; thence west with the north line of said county to the northeast corner of Pipe Creek township; thence south with the east line of Pipe Creek township to the line dividing townships 20 and 21 north; thence east on said line to the place of beginning, and that said territory so stricken off be organized into a separate township to be known and designated by the name of Monroe

township. All elections are ordered to be held at the residence of Micajah Chamness until otherwise ordered."

As established by this order, Monroe township included all of the present township of Van Buren and the eastern half of Boone township. The township was named in honor of James Monroe, the sixth president of the United States. The first election was held at the designated place in April, 1836, and David L. Pickard was elected justice of the peace. Mr. Pickard seems to have been one of the most prominent pioneers. Besides being the first justice of the peace in Monroe township, he was the first postmaster at Alexandria when the office was established, and was the first hotel keeper in that town. His hotel was built in 1838, though previous to that time he had been accustomed to entertaining travelers at his residence.

About the time the township was organized, or soon afterward, the population was augmented by the arrival of John Banks, Evan Ellis, John Brunt, Elijah Williamson, John Cree, Joseph Hall, Jacob Price, John Chitwood, Lorenzo Carver, Hildria Lee, Baxter Davis and some others.

The first school was taught by John Brunt in 1837. Twelve pupils were enrolled in this school, but the exact location where it was taught is uncertain. David L. Pickard built the first regular school house in 1839. Richard Edwards was one of the pioneer teachers. In 1912 there were sixteen school districts in the township, outside of the city of Alexandria. Ten of these districts were provided with brick buildings and six houses were frame, the value of all being estimated at \$33,400. During the school year of 1912-13 there were twenty-six teachers employed in the township schools and the payroll for the year amounted to \$7,852.

The first brick house in the township was built by Peter Edwards, who came in 1835 and settled on the land afterward known as the Abram Miller farm, where he erected a brick residence soon afterward. The first deaths were two members of the Hyatt family and the third was that of Micajah Chamness.

There is a rumor, but it is not well founded, that a small corn mill was built on Pipe creek, about a mile northeast of Alexandria, soon after the first settlers located in that vicinity. The first mill of which there is any authentic record was a saw and grist-mill built by James M. James on Pipe creek, about a mile west of Alexandria, in 1834. A few years later Henry Huff established a saw-mill about two miles farther up the creek. In the early days Pipe creek abounded in fish and old settlers have been heard to relate how they would fish at James' mill of nights, with the wolves howling in the woods around them.

Alexandria, located a little west of the center of the township, at the junction of the Big Four and Lake Erie & Western railroads, is the most important town. Orestes, formerly known as Lowry Station, is situated on the Lake Erie & Western, two and a half miles west of Alexandria. On the same line of railway, near the eastern boundary of the county, is the station of Gilman, and the old village of Osceola is situated in the northwest part, on section 4 of range 7. Osceola was laid out in 1855 and was named for the celebrated Seminole chief. At

one time it promised to become a place of some importance. E. M. Trowbridge opened a general store there soon after the town was laid out and when the postoffice was established he was appointed the first postmaster. David Perry established the first blacksmith shop and Absalom Webb was the first shoemaker. A large steam saw-mill was built, but after the most valuable timber had been manufactured into lumber the mill was taken away. The loss of the mill, the building of railroads through other parts of the county, and the discontinuance of the postoffice, all had a tendency to check the growth and prosperity of Osceola, and about all that remains is the public school and a few residences.

The first religious organization in the township was the Little Killbuck Old School Baptist church, which was formed on June 18, 1842, at the house of Moses Maynard, with ten members. About the same time a Methodist congregation was organized at Alexandria. The Lilly Creek Christian church was established also in 1842; the Alexandria Christian church in 1852; the Lilly Creek Baptist church in 1868, and in more recent years the Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Alexandria have been organized and neat houses of worship have been erected.

By far the greater part of the history of Monroe township centers about the city of Alexandria and many of the important events will be treated in the chapter on cities and towns.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP

Next to Monroe, Pipe Creek township is the largest in the county, having an area of forty-three square miles, or 27,520 acres. It is bounded on the north by Boone and Duck Creek townships; on the east by Monroe and Lafayette; on the south by Lafayette and Jackson, and on the west by the counties of Tipton and Hamilton. It is the most irregularly shaped township in the county, having seven outside and three inside corners. Pipe creek, the stream that gave name to the township, enters near the northeast corner of section 21 of range 7, flows a southwesterly direction past the city of Elwood, and crosses the southern boundary about two miles east of the Hamilton county line. Its principal tributary in the township is the Big Branch, which flows through the central portion, and the northwestern part is watered by the Big and Little Duck creeks. The surface is quite level and the soil is exceedingly fertile, though the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in the construction of ditches was necessary before agriculture could be carried on successfully. The township is now thoroughly drained and produces excellent crops.

In 1830 Joseph Shell settled on section 11, township 20, range 6, near the southern border of the township and about two and a half miles east of the county line. He had come from Ohio in 1826 and had spent the intervening years in Jackson township. Settlement was slow for about two years after Mr. Shell's arrival, but in 1832 several persons located near where the town of Frankton now stands. Among them were Walter and William Etchison, from North Carolina, Reuben

Kelly, from Virginia, Samuel Howard, from Wayne county, Indiana, John, Peter and Job Chamness. In 1833 John Beeson, from Wayne county, Indiana, and Jacob Sigler, from Virginia, entered the land upon which Frankton is now situated. Elijah Dwigkins also settled in the township this year.

On May 13, 1833, the board of county commissioners passed the following order for the erection of the township:

"Ordered that there be a new township organized and stricken off from Jackson township as follows, to wit: Beginning on the county line at the southwest corner of section 9, in township No. 20, in range 6 east; running thence east on the section line to the southeast corner of section No. 8, township 20, range 7 east; thence north to the county line; thence west to the northwest corner of the county, thence south along the county line to the place of beginning; to be known and designated by the name and style of Pipe Creek township. It is also ordered that the sheriff notify citizens of said township, that they, on the last Saturday in June next, proceed to elect one justice of the peace in said township, and that all elections in said township be holden at the house of Walter Etchison until otherwise ordered by the board."

Pursuant to this order, the first election was held on June 29, 1833 (the last Saturday in the month), at the house of Walter Etchison and James Beeson was elected the first justice of the peace for the township of Pipe Creek.

As originally established, Pipe Creek township included all its present area except three square miles; four square miles in what is now the northwest corner of Lafayette township; all of Duck Creek, and ten square miles of the western part of what is now the township of Boone. Two years later—at the May term in 1835—a strip two miles wide and extending the full length of the township, was taken from Richland and added to the east side of Pipe Creek, giving the latter township an area of 104 square miles, or almost the northwestern one-fourth of the county. At the same time Jesse Harris was appointed constable; James French and Jesse Etchison, supervisors; William Flint and Jacob Sigler, overseers of the poor; Robin Erwin and Jeremiah Derry, fence viewers; and an order was issued for an election to be held on the first Monday in June, for the purpose of electing an additional justice of the peace.

From the organization of the township to 1840, a large number of new settlers came in. Among the best known, or those who afterward became prominently identified with township affairs, were Noah Waymire, John and Daniel Dwigkins, Henry Plummer, James and William Montgomery, James Barrow, Caleb Canaday, Dr. W. H. Ebert, Benjamin and Hezekiah Denny, Edmund Johnson, James French, Jonathan Reeder, John Benefiel, James M. Dehority, Hezekiah and Sterling Kidwell, Arthur Legg, Joseph and Jonathan Miller, James Tharp, Davis Wilborn, Lindsey Blue, John Hardy, Jacob French, Frank Dennis, Robin Erwin and Jeremiah Derry. Several of these pioneers held positions of trust and responsibility and some of their descendants still reside in the township.

About 1839 or 1840 a small corn mill was put up on the Big Branch,

near the point where that stream is now crossed by the Pan Handle Railroad. It was not much of a mill and was called a "wet weather corn cracker," because it could run successfully only when there was a good stage of water in the creek. However, it made a good quality of corn meal and saved the adjacent settlers many a weary journey through the woods and over almost impassable roads to the mills at Perkinsville and Anderson, whither they had gone before the mill on the Big Branch was erected. A saw-mill was established about the same time on Pipe creek, three miles above Frankton, by Joseph and Daniel Franklin.

Elijah Dwiggins opened the first store in the township in 1837, a short distance west of Frankton. His stock of goods consisted mainly of such staples as sugar, coffee, salt, calico, etc. Money was rare on the frontier and coonskins and other peltries were made to perform, to a large extent, the functions of currency.

The first school was taught by a Mr. Perry in 1836, in a house erected for the purpose on Jacob Sigler's farm, near the present town of Frankton. Other pioneer teachers were Hezekiah Denny, Tilghman Armfield, John Ring and Joseph Sigler. The last named taught for a number of years. In 1854 he was elected county auditor and held the office for eight years. In 1912 the fifteen brick school houses in the township were valued at \$40,000 and the number of teachers employed was thirteen, two houses having no school on account of a consolidation of districts. The amount paid in teachers' salaries was \$5,474. This does not include the schools in the corporations of Elwood and Frankton.

Sometime in the summer of 1836 a Methodist church was organized at the house of Reuben Kelly. This was probably the first religious society in the township. The Frankton Christian church was formed in 1839, a Methodist Protestant congregation was organized at Elwood about the close of the Civil war in 1865, and after the discovery of natural gas several new church organizations sprang into existence.

New Madison was the first village in Pipe Creek township. It was laid out by John Chamness on December 3, 1849, and was situated on Pipe creek, about two miles above Frankton. It was also called Chamnesstown. About two years later James Hilldrup and a man named Sanders laid out a town called Monticello, about two miles northwest of Frankton. Mr. Hilldrup opened a store there, and at one time the town boasted, besides the store, a blacksmith shop, a school house and six or seven residences. Neither of these old towns is any longer on the map.

Elwood, the second largest city in Madison county, is situated in the northwest corner of this township, at the junction of the Pan Handle and the Lake Erie & Western railroads. Frankton, on the Pan Handle railroad, five miles southeast of Elwood, is an incorporated town of importance. In the chapter relating to Cities and Towns may be found the history of Elwood and Frankton, together with numerous events pertaining to those sections of the township.

Four and a half miles east of Elwood on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, is the village of Dundee. The first settler here was Riley

Etchison, who opened a store "in the woods" in the early '50s and like Elijah Dwiggins traded staples for coonskins, ginseng, etc. His store was not on any road, but the settlers found their way through the woods and the proprietor did a thriving business. When the railroad was built past his place in the '70s, the town of Dundee, like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, "just grewed." At first the place was called "Mudsock," on account of the character of the soil, but on December 6, 1883, Mr. Etchison filed a plat of the village with the county recorder under the name of Dundee, which name had been given to the post-office established there on December 26, 1876, with A. S. Wood as the first postmaster.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

On March 4, 1834, the county commissioners issued the following order, as shown by the records of that date: "It is ordered by this board that there be a new township organized in the county of Madison, to be known by the name of Richland, to be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 33, township 20, range 7 east; running thence east with the line dividing townships 19 and 20 north to the east line of said county; thence north with the county line to the northeast corner of township 21 and said line; thence west to the northeast corner of section 4, township 21 north, range 7 east; thence south to the place of beginning."

As thus established, Richland included all the present township bearing that name, all of Monroe except three square miles in the northwestern part, the eastern half of Lafayette and a strip half a mile wide across the north end of Union. With the organization of Monroe and Lafayette townships in 1836 and a change in the north line of Union, Richland was reduced to its present area of twenty-eight and one half square miles. It is bounded on the north by Monroe township; on the east by Delaware county; on the south by the townships of Union and Anderson, and on the west by Lafayette. The name Richland was conferred on it because of the fertility of the soil. Killbuck creek enters the township near the northeast corner and flows a southwesterly direction, crossing the southern boundary near the southwest corner. Just before leaving the township it received the waters of the Little Killbuck creek, which flows southward through the western part.

When erected in March, 1834, the township was divided into three road districts and it was ordered that all elections be held at the house of Peter Ehrhart until otherwise directed by the board. At the first election Matthew Fenimore was chosen as the first justice of the peace, but soon afterward removed from the township and an election was ordered for the first Saturday in February, 1835, to select his successor.

About four years before the township was organized, or in 1830, William Curtis entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 31, in the southwest corner, near the Killbuck creek and just west of the road now leading from Anderson to Alexandria. There he built the first log cabin ever erected for a white man's habitation in the

township. In the fall of that year David Penisten located on section 30, directly north of Mr. Curtis. About that time the Shelbyville & Fort Wayne state road was laid out and passed through what is now Richland township. This had a tendency to encourage the settlement of territory, in which, up to that time, the Indian had held undisputed sway, and before the close of the year 1831 a number of pioneers had settled within convenient distance of the new road. Among them were John Shinkle, Joseph Brown, Isaac Jones, Adam Pence, Joseph Bennett, John Beal, William McClosky, Peter Keicher, J. R. Holston, Thomas Thornburg, Samuel Stephens, John Coburn, Jacob and Michael Bronnenberg, Jonathan Dillon, Christian Lower, John Hunt, Jesse Forkner, Randolph Chambers, Jacob Stover and Weems Heagy. John Parker's daughter, born in 1832, was the first white child born in the township.

In 1833 Matthew Fenimore built a saw-mill on the Killbuck creek, near the southwest corner of the township, and a little later William Curtis and James Barnes built a grist-mill near by, getting their water power from the same dam as Mr. Fenimore. After the saw-mill was abandoned Robert Adams, an Englishman, bought out Curtis & Barnes and in 1850 converted the grist-mill into a woolen factory. It was destroyed by fire in 1876.

About three miles farther up the creek, Benjamin Walker built a saw-mill soon after the settlement of that section began, and in 1840 added a carding machine. Near this mill John B. Purcell established a woolen factory, which he operated for a few years, when he sold out to Stephen Broadbent. After his death some years ago the factory was abandoned and the machinery sold piecemeal by the administrator of his estate. The old, dismantled building is still standing, but is rapidly falling to pieces. With the erection of steam mills, equipped with improved machinery, in various parts of the county, most of the old, water power mills went out of business.

Three churches have been organized in Richland township—two of the Methodist and one of the Christian denomination. The Methodist church known as the Wesley Chapel is situated in the northwestern part, and the Asbury Methodist church is situated on the Killbuck creek in the southern part. A mile and a half east of this church is the Chambers Christian church, so called from some of the leading members of the congregation at the time it was organized in 1854. Near the Wesley Chapel, on the farm once owned by J. R. Holston, were the grounds of the Wesleyan Camp Meeting Association, where for many years camp meetings were held annually and were attended by people from all parts of the country.

The first school house was built in the fall of 1831, on what is known as the Harrison Canaday farm, near the southwest corner of the township, and the first school was taught there by an Irishman, whose name appears to have been forgotten. John Treadway was one of the early teachers in this house. In 1912 the seven brick school houses of the township were valued at \$20,000, and the seven teachers employed received in salaries the sum of \$2,858.

Several villages have been projected at divers times in Richland

township, but none has ever grown to any considerable proportions and most of them have entirely disappeared. The oldest of these villages was Moonville, which was laid out by Zimri Moon in 1835. It was located on section 15, about a mile and a half west of the county line and on the road later known as the Killbuck pike. During the period from 1838 to 1840, while the old Indiana Central canal was under construction, Moonville did a thriving business. Among those engaged in various lines of activity there were Nathan Williams, James Trimble, Abraham Adamson, John Winslow, Samuel and Joseph Pence, James Swaar, Riley Moore, John C. Gustin and Dr. John W. Westerfield. The last named was the only resident physician. With the suspension of work on the canal Moonville began to decline and, as one old settler expresses it, finally died of "dry rot." The site it once occupied is now a farm.

About 1838 the village of Pittsborough was laid out by John Beal and others on the road leading from Anderson to Alexandria, near the western boundary, and about three miles south of the northwest corner of the township. Several lots were sold soon after the town was laid out. Among the purchasers were Nineveh Berry, William Coburn, James Carroll, Lewis Maynard, Isaac Snelson and Mrs. Martha Shinn. The records of the county commissioners' court for the March term in 1839 show that

"On petition presented and duly supported by a competent number of freeholders, it is ordered that Jeremiah Judd be allowed a license to vend groceries and liquors by the small in the town of Pittsborough, in said county, for the term of one year from date."

Local option had not been adopted anywhere, and almost every neighborhood had a place where liquors were sold, while small distilleries were common. Although "Jerry" Judd's license entitled him to sell groceries, it is quite probable that most of his profits were derived from selling "liquors by the small." Pittsborough was a canal town and old settlers used to tell of the fights that occurred there among the men employed on the canal, especially upon or immediately after pay day, when they could get the inspiration for a fight at Judd's "tavern." Besides Judd's establishment, there were several stores and residences, most of them log structures common to that period. When the canal was abandoned most of the inhabitants "moved on" and Pittsborough ceased to exist.

Another canal town was Mount Pleasant, which was laid out in 1839 on section 32, near the southern border of the township, on land belonging to Joshua Shinkle. John Thornburg bought a lot and built a dwelling house, the only one ever erected in the town. Work on the canal was suspended about the time the village was laid out and Mount Pleasant was short-lived. No trace of it remains to tell the story of its existence or the ambitions of its founders.

Prosperity, situated in the southwest corner of section 18, on the Anderson & Alexandria pike, was founded by John Beal and Hiram Louder, who opened the first store there about the time the canal was being built. A postoffice was established soon after and for a time the village flourished, a fact which is probably responsible for the name. When the turnpike was built in 1858, a toll gate was placed

at Prosperity. The death of the canal was a severe blow to the village, the discontinuance of the postoffice added to the decline, and with the inauguration of the free gravel road system even the toll gate was abolished. Three or four houses remain to tell of the good times of the bygone days, when Prosperity was a bustling little place.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP

The first mention of this township to be found in the public records, is in the minutes of the commissioners' court for March, 1851, when Thomas McAllister was appointed assistant appraiser of real estate, "under a law of the legislature at the last session," to appraise the lands in district No. 1, consisting of the townships of Adams, Fall Creek, Green and Stony Creek.

It is one of the western tier and is bounded on the north by Jackson township; on the east by Anderson and Fall Creek; on the south by Fall Creek and Green, and on the west by the county of Hamilton. Its area is twenty-eight square miles and it takes its name from Stony creek, which flows a southwesterly course across the northwest corner. The southern part is watered by Sand creek and its small tributaries. This creek forms an outlet for a number of neighborhood ditches in that portion of the county. Originally the township was covered with a heavy forest growth, but the ax and the saw-mill have done their deadly work and but little valuable timber is left.

A portion of this township was once known as the "Dismal." It was a tract of land, several miles in extent, heavily timbered, with a dense growth of underbrush that gave it a dismal and forbidding appearance. Wild animals found a certain security in this wilderness and for many years the "Dismal" was a favorite hunting ground, not only for the pioneers, but there is also a tradition that the Indian tribes as far north as the Wabash river came here on hunting expeditions before the advent of the white man. Human skeletons and Indian relics found in this part of the county bear out the tradition. But the "Dismal" is no longer a place with which to frighten timid children. The dense forest has been cut away, the land drained, and where once the savage Indian pursued the wild beast are some of the most productive farms in the county.

The first white settlement in the township was made near the present village of Fishersburg, in 1823, when Thomas Busby, George Reddick, John Anderson, Benjamin Fisher, the Studleys and a few others settled along Stony creek in that locality. Benjamin Fisher was killed by the Indians while felling a tree near where the village of Strawtown, Hamilton county, now stands, and his widow afterward became the wife of Benoni Freel, who is credited with having built the first log cabin in what is now Jackson township.

Among those who settled in the township during the decade beginning with 1823, were Henry Shetterly and John Fisher, both from Ohio. The former came in 1828 and the latter in 1831. Other early settlers were James and Jesse Gwinn, W. A. Aldred, Peter Ellis, Newton Webb, Isaac Milburn, Noah Huntzinger and Arbuckle Nelson.

The Gwinns came about 1835 and settled on section 23, about two miles northeast of Fishersburg, where members of the family still live. They were from Virginia, where one of their ancestors settled in colonial times and took up a large tract of land. By some means this land passed out of the control of the Gwinn family and later was leased to a coal company. When rich deposits of coal were found, suit was filed to recover the land and after five years of litigation the case was decided in the summer of 1913 in favor of the Gwinn heirs, giving them possession of 440 acres of coal lands, valued at \$50,000. The Gwinns of Stony Creek township shared in this good fortune.

The first death in the township was that of George Shetterly, about 1830, and the first marriage was between Samuel Shetterly and Jane Freel on July 8, 1834. She was a daughter of Benoni Freel, the pioneer, and the ceremony was performed by Ancil Beach, a deacon in the Methodist church.

The first road opened through the township was the one from Pendleton to Strawtown, which was laid out in 1832. In 1865 that portion between Pendleton and Fishersburg became a toll road known as the



HARVESTING SCENE NEAR LAPEL

Pendleton & Fishersburg turnpike and remained thus until purchased by the county and made a free gravel road in 1888. There are now nearly fifty miles of public highway in the township, and one line of railroad (the Central Indiana), which crosses the eastern boundary about a mile south of the northeast corner and runs a southwesterly direction past Lapel, leaving the township about half a mile south of Fishersburg.

About 1835 a log school house, the first in the township, was built near Stony creek, a short distance southeast of Fishersburg. Three years later it passed into the hands of a man named Rogers, who converted it into a blacksmith shop, which it is claimed was the first in the township. With the introduction of the free school system, better buildings were erected for educational purposes, and in 1912 there were nine school houses, all of brick, valued at \$12,000. The nine teachers employed in the public schools during the year 1912-13 received \$4,324 in salaries.

Of the churches in Stony Creek township, the Methodists organized a society at Fishersburg about 1838, the Baptists formed a congrega-

tion there in 1843, the Forest Chapel Christian church, in the southeastern part, was founded in 1860, and the Methodists, Friends and United Brethren have churches in Lapel.

Fishersburg, near the western boundary, and Lapel, about a mile southeast of Fishersburg, are the only towns of importance. The latter is incorporated. Shortly after the completion of the Central Indiana railroad through the township a postoffice called Bruin was established at Graber's Station on March 6, 1878, with Marion Graber as postmaster. A few days later another postoffice was established at Johnson's Crossing, about one mile east of Graber's Station, with John J. Johnson as postmaster. Both these offices have since been discontinued and the people who once received mail there are now supplied by rural carrier.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union is the smallest civil township in Madison county, though when created in 1830 it embraced a much larger territory than at present. The order for its erection was issued by the board of county commissioners on May 3, 1830, and in the records for that date it appears as follows:

"Ordered by the board that there a new township be laid off from Anderson township, beginning at the corner of section 23, township 19, range 8; thence north to the north corner of the county; thence west three miles to the northwest corner of section 4, township 22; thence south to the southwest corner of section 12, township 19, range 8; thence east to the place of beginning, to be known and designated by the name of Union."

The commissioners' clerk evidently made two mistakes in entering this order in the records. First, the northwest corner of section 4, township 22, is in Grant county, one mile north of the Madison county line. It is probable that the northwest corner of section 9 or the southwest corner of section 4 was intended, as those two corners join on the county line just three miles west of the northeast corner of the county. Second, to run a line from that point south to the southwest corner of section 12, township 19, range 8, would be a geographical impossibility, for the reason that section 12 lies in Delaware county, the southwest corner of it being one mile east of Chesterfield and two miles due north of the starting point. Transposing the figures gives section 21, which was doubtless the one meant, the southwest corner of that section being exactly three miles west of the "place of beginning."

As at first organized, with the boundaries as above indicated, Union township was twenty-one miles long from north to south and three miles wide from east to west. The organization of Richland, Monroe and Van Buren absorbed all the northern part—in fact all of the township except nine square miles of the southern end. Subsequently six square miles were added on the south, carrying the southern boundary down to the line separating townships 18 and 19, and the northern boundary was fixed at the middle of sections 33, 34 and 35 of township 20, giving Union its present area of nineteen and one-half square miles.

It is bounded on the north by Richland township; on the east by Delaware county; on the south by Adams township, and on the west by the townships of Anderson and Richland.

In the original order for the organization of the township it was specified that the first election should be held on the second Saturday in June, 1830, at the house of Thomas Vananda, in the town of West Union (now Chesterfield), for one justice of the peace. At the August term the commissioners appointed William Bodle constable for the new township.

It is claimed by some that the township was named on account of its being situated opposite the point where the counties of Henry, Delaware and Madison form a "union," but in view of the great extent of territory included at the beginning, it is more than likely that the name was adopted out of regard for the Federal Union of states.

The White river enters the township from Delaware county about a mile and a half south of the northeast corner and flows westward for



AN EARLY DWELLING IN UNION TOWNSHIP

two miles, when it turns southward and crosses the western boundary a little south of the center. Its principal tributaries in Union are the Turkey creek from the north and Mill creek from the south, both of which empty into the river near Chesterfield. Sly Fork, an affluent of Fall creek, flows southward in the southeastern portion. The surface is generally level, except along the White river, where there are some bluffs and hills. On the south side of this stream in Union township, half a mile east of the western border, are the celebrated mounds described in Chapter II.

When the first white men came to this part of the county they found the ground covered with a dense forest, consisting of black walnut, oak, hickory, ash, poplar, beech, and other varieties of trees, but most of the valuable timber has disappeared. The soil is fertile, much of it being a black, sandy loam with clay subsoil and well adapted to agricultural

purposes. The county infirmary is in this township, about half a mile west of Chesterfield.

William Dilts, who came from Montgomery county, Ohio, in March, 1821, and settled on the east side of Mill creek, is credited with being the first white man to erect a cabin in what is now Union township. Here he dwelt for about three years, when, being without sufficient means to enter the land, the place he had selected for a home was entered from under him by Joshua Baxter. Mr. Dilts then went to Delaware county, but in 1829 he returned and entered 160 acres just east of where he had first located. Upon this tract he built a double log house, which he opened as a hotel, the first in that part of the county. In 1835 he erected a brick house, the first of its kind in the township, near the log house. This building was also conducted as a hotel for many years.

About three months after Mr. Dilts settled on Mill creek in 1821, Frederick Bronnenberg came into the township. He was from Richland county, Ohio, on his way to Sangamon county, Illinois, with an ox team, when one of his oxen gave out near Mr. Dilts' place, upon whom he called for assistance. Upon being informed that there were no roads to speak of farther west, Mr. Bronnenberg decided to locate in the neighborhood. He first moved his family into an abandoned cabin that had been erected by an Indian trader named McChester, but the following spring built a cabin of his own on section 16. This section was school land, which was afterward purchased by Mr. Bronnenberg, and which is still owned by his descendants.

Prior to the organization of the township in 1830, the following persons settled within its present limits: Isaac K. Errick, from New York; John Suman, from Maryland, an unmarried man who made his home with Mr. Dilts; Daniel Noland and his four sons-in-law—William Woods, John Martin, Jason Hudson and Joseph Carpenter—from North Carolina; Amasa Makepeace, from Massachusetts; David Croan and a Mrs. Shimer, from Ohio; Bazil Neely, from Virginia; John Pugh, and some others.

Michael, son of Frederick Bronnenberg, born on November 21, 1821, was the first white child born in the township, and the second white male child in the county. The first wedding was on December 29, 1825, when Nancy Shimer became the wife of Allen Makepeace, and the second was that of John Pugh and Celia Bracken in September, 1829.

For the first four years after the settlement of the township was begun, the settlers had to take their corn to the mill at the falls of Fall creek to have it ground into meal. In 1825 Amasa Makepeace offered to build a mill on Mill creek, a short distance above the mouth, if the neighbors would construct a race for the water necessary to run it. They cheerfully agreed and before the close of that year the Makepeace mill was a landmark in that section of the county. Soon after the mill was completed, Allen Makepeace, a son of Amasa, opened the first store in a log cabin near by, hauling his goods from Cincinnati in wagons. This was the first mercantile establishment in Union township.

A saw-mill was built on the White river by Frederick Bronnenberg in 1837. Later buhrs for grinding both wheat and corn were added,

and still later a carding machine. The entire plant was destroyed by fire in 1847. When the Indianapolis & Bellfontaine (now the Big Four) Railroad was completed through the township, Brazleton Noland built a large flour mill at Chesterfield and not long afterward J. B. Anderson established a saw-mill there. Both these mills have passed away.

Samuel Suman started the first distillery in the township, on his farm on the north side of the White river, at an early date, and Frederick Bronnenberg afterward built a distillery on his farm. Like his mill, this distillery was destroyed by fire.

The first school house was built in 1829, near where the town of Chesterfield now stands, and the first school was taught that winter by Jason Hudson. The six brick school houses in the township in 1912 were valued at \$5,000, and the seven teachers employed in the public schools received \$3,680 in salaries.

The United Brethren church organized in Chesterfield in 1840 was the first religious society. This church was followed by the Baptists in 1868, and in 1870 a Methodist congregation was organized. In 1890 the Spiritualist camp grounds were established near Chesterfield and meeting have been held annually since that time, usually in the month of August.

Union township has about forty miles of public highway and two lines of railroad. The Big Four runs from southwest to northeast through the central part and the Pan Handle from northwest to southeast through the southern part. Chesterfield, on the Big Four, is the only railroad station in the township. When the Pan Handle was completed a station called Slyfork was started near the place where the railroad crosses the stream of that name, and a postoffice called Branson was established by the government. Ballingall & Tucker opened a store, a sawmill was built, and for a time Slyfork gave evidences of having "come to stay." But the machinery of the mill was taken to another location, the postoffice was discontinued, and finally the stock of goods was removed and the building torn down. Nothing is left to mark the place where this promising hamlet once stood.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP

This township occupies the northeast corner of the county and is five miles square, with an area of twenty-five square miles, or sixteen thousand acres. It was named in honor of Martin Van Buren, who was inaugurated president of the United States on March 4, 1837, and two days later the township was organized, as shown by the following entry in the records of the commissioners' court for that date:

"On petition filed, and due deliberation thereupon had, it is ordered by the Board that Congressional township No. 22 north, of range 8 east, in Madison county, be organized into a township to be known and designated by the name and style of Van Buren township, and it is also ordered that they hold an election in said township, at the house of Hiram Palmer therein, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace."

Hiram Palmer was appointed inspector of the election and it was further ordered that all elections in the township should be held at his house until the board might otherwise direct. From the published accounts of that first election it is clear that Mr. Palmer did not serve as inspector. He and Samuel Fenimore were the opposing candidates for the office of justice of the peace. Early on the morning of the election Mr. Fenimore and three of his friends appeared at the polls and cast four votes for Fenimore for "squire." No other votes were cast until just before the time for closing the polls, when Palmer and four others came up and cast five votes for Palmer, electing him by a majority of one vote. The Fenimore crowd no doubt felt somewhat crest-fallen, when they realized their defeat, especially as they had made no effort during the day to bring out other voters and then had to witness the victory snatched from them when it was too late.

The surface of this township is generally level and was once heavily timbered. The soil is principally a black loam in the level portions and clay where the surface is rolling. It is all highly productive and, now that the level lands are thoroughly drained, some of the largest crops in the county are produced in Van Buren, especially of wheat and corn. Pipe creek, which flows across the southeast corner, and Mud creek, which has its source near Summitville are the only water courses.

There is some question as to who the first settlers were, or just when they located in the township. From sources believed to be reliable it is learned that about 1830 Jacob Davis, John and Hiram Palmer and Thomas Gordon, came from Virginia and located a little north of where the town of Summitville now stands. Between that time and the organization of the township quite a number of immigrants came in and entered lands. Among them were John and William Kelsey, who settled on section 8, near the Grant county line; John Cree and Robert Robb, on section 17, immediately south of the Kelseys; Samuel Fenimore, on section 20, near those who came in 1830; Thomas Cartwright and James Blades, on section 31, in the southwest corner; John Moore, who came from North Carolina and settled near Samuel Fenimore.

Others who came in during this period and settled in various parts of the township were Ephraim and Madison Broyles (father and son), John Shields, Zachariah Robinson, David Culberson and John M. Zedeker. Some of these remained but a short time. Believing that better opportunities could be found in Illinois or Iowa which were just then being settled, they moved on westward to find farms on the prairies, where the arduous labor of "making a clearing" could be avoided.

After the organization of the township settlement increased steadily. By 1839 there was considerable travel over the old Indianapolis & Fort Wayne state road and in that year Samuel Fenimore built an addition to his cabin and opened a tavern for the accommodation of travelers who might pass over the "Fort Wayne trace," as the road was called, and who might need a "square meal" or a night's lodging. This was the first hotel in the township. The first saw-mill was built by Moore, Wellington & Harold in 1854, to which a run of buhrs for grinding corn was afterward added. The first store was opened by Robert Robb in

1838, and the first postoffice was kept by John Kelsey. The first blacksmith shop was started by Jasper Webb and the first shoemaker was a man named Snelling. In 1868 the first flour mill was built at Summitville by Columbus Moore.

It is believed that the first school house in Van Buren township was a small log cabin, about a mile and half north of Summitville, but the date when it was built or when the first school was taught there cannot be definitely ascertained. George Doyle was the first teacher. In 1912 there were eight brick school houses, exclusive of the building in the incorporated town of Summitville, and the value of these eight houses was estimated at \$10,000. Ten teachers were employed in the township schools during the school years of 1912-13 and the amount paid to them in salaries was \$4,204.

Probably the first religious society to be organized was a German Baptist church, which was established at an early date. A Christian congregation was organized about 1859, the Zion Baptist church in 1874, the Wesleyan Methodist church at Summitville the same year, and the Baptists and Presbyterians also have churches in Summitville.

Van Buren township has transportation facilities above the average. Over forty miles of public highway traverse all sections of the township, and a large proportion of these roads consists of graveled roadways of the most approved type. The Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad runs north and south through the western part, through Summitville, and is paralleled by a line of the Indiana Union Traction Company, over which electric trains run every hour. Summitville is the only town.

CHAPTER VII

THE CITY OF ANDERSON

LOCATION—FIRST KNOWN AS ANDERSONTOWN—FIRST INCORPORATION—CHANGE OF NAME—SECOND INCORPORATION—BECOMES A CITY—FIRST CITY OFFICIALS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—WATER WORKS—ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT—FIRE DEPARTMENT—POLICE DEPARTMENT—SEWERAGE SYSTEM—STREET RAILWAY—THE “MULE MOTOR”—ELECTRIC LINES—ILLUMINATING GAS—POSTOFFICE—SOME HISTORIC HOTELS—FIRST NEWSPAPER—A POLITICAL DRUG STORE—BOARD OF TRADE—FIRST CITY DIRECTORY—SKETCHES OF THE MAYORS—STATISTICS AND COMMENT.

Anderson, the county seat of Madison county, is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the south side of the White river, about five miles southeast of the geographical center of the county and thirty-nine miles northeast of Indianapolis, the capital of the state. It is located upon the site formerly occupied by the Delaware chief, Kikthawenund, or Captain Anderson, for whom the city was named. The records show that the original site in section 12, embracing 320 acres, was entered by William Conner previous to the organization of the county. He afterward sold it to John Berry, who in 1823 laid out the first plat of the town and on November 7, 1827, conveyed a considerable portion of it to the county in consideration of the seat of justice being permanently located there. The following year the business of the county was removed from Pendleton, which prior to that time had been the seat of justice by common consent.

During the first ten years of its existence the growth of Anderson-town, as the place was at first called, was rather slow. In 1837 the population did not exceed two hundred people. That year witnessed the introduction of the system of internal improvements throughout the state and “Andersontown” began to wake up. One of the enterprises projected by the board of internal improvements was the Indiana Central canal (a branch of the Wabash & Erie), which was to leave the main canal “at the most suitable point between Fort Wayne and Logansport, running thence to Muncietown, thence to Indianapolis,” etc. As this branch of the canal system would pass Anderson it had the effect of almost doubling the population within two years. It was during this period that the subject of incorporating the town first came up for consideration, and, although there was considerable opposition to such a proceeding, the legislature that met in December, 1838, passed an act “to incorporate the town of Andersontown, in Madison county, containing 350 inhabitants.”

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Pursuant to this act, the county commissioners, at their January session in 1839 ordered "That an election be held at the court-house in said town, by the citizens of said town, on Monday, the 21st day of January, instant, for the purpose of electing trustees and appointing officers to govern the town, and upon the citizens complying with this order, the said town is hereby and thereafter to be considered an incorporated town."

Almost immediately after the town was incorporated came the discouraging news that the work of internal improvements projected by the state was suspended, and that the canal which had promised material growth and prosperity to the budding city was never to become a reality. A decline in population followed and with it a decline in the interests of town corporation, which lost its vitality and finally died a natural death. Anderson was then a village for about fifteen years, or until the summer of 1853, when it was incorporated for the second time.

In the meantime Robert N. Williams, county auditor, and James Hazlett, county clerk, on behalf of the citizens, went before the legislature of 1844-45 and presented a request to have the name of the town changed to Anderson, dropping the last syllable of the old name of "Andersontown," on the ground that the name was too cumbersome and did not sound well. The petition was granted by the general assembly and since that time the official name of the place has been "Anderson," though many years elapsed before the old settlers could break themselves of the habit of using the old name.

With the completion of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad through Madison county, and the establishment of a station at Anderson in 1852, the town soon began to manifest signs of increased business activity and the necessity for a town government became apparent. Consequently a public meeting was called for the evening of April 25, 1853, at the court-house, for the purpose of considering the question of incorporation. At that meeting Samuel Myers presided and P. H. Lemon acted as secretary. After some discussion, Dr. Townsend Ryan offered a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the meeting that Anderson should be incorporated as a town under the laws of the state of Indiana. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously and on motion of Milton S. Robinson, John Davis, Townsend Ryan and Nineveh Berry were appointed a committee to fix the town boundaries. Armstrong Taylor was appointed to take a census of the population. Steps were also taken for the circulation of a petition to be presented to the board of county commissioners at the next regular session.

The commissioners met on June 6, 1853 (the first Monday), and on Thursday following John Davis, J. C. Thompson and J. W. Sansberry appeared before the board and filed an application for the incorporation of the town, which application was accompanied by a map or plat, showing the bounds as surveyed by Nineveh Berry. After the application and plat had been examined by the commissioners, the following action was taken:

"And the board being satisfied that the requirements of the statutes, in such case made and provided, have been fully complied with, it is therefore ordered that the said territory included and embodied in the

survey, to wit: (Then follows a description of the boundaries), be incorporated as the Town of Anderson. . . . And the qualified voters of the said territory to be incorporated are hereby notified to meet at the courthouse in said town on Saturday the 16th day of July next to determine whether said territory shall be incorporated," etc.

For some reason not apparent, the election was held on Tuesday, June 28, 1853, instead of on the date fixed by the commissioners. James W. Sansberry, Burket Eads and S. B. Mattox were the election inspectors. The result was thirty-six votes in favor of incorporation and one against the proposition. The town government established at this time lasted for about twelve years, when some of the leading citizens, believing that Anderson had outgrown a municipal organization of that nature, took steps to organize a city government. For some time the subject was canvassed and on August 28, 1865, an election was held to decide whether the old form of government should continue or Anderson should become incorporated as a city. At that election 217 votes were cast, 207 of which were in favor of a city government and only ten in the negative. The next step was to comply with the requirements of the state laws and obtain a charter. When this was done the city was divided into three wards and the first election for city officers was held with the following results: Mayor, Robert N. Williams; clerk, C. D. Thompson; treasurer, Joseph Fulton; marshal, M. N. Harriman; city prosecutor, E. V. Long; councilmen—First ward, John D. Mershon and Stephen Noland; second ward, Eli B. Goodykoontz and George Nichol; third ward, Winburn R. Pierse and Benjamin Sebrell.

Following is a list of the city officials in 1913: Frank P. Foster, mayor; Maurice Collins, clerk; John C. Williams, controller; Otis P. Crim, treasurer; Charles T. Sansberry, city attorney; George A. Lanphear, city engineer; Charles G. Alford, chief of the fire department; John B. Pritchard, superintendent of police; Henry C. Brown and Edward F. Staton, councilmen-at-large; J. H. Mellette, councilman first ward; Fred T. Barber, councilman second ward; Edgar Tupman, councilman third ward. The board of public works is composed of H. C. Brown, F. T. Barber and Edgar Tupman, and the board of health of Drs. E. W. Chittenden, W. A. Lail and J. A. Long.

In the matter of electric light and water works, Anderson has successfully solved the problem of municipal ownership. Prior to 1885 the city was without fire protection and after several disastrous fires had occurred the citizens decided in favor of the establishment of some system of water works. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made as a starter, and L. J. Burr, T. M. Norton and H. J. Bronnenberg were appointed trustees. On account of an injury received in an accident on August 22, 1888, Mr. Bronnenberg resigned and was succeeded by Harrison Canaday. A building was erected and two pumps—each having a capacity of one million gallons daily—were installed. About five miles of mains were laid and forty-five hydrants placed in position by July, 1886, when the pumps were started for the first time. It was thought when this plant was erected and equipped that it would be sufficient to supply the city's needs for the next twenty-five years. But the water works had but fairly started when natural gas was discov-

ered at Anderson and the city began to spread over new territory, which demanded that mains be laid to supply the inhabitants with water.

Meetings of the water works trustees and the city council were called to consider what was best to be done in the emergency, and in the spring of 1892 an appropriation of \$65,000 for enlarging the plant was made. It was soon discovered that the entire works would have to be practically rebuilt. The mains were too small to deliver a larger supply of water than they were already delivering; new buildings were necessary to accommodate the large pumps and boilers necessary to meet the demand, and the result was a bond issue of about \$150,000 to secure the funds for the purpose of putting in a water works system that would be large enough to supply the constantly increasing demand for water. Larger mains were laid from the pumping station and the old ones used in a secondary capacity. Two duplex compound pumps with a daily capacity of eight million gallons were purchased and installed in a new building and the boiler capacity was increased in proportion. According to the report of Henry Drach, superintendent of the water works, for the year ending on December 31, 1912, the value of the buildings and machinery was, in round numbers \$112,220, and the amount of water furnished to consumers during the year was 501,451,250 gallons. During the year about three miles of new mains were laid.

Soon after the present plant went into operation the water works trustees and the city authorities agreed upon the plan of charging the city \$1,500 a month for water furnished to the fire hydrants, public buildings, etc., that amount to be paid from the general fund. This plan was followed until 1912, when the charges were reduced to \$1,250 per month, or \$15,000 for the year. This is no more than the city would have had to pay a private corporation for water, and by this method the water works have been placed upon a paying basis. Bonds to the amount of \$20,000 were redeemed during the year 1912 from the earnings of the system, leaving bonds outstanding to the amount of \$37,000, which the board expects to redeem from the earnings of 1913. In addition to this all the operating expenses, salaries, etc., were paid from the earnings and at the close of the year there was a net balance on hand of over \$7,000. Notwithstanding this, the rate to consumers is much below that usually charged in cities the size of Anderson, the average rate for a family occupying a house of eight rooms being about \$8.50 annually, large consumers being supplied at a somewhat lower rate.

In 1903 there were a number of cases of typhoid fever in the city that were charged to the water furnished by the water works, the supply coming from the White river and being delivered to consumers without being filtered or purified in any way. To obviate this difficulty, a Continental-Jewell filtering system was put in at a cost of about \$66,000, and since then there have been no more typhoid cases traceable to the city water. There are now nearly forty-five miles of mains, 379 fire hydrants and about 3,200 private consumers.

The first electric lighting plant in Anderson was started by Isaac D. Bosworth, in connection with his planing mill on Meridian street, be-

tween Tenth and Eleventh streets, in 1885. He made a contract with the city to furnish current to the arc lights in the streets and alleys, but made no effort to secure private consumers. In 1892 Charles L. Henry acquired the street railway interests and changed the old mule power to electricity. About the same time he purchased Mr. Bosworth's plant, contracts and good will and continued to supply the city with street light until 1896. He then built the first interurban line from Anderson to Alexandria and offered the electric lighting plant to the city. His offer was accepted and the purchase price of \$48,000 was paid in notes, all of which have since been paid from the earnings, so that the municipal electric lighting plant has really cost the taxpayers of the city nothing.

.At the time this deal was made and the city took over the plant



MERIDIAN STREET, SOUTH FROM TENTH STREET

natural gas was in the zenith of its glory. The price of gas was so low that many people preferred to use it for lighting purposes on account of the cost. There were then two hundred arc lights in the streets, and for keeping these supplied with current and in good repair the city paid \$18,000 annually from the general fund—about what it would have cost to have taken light from a private corporation. This charge was reduced to \$15,000 for the year 1913. Although the charge to the city was reduced \$3,000 for that year, there were then 325 arc lights, or 125 more than when the first charge of \$18,000 a year was taken from the general fund to pay for street lighting. In 1903 notes to the amount of \$60,000 were issued to rebuild the plant and these notes have all been paid from the earnings, the transmission has been greatly improved and the cost of service has been reduced. The total receipts of the lighting department for the year 1912 were, in round numbers, \$127,000, and there was a net balance of over \$20,000 on hand at the close of the

year, though nearly \$15,000 in bonds were paid from the year's earnings. The department also holds \$32,500 of Anderson city bonds as an investment. Edmund Burke is the superintendent of the plant. Through the successful management of the municipal lighting and water departments the city tax rate has been reduced from \$1.08 in 1905 to 65 cents in 1913. It is estimated by the city controller that the net earnings of the lighting plant for the year 1913 will reach \$70,000.

The first effort to organize a fire department for the city was made in the early '70s, when John P. Barnes and Charles T. Doxey, then members of the city council, urged upon that body the necessity of providing some protection against loss by fire. Through their influence the council was induced to authorize the purchase of a Silsby engine at a cost of \$7,000. After the engine arrived it was useless without an adequate water supply and some of the citizens, seeing that a large expenditure of money would have to be made in erecting buildings, constructing cisterns, etc., applied to the circuit court for an injunction. A temporary restraining order was granted by the court and pending further hearing the engine was locked up in a building on West Eighth street, where it remained until the case was decided against the council by the circuit court of Henry county, where it had been taken on a change of venue. Such was the manner in which the first attempt to establish a fire department ended in failure.

Some years later, while James Hazlett was mayor, he and H. H. Conrad, a member of the city council, after much argument, prevailed upon the council to purchase a small hand engine and a hook and ladder apparatus at a cost of \$600. A shed was erected by order of the council on east Eighth street, at the first alley east of the public square, where the engine was kept for several years. There was no organized department, the citizens turning out on an alarm of fire to man the engine, and at one time this little machine saved the east side of the public square from destruction when a fire broke out in the Grunewald building.

In 1886, while the water works were under construction, a petition was presented to the city council asking for the organization of a volunteer fire department. On August 13, 1886, a meeting was held in the mayor's office and fifty-seven men enrolled themselves as members of the volunteer department. By-laws, rules and regulations were adopted for the government of the department; Amos Coburn was elected chief; C. K. McCullough, assistant chief; S. A. Towell, secretary; Bart Proud, captain of Hose Company No. 1; Jesse Talmage, captain of Hose Company No. 2; John Ewing, captain of the Hook and Ladder Company. Headquarters were secured in the basement of the court-house and the first Friday in each month was selected as the time for holding regular meetings. Soon after the organization was perfected the city council furnished the members with rubber coats, boots, fire hats, etc. The citizens gave the volunteers a banquet, which encouraged them to do their best, and the movement was pronounced a success. At last Anderson had a fire department.

At the time this department was organized the fire fighting apparatus consisted of two hand reels, 1,000 feet of hose, the old hand engine and a hook and ladder truck. Better hose was soon afterward provided by

the city council and members of the department were allowed two dollars each for attendance at a fire. In the spring of 1887 Amos Coburn resigned as chief and was succeeded by Samuel A. Towell. A year later two horses were purchased and Edward Wilcox was employed as a regular driver—the first paid man in the department. Three additional men were placed on the pay roll at forty dollars a month in 1889; the chief's salary was fixed at \$100 per annum; the two old hand reels were replaced by a one-horse reel, and further improvements were added. The Ganewell alarm system was installed in 1890, a hose wagon was purchased and the building at the corner of Central avenue and Eighth street was erected for the use of the department. As soon as the building was completed two new members were added to the department and the salary of firemen was fixed at forty-five dollars a month. The chief's salary was also increased. Three years later the department was converted into a full paid force of thirteen men. This was done on motion of John L. Forkner, who at that time represented the Second ward in the city council. The same year a building was erected at the corner of Seventeenth street and Madison avenue and Hose Company No. 2 was there stationed.

In 1913 the department consisted of Charles G. Alford, chief; Philip Hollingsworth, assistant chief; four captains; two lieutenants; three laddermen, and twelve pipemen. The city now owns four buildings, viz.: The Central Station at the corner of Eighth street and Central avenue, where a chemical engine and the hook and ladder truck are stationed, and where the chief maintains his headquarters; Hose Company No. 2, at the corner of Madison avenue and Seventeenth street; Hose Company No. 3, at the corner of Columbus avenue and Twenty-first street; and Hose Company No. 4, at the corner of Third and Hendricks streets.

In his report for the year ending on December 31, 1912, Chief Alford said: "I wish to call your attention to the automobile fire apparatus. A great many cities are installing it with a view of increasing the efficiency as well as decreasing the cost of maintenance." Acting upon his suggestion, the city purchased an automobile chemical engine in the summer of 1913 at a cost of about \$2,200. This engine is an Anderson product, having been built by the Nyberg Automobile Works expressly for the city fire department.

When Anderson was first incorporated as a city in 1865, the only police officer was the city marshal. In 1889 the marshal's office was abolished by an act of the state legislature and the metropolitan police system was introduced. Under the operations of this system the duty of keeping order and enforcing the ordinances and laws is vested in a board of three commissioners. At the close of the year 1912 the board of police commissioners was composed of Carl K. Stephens, Ralph B. Clark and Fred Mustard. Carl K. Stephens is president and John B. Pritchard, who is also superintendent of the police force, is secretary. The police force proper is made up of the superintendent, one captain, one sergeant, a clerk, a humane officer, a bailiff, a motorcycle man, a detective, and seven patrolmen. In addition to this regular force there are four special patrolmen with full police powers at the American Steel and Wire Works, two at Mounds Park and two at the Remy Electric

Works. During the year 1912 the pay roll of the department amounted to \$15,384.

No effort was ever made to dispose of Anderson's sewage until after the discovery of natural gas. This is no reflection upon the city nor upon the character of its inhabitants, as it has long been a custom in country towns and smaller cities to let the sewage "take care of itself." At the time natural gas was discovered the population of the city was estimated at about 6,000. The United States census for 1890—three years later showed it to be 10,741. With this phenomenal increase in population it became evident that some sanitary precautions were necessary if the health of the people was to be preserved and their comfort taken into consideration.

In January, 1891, the city engineer, Henry Rawie, was instructed to investigate the subject and report upon the plan of a sewerage system and the cost of its construction. Mr. Rawie at once opened a correspondence with George E. Warring, of Newport, Rhode Island, a sanitary engineer of national reputation, and after a consultation with Mr. Warring the council instructed the city engineer to make a map of the city, showing its topography and the location of the proposed sewers. When this map was completed it was submitted to the city council for consideration. That body approved the plans of the city engineer and advertised for sealed proposals for the construction of the sewers as shown on the map. On July 15, 1891, a contract was entered into between the city and the firm of Kinser and Tuhey, of Terre Haute, Indiana, for the installation of a sewerage system, the contract price being \$71,900.

The contractors began immediately and prosecuted the work so well that before the close of the year 1892 the entire system was pronounced complete, accepted by the city and paid for according to the contract. The cost of the sewerage system was assessed against the lots benefited thereby and was paid for by the property holders under what was known as the Barrett law, which gave them the privilege of making their payments in ten annual installments.

Mr. Rawie's plan was at first severely criticised as being too elaborate and expensive, but he was a man of progressive ideas who believed in building for the future as well as the present. The system of sewers built under his supervision as city engineer has been in use for more than twenty years, and even those who were most free with their criticisms now acknowledge that he was right. The members of the city council who favored the scheme also came in for a share of the condemnation, but after almost another generation has come upon the scene of action they feel that their course has been fully sustained by the city's sanitary condition during that period. No trouble has ever been experienced with any of Anderson's sewers, for the reason that they were constructed according to the most approved methods known, and it is quite probable that few cities of the same class have as good a system.

Along with other municipal improvements that followed the discovery of natural gas was a street railway system. As soon as Anderson began her great strides forward in 1887, several persons of a speculative turn of mind visited the city to look over the field with a view to the establish-

ment of street car traffic on the principal streets and to the outlying suburbs. On August 19, 1887, the city council granted a twelve-years' franchise to Seldon R. and D. C. Williams, of Lebanon, Tennessee, authorizing them to construct and maintain a street railway in Anderson. Work was commenced soon afterward upon the line on Meridian street, running from the Big Four to the Pan Handle passenger stations. In order to accommodate travelers by enabling them to reach the principal hotels, changes were made in the route as originally intended, the line running from the Big Four station north on Meridian street to Tenth, east on Tenth to Main, north on Main to Ninth, west on Ninth to Meridian,



OLD HORSE CAR

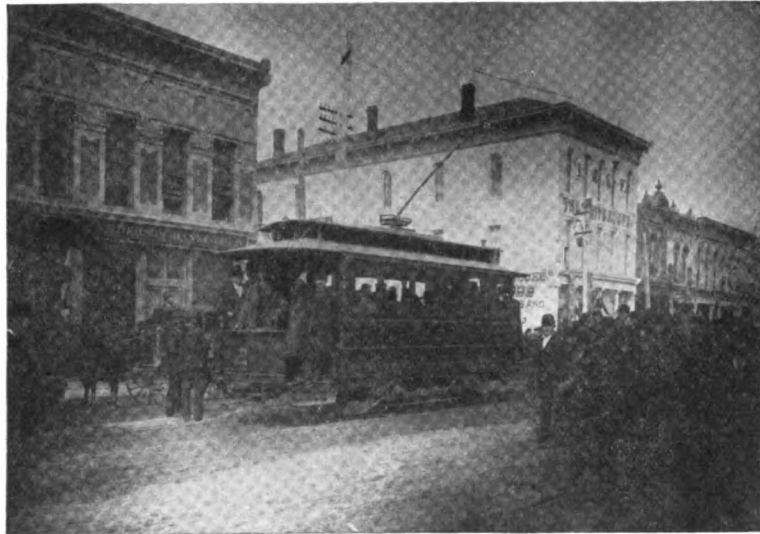
north on Meridian to Fifth and east on that street to the Pan Handle station.

On the morning of September 6, 1888, the citizens of Anderson were treated to the unusual spectacle of a street car, drawn by mules, passing over the route above described. That evening the road was formally opened, the railway company engaging the Riverside Park band and inviting a number of prominent citizens to enjoy a free ride. The company had but two cars, each with a capacity of about twenty people. In the front car was the band, closely followed by the second car in which were the guests. Along the route the sidewalks were crowded with people to congratulate themselves and the city that the "walking days were over."

Branch lines were later built from the main line to the railroad junction in the southwestern part, and a third line to the northwestern

portion. The service, however, was not what the people had been led to expect and it is doubtful if dividends were ever realized upon the investment while the "mule motor" was in use. Under these conditions the founders of the system were glad when an opportunity presented itself for them to dispose of their interests to the Anderson Electric Street Railway Company, which was organized early in 1892 by Charles L. Henry, of Anderson, and Philip Matter, of Marion, Indiana. As soon as the new company came into possession of the street railway electric power was installed, and the first electric car made its appearance on the streets of Anderson at 2 o'clock p. m. on March 12, 1892.

It has been said that capital is timid and not likely to seek investment unless it is fully protected. But in this case the reverse is true. At the time the mules were discarded and electric power introduced by



FIRST TROLLEY CAR

the new company it had no franchise for the use of the streets. Messrs. Henry, Matter and their associates felt confident that the people would appreciate the improvement in the service and that the city council would be willing to grant them a franchise upon liberal terms. They were not mistaken, for on May 30, 1892, the council granted the new company a franchise for thirty years. As soon as this was done the company began the work of rebuilding the lines. The old iron rails were taken up and heavy steel rails were put in their place. Old lines were extended and new ones constructed. A large power house was built and a better class of cars was put into service. Anderson was the first city in the gas belt to boast of an electric street railway, and it is a matter for congratulation that the company was composed of local capitalists whose interests were identical with those of the people. In

1896 Mr. Henry constructed the electric line from Anderson to Alexandria, which was the beginning of central Indiana's great interurban system of electric railways now operated by the Union Traction Company.

Long before the discovery of natural gas or the introduction of electric lights, Anderson was lighted by artificial, or manufactured gas. Soon after the city was incorporated in 1865 Milton N. Harriman, then city marshal, and John P. Barnes, a member of the city council, secured the erection of iron posts through the business section, upon each of which was placed a kerosene lamp. These were Anderson's first street lights. In 1875 the city made a contract with G. F. Good, of Astabula, Ohio, and H. C. Bardwell, of New York, to light the streets with gas and gave them the use of the streets for a period of twenty years. The gas plant—a comparatively small affair—was completed on July 2, 1875, and on the evening of the 3d gas was used for lighting purposes for the first time in Anderson. The gas was of good quality and was so far superior to any light that had preceded it that in a short time the company was taxed to its full capacity to supply the demand.

About a year later N. C. McCullough, one of the most energetic and progressive of Anderson's citizens, saw that the enterprise was a paying proposition and purchased the plant of the original builders. He continued the manufacture of illuminating gas successfully until the discovery of natural gas in 1887. In the summer of that year Mr. McCullough merged his interests in the Anderson Gas and Oil Company. The first gas plant stood at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets and remained there until Mr. McCullough sank a gas well in what was then known as McCullough Park, at the east end of Eighth street. This gas well, known as "Vesuvius," was the largest ever opened in the Madison county gas field, having a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. Mr. McCullough then removed the gas plant to East Eighth street, enlarged the capacity to meet the demands of the community, and for a year thereafter mixed natural gas with the manufactured product, furnishing the citizens with gas for lighting purposes at a cheap rate until the consolidation of the artificial and natural gas interests. Charles T. Doxey then became a stockholder and the Anderson Gas and Oil Company absorbed the artificial plant, which was consolidated with the Citizens' Gas Company and the artificial plant passed out of existence. The old plant, that stood idle for many years, with its franchise, was purchased by the late C. W. Hooven and is now a part of the system operated by the Central Indiana Gas Company, though the old retorts and buildings have been dismantled and a new plant erected.

A postoffice was established at Anderson in 1831 and Robert N. Williams was appointed postmaster. He was also auditor and clerk of the county and kept the postoffice in the clerk's office. At that time Anderson was a station on the mail route running from Indianapolis to Centerville, via Noblesville, Perkinsville, Anderson and Newcastle. The mails were carried on horseback, the post-rider making two trips a week. In 1839 Mr. Williams was succeeded by Nineveh Berry. It is said that when a mail would arrive Colonel Berry would place the letters in his hat and start out to deliver them to the persons to whom they were addressed. From this fact he is credited with being the first postmaster

to introduce the free delivery system in Indiana, but the actual free delivery system in Anderson was introduced by Postmaster H. J. Daniels on June 3, 1890, when four carriers appointed by him and confirmed by the government went into service. Shortly after that the number was increased by the addition of two carriers and in 1893 four more were added.

For many years the postoffice was kept in such buildings as could be secured at a reasonable rental. In May, 1841, the county commissioners rented a room in the court-house to Postmaster Berry, for which he was to pay three dollars a month "so long as he remains in the same." The present postoffice building at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets was erected by the Federal government at a cost of \$85,000, and was opened for business in August, 1906. In 1913 the



ANDERSON POSTOFFICE

persons employed in the office were the postmaster, assistant postmaster, fifteen clerks, two substitute clerks, fifteen city carriers, two substitute carriers for the city and thirteen rural carriers. The receipts of the office for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1913, were \$91,100.03. During the year the office issued domestic money orders amounting to \$146,692.95 and international orders amounting to \$18,484.82. The orders paid during the same period amounted to \$215,340.90 for the domestic and \$2,817.20 for the international—quite a change from the good old days when Colonel Berry carried around the receipts of an entire mail in his hat. The present postmaster is Henry P. Hardie.

The first hotel—or tavern, as houses of entertainment were called in those days—in Anderson was kept by John Berry, the founder of the town, in a hewed log house on the west side of the public square. It

was the boast of the proprietor that his house had the best beds in the United States, though he admitted that there might be more imposing hotels in New York and a few other large cities. Berry's house was a favorite stopping place for the lawyers who followed the sessions of the court from one county seat to another on the circuit.

"Uncle Billy" Myers was the second hotel keeper in the town. His tavern was a two-story log house on the south side of the square. The building was burned in 1851 and the same day Mr. Myers purchased the property at the southwest corner of Main and Tenth streets and immediately resumed business. Some years later he bought a two-story building on the east side of the square and here he conducted the "Myers House" until old age compelled him to retire.

Another famous hostelry of the pioneer days was the "One Mile House," which was built in 1839 by the widow of David Harris. It



ONE MILE HOUSE

stood on the bank of Green's branch, on the Strawtown road, or about where Eighth street now crosses Green's branch. David Harris and his wife came to Madison county about 1826. His death occurred about a year later and his body was interred in the old Indian burying ground on East Ninth street. It is thought that his bones were taken away by the Pan Handle Railroad Company when it opened a gravel pit on the site of the old graveyard. The One Mile House was a two-story log structure, with a one-story wing extending to the rear and for many years it was the principal stopping place in the vicinity of Anderson for immigrants going westward over the Strawtown road. Another hotel of note in early times was the Antrim House, which stood on the site now occupied by the Williams block on Meridian street, opposite the Union building.

In 1852 Alfred Makepeace erected a three-story brick building at the southwest corner of Main and Ninth streets, which was really the first pretentious hotel in the town. It was long known as the "United States Hotel" and was one of the best known houses of entertainment

in central Indiana. After the death of Mr. Makepeace in 1875 the building was torn down and a business block was erected upon the site.

The Doxey House, which is still doing business at the northeast corner of Ninth and Main streets, was erected by Col. Thomas N. Stilwell and was opened to the public as the "Stilwell House" in 1871 by John Elliott, of Richmond, Indiana. The property was purchased by N. C. McCullough in April, 1875, from the administrator of the Stilwell estate and a year later Mr. McCullough sold it to Maj. Charles T. Doxey, whose name it still bears.

In 1878 the Windsor Hotel was built by Cal. Lee at the northwest corner of Seventh and Meridian, and in 1880 the Griffith House was erected by George R. Griffith at the southeast corner of Tenth and Meridian. Both these hotels have gone out of business. A business block occupies the site of the Windsor and the Anderson Trust Company has its place on the corner where the Griffith once dispensed good cheer.

After the discovery of natural gas J. W. Lovett and Dr. H. E. Jones built the Hotel Anderson on North Meridian street between Sixth and Seventh. It is now owned and occupied by the Loyal Order of Moose for the supreme offices and as a club house.

The first newspaper published in the city was the *Federal Union*, which was likewise the first paper publisher in Madison county. It was started by T. J. Langdon in 1834, but was discontinued after a few months. A more complete account of the newspapers and periodicals of the present day will be found in the chapter on Educational Development.

The first drug store was started by Dr. J. W. Westerfield in 1843, on the south side of the public square, where he continued in business until 1846, when he sold out to Atticus Siddall. The store was destroyed by the big fire of 1851, which consumed the entire south side of the square. About the beginning of the Civil war Dr. Westerfield again became the proprietor of the store, and during the war the firm was Westerfield & Menefee. Subsequently the place of business—on the east side of the square—became widely known as the Henderson drug store. This concern has been mentioned because it was one of the famous places of rendezvous of the Madison county politicians. Many times have the "pins been set up" at Henderson's drug store for the nomination of some individual for an office, or for the defeat of another who was not looked upon with favor. The old building is still standing and were the walls endowed with the power of speech they could doubtless tell of many a political intrigue of bygone days.

Shortly after Anderson started on its natural gas boom some of the business men began to advocate some sort of an organization for the purpose of advertising the advantages of Anderson as a location for new factories and in other ways advancing the material interests of the city. The result of this agitation was that on the evening of May 24, 1887, a meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. George Nichol presided and E. E. Hendee was chosen secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, by-laws and articles of association, which it seems had been prepared in advance,

as they were adopted the same evening. At a second meeting, held at Chipman & Chipman's law office on the evening of May 31, 1887, George Nichol was elected president and M. A. Chipman, secretary.

At this meeting a communication in the nature of a proposal from a prominent glass manufacturer was read and discussed, but no definite action was taken to secure the location of the plant. Later in the year the board became more active and a number of new industries were established in Anderson under its influence.

An interesting relic of Anderson's early days is now owned by John L. Forkner. For want of a better name it might be called the first city directory. It was compiled by Eli P. Brown in 1876 and is written out with a pen in an old account book, the names being arranged in alphabetical order by wards. On the front page is the inscription: "Centennial Census, July, 1876, by Eli P. Brown." Opposite the name of each person of foreign birth is written in the margin his nationality, and the recapitulation shows 652 Irish, 266 Germans, 21 English, 12 French, 3,116 native born, and 51 colored—a total of 4,118. Of this population 1,195 were children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and 527 were children under the age of six years.

Following is a list of the mayors of Anderson from the time it was incorporated as a city to the present, with the year in which each assumed the duties of the office: Robert N. Williams, 1865; John C. Jones, 1866; Wesley Dunham, 1868; Simeon C. Martindale, 1870; William Roach, 1872; William L. Brown, 1874; Byron H. Dyson, 1876; James Hazlett, 1878; Wesley Dunham, 1882; John F. McClure, 1886; John H. Terhune, 1890; Morey H. Dunlap, 1894; John L. Forkner, 1902; John H. Terhune, 1905; Henry P. Hardie (acting), 1909; Frank P. Foster, 1909.

Robert N. Williams, the first mayor, was elected soon after the city was incorporated in the summer of 1865 and served until the next general election in the spring of 1866. His administration was uneventful as there but little to be done except to preside over the deliberations of the city council and occasionally impose a fine upon some offender who might be brought before him as judge of the city court. He was the first postmaster of Anderson, served as county clerk, auditor and recorder, and was at one time a large holder of Anderson real estate. He was also one of the leading members of the Madison county bar for many years. Mr. Williams was a Republican in politics, but by his popularity as a citizen was chosen the first mayor by common consent, without opposition. The first political contest for the mayoralty was when the next general election took place in 1866, at which John C. Jones defeated Mayor Williams for reelection.

John C. Jones, the second mayor, was a Virginian by birth, but came to Madison county a few years before the beginning of the Civil war and was one of the pioneers of Boone township. His first appearance in politics was as deputy sheriff under his brother-in-law, Benjamin Sebrell, who was elected in 1860. While in this office he made many acquaintances and was elected mayor in 1866. His administration of two years, like that of his predecessor, was uneventful. Mayor Jones

was good-natured and good-hearted, and frequently sent some poor man to his home after a lecture instead of imposing a fine.

Wesley Dunham was elected in 1868 and served until 1870. During his administration the first street in the city to be improved on an established grade was made passable. This was Water street (now Central avenue). He believed in municipal progress in the way of public works, and though this led to some criticism he was again elected mayor in 1882 and reëlected in 1884. After retiring from the mayor's office he served several years as justice of the peace.

Simeon C. Martindale, who served as mayor from 1870 to 1872, was the first Republican to be elected to that office, as such, defeating Wesley Dunham and Andrew Jackson. He was born in Henry county, was admitted to the bar in 1860 and was for many years a prominent figure as a member of the bar of Madison county.

William Roach succeeded Mayor Martindale in 1872 and served one term. He had previously served as deputy sheriff and sheriff of the county and had a wide circle of acquaintances. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Huntsville, in Fall Creek township, and was recognized as a sterling citizen. In 1874, when he was a candidate for reëlection, the temperance crusade, which swept over the country, struck Anderson. Women paraded the streets and erected booths in front of every saloon, where they held prayer meetings from the opening to the closing hours, keeping tab on all who entered the places. Although Mayor Roach was a temperance man, he yielded to the importunities of the business men and issued a proclamation prohibiting public demonstrations upon the streets or the holding of prayer meetings in front of the saloons. Then the guns of the crusaders were turned upon the mayor with such effect that he was defeated for reëlection.

William L. Brown, the temperance candidate, was elected in 1874 and served for two years. In 1875 he took all the members of the city council and a number of the leading citizens to Union City, Indiana, to inspect the water works that had recently been established in that city, with a view of awakening sufficient interest to induce Anderson to follow the example. Nothing came of the effort, however, and it was not until eleven years later that the Anderson water works were constructed. Mr. Brown was public-spirited and was instrumental in securing the building of the road from the Pan Handle tracks to the cemetery, as well as other public improvements. He subsequently removed to Sterling, Kansas, where he died.

Byron H. Dyson succeeded Mayor Brown in 1876, being the youngest man ever elected to the office in Anderson. At the time of his election he was just from college and was a law student in the office of Judge W. R. Pierse. As mayor he presided with dignity and tact and was in all respects a good chief executive. After serving two years as mayor he entered the field of journalism, was connected with the local press and served as correspondent for some of the metropolitan papers. In the early '90s he collaborated with John L. Forkner in the compilation of a work entitled "Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County."

James Hazlett was mayor from 1878 to 1882, serving two terms.

He has been credited with being one of the smoothest politicians Madison county ever produced. William C. Fleming, editor of the Democratic organ of the county and a warm personal friend of Mr. Hazlett, was wont to allude to him as the "smoothing iron" of the Republican party. Mr. Hazlett also held the offices of county clerk, county treasurer and county commissioner at different times. At one time he was a large property holder and was once a partner with William Crim in the grain business. Hazlett's addition, in the northwestern part of the city, is upon land once owned by him. About 1888 he removed to Riverside, California, where he died some years later.

John F. McClure was elected mayor in 1886 and at the close of his first term in 1888 was reelected. It was during his two administrations that Anderson made her phenomenal growth following the discovery of natural gas. Mayor McClure was one of the active spirits in organizing the board of trade and was one of the first men to advocate the paving of the streets with brick. After retiring from the mayor's office he was a member of the city council; was twice elected judge of the Madison Circuit Court, and is now serving as a member of the Indiana Railroad Commission.

John H. Terhune, who was elected mayor in 1890, 1892 and in 1905 for a four-year term, was one of Anderson's largest manufacturers. He was a man of fine executive ability, a shrewd business man and just as shrewd in politics as he was in business matters. He was the owner of several business blocks and was always ready to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of Anderson's interests. As a member of the Indiana legislature he acquitted himself with credit, and his administration as mayor were marked by that progressive spirit which was so characteristic of the man. His death occurred in 1909, before he had completed his last term.

Morey M. Dunlap, who was elected mayor in 1894, was the only man who has ever served eight successive years as mayor of Anderson. Before locating in Anderson he had served for one term as mayor of Bloomington, Indiana. He was always alert to every movement for the benefit of the city, was public spirited and companionable and his administrations have passed into history as clean and business like in all respects.

John L. Forkner was elected mayor in 1902 and at the close of his first term was reelected. His administrations are notable for the rebuilding of the electric lighting plant, the improvements of the water works by the installation of the filtration system, etc. Mayor Forkner was fortunate in having a city council composed of men who were always ready to lay aside political differences when the welfare of the city was concerned.

Henry P. Hardie was appointed city controller by Mayor Terhune and upon the death of the mayor early in 1909 Mr. Hardie became mayor by virtue of his office. He served out the unexpired term in a manner that was entirely acceptable to the people, but at the end of the term did not ask to be elected to the office as many expected and hoped. Mr. Hardie was at one time one of the police commissioners and is now postmaster.

Frank P. Foster, the present incumbent, is a graduate of the In-

diana State University and one of the prominent members of the bar of Madison county, having been engaged in the practice of law for many years. As Madison county's representative in the lower branch of the state legislature his counsel was sought on all important measures that came before that body and he has been a factor in the public and political life of Anderson ever since becoming a resident of the city. He was elected mayor in 1909 for a term of four years, which expires in January, 1914.

According to the United States census for 1910, Anderson is the seventh city in Indiana in population, being exceeded in that respect only by Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend and Muncie, in the order named. In 1910 the population of Anderson was 22,476, an increase of nearly 12 per cent. during the preceding decade. The city has 6 banking institutions, 29 religious organizations, lodges of all the leading fraternal orders, 10 public school buildings, the high school building being one of the finest in the country, several good hotels, a large number of well stocked mercantile establishments, several fine office buildings, well paved streets and concrete sidewalks, neat residences, a public park, which was dedicated on July 4, 1913, a fine public library building, and a number of large manufacturing concerns described in another chapter. The property of the city was assessed for tax purposes in 1913 at \$10,226,745.

One thing that impresses the visitor to Anderson is the large number of shade trees that line the streets. From the tower of the courthouse the city looks like one vast grove, with here and there a house visible among the trees. Cleveland, Ohio, once rejoiced in the name of the "Forest City," but never in her history was the streets of that city as well shaded as those of the residence sections of Anderson at the present time. Among the residents there is a spirit of friendly rivalry as to who can keep their lawns and shade trees in the best condition, giving the city an air of comfort and prosperity.

CHAPTER VIII

CITIES AND TOWNS

EXTINCT TOWNS AND VILLAGES—INCORPORATED TOWNS—ELWOOD—
ALEXANDRIA — PENDLETON — SUMMITVILLE — FRANKTON — LAPEL
—CHESTERFIELD — MARKLEVILLE — INGALLS — ORESTES — SMALLER
VILLAGES — ALLIANCE — EMPORIA — OVID — LEISURE — HUNTSVILLE
—HALFORD—PERKINSVILLE—FLORIDA—LINWOOD—FISHERSBURG—LIST
OF POSTOFFICES IN THE COUNTY—RURAL ROUTES.

Since the formation of Madison county as a separate political division of the state in 1823, a number of towns or villages have been established or projected within her borders. Some of these have survived and have become industrial centers of considerable importance; others move along in "the even tenor of their way" as neighborhood trading points or post-villages, and still others have succumbed to the inevitable and are no longer in existence. In the chapters on township history will be found mention of most of these extinct towns, as well as a few of the minor villages still on the map, but for the convenience of the reader a list of these places is here given, to wit:

Victoria, Rockport and Omaha, in Anderson township; Independence, Forrestville and Clarktown, in Boone; Menden, in Fall Creek; Alfont, in Green; Nancytown, an Indian village, in Jackson; Keller's Station, in Lafayette; Gilman and Osceola, in Monroe; Dundee, Monticello and New Madison, in Pipe Creek; Moonville, Pittsborough, Mount Pleasant and Prosperity, in Richland; Graber's Station and Johnson's Crossing, in Stony Creek; Slyfork or Branson, in Union.

Anderson, the county seat and largest city, is treated in the preceding chapter. Next to Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria, in the order named are the largest and most important centers of population. Other incorporated towns are Chesterfield, Frankton, Ingalls, Lapel, Markleville, Orestes, Pendleton and Summitville.

ELWOOD

Elwood had its beginning in 1852, when William Barton opened a general store there. On March 1, 1853, the town was regularly laid out by James Anderson, J. B. Frazer and Mark Simmons and named Quincy by the founders. Soon after that a postoffice was established with William Barton as postmaster. As there was already one postoffice in the state (in Owen county) called Quincy, the one at Elwood

was named Duck Creek. The confusion arising from having one name for the town and another for the postoffice often was the cause of both ludicrous and serious embarrassments, but the condition continued for more than fifteen years, when Captain F. M. Hunter, who was then postmaster, enlisted the coöperation of some of the citizens in a movement to change the name of both town and postoffice to Elwood, the new name becoming effective on July 21, 1869.

In December, 1872, Elwood was incorporated as a town with the following officers: G. W. Rupp, John Ross and Huston Clendenen,



CITY BUILDING, ELWOOD

trustees; J. H. Hunter, clerk; George Ross, treasurer; J. M. Parsons, marshal. The population was then between three hundred and four hundred and the principal articles of export were lumber and cooperage materials. The town boasted a brick school house, a fine flour mill, a hotel, several well appointed stores and a bank. The last named institution had been established by William Barton in 1870, about two years before the incorporation.

Although Elwood continued to grow steadily, its development was comparatively slow until after the discovery of natural gas in the immediate vicinity in 1887. Then it experienced a boom. Within two years the population and business interests had increased to such an extent that some of the more enterprising and progressive citizens began

to advocate the establishment of a city government. As a result of the agitation an election was called for April 27, 1891, to give the voters an opportunity to express themselves for or against the incorporation of Elwood as a city. The whole number of votes cast at the election was 523, of which 377 were in favor of the proposition and 146 against it, a majority of 231 in favor of a city government. As soon as the customary preliminaries were complied with, the city was divided into four wards and an election for city officers was ordered for the 9th of June.

To William A. Dehority belongs the distinction of having been Elwood's first mayor. He was born in Elwood (or Quincy, as it was then called), on October 24, 1868, and was therefore in his twenty-third year when called by his fellow townsmen to be the city's first chief executive. At the time of his election he was the youngest mayor in the state of Indiana, but his energy, fine educational qualifications and inherent executive ability soon made it manifest that no mistake had been committed by the people when they intrusted him with the important duty of inaugurating the new municipal regime. Mr. Dehority was also Indiana's first chief state accountant, appointed by Governor Marshall.

The other officers elected at the same time as Mayor Dehority were O. A. Armfield, clerk; T. L. Dehority, treasurer; F. M. Hunter, Jr., marshal; G. W. Boyer and Jacob Kraus, councilmen for the first ward; Martin E. Goode and Hugh Lyst, for the second; Daniel Heck and S. H. Cochran, for the third; and John Frith and W. B. Willets, for the fourth.

One of the first acts of the new city administration was the passage of an ordinance granting a franchise to a company to put in a system of water works. This ordinance was approved by the mayor on July 27, 1891, work was commenced on the plant immediately afterward, and water was supplied to a part of the city by the close of the year. The source of supply is fourteen, eight-inch deep wells. A reservoir with a capacity of one million and six hundred thousand gallons forms part of the system, the water being forced through the mains for ordinary purposes at a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, which may be increased to one hundred pounds in case of fire. The quality of the water is above the average for cities of Elwood's size, and the quantity has always been sufficient to supply the demands.

About the time the franchise was granted to the water company an electric lighting company was also granted a charter. Some years later the equipment of this company, with patronage and good will, was transferred to the Indiana Service Company, which controls electric light and power plants in a number of cities through central Indiana.

When natural gas was first struck near Elwood, the people were so elated over the prospect of securing cheap light and fuel that a company was formed and mains laid through the streets and alleys at pleasure, without the formality of asking for a franchise. After the city government had been in operation for some time, this company sought and obtained a franchise giving it the right to extend its mains, etc., and also regulating the rates to be charged for gas.

The first electric cars appeared upon the streets of Elwood in the

summer of 1893. The privilege of laying tracks upon certain streets had been granted by the city authorities some time before, but the work was delayed by the opposition of both the Lake Erie & Western and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, which tried to prevent the street railway lines from crossing their tracks. The street railway system is now owned by the Indiana Union Traction Company.

On April 1, 1892, the first Elwood fire department was organized. It consisted of two regular men, eight volunteers, one wagon and two horses. In 1895 six paid men were added to the department, which was still further strengthened by the addition of two more in 1899, after which time volunteers ceased to form part of the department. The city now has two hose wagons and a hook and ladder truck, housed in good buildings and provided with everything that contributes to efficiency. The working force consists of a chief, an assistant chief and eight men who give their entire time to the city and are always ready to answer calls.

Soon after the inauguration of the city government the marshal gave way to an organized police department, which in 1913 consisted of a chief, a sergeant and seven patrolmen.

In 1899 a city hall was erected at a cost of \$35,000. In the basement are located the heating plant and cells for the city's prisoners. The main floor is occupied by the municipal offices and the mayor's court, and in the south wing quarters are provided for the hook and ladder truck and one of the hose wagons. The inscription on the corner-stone shows that at the time the building was erected F. M. Harbit was the mayor; J. J. Davis, city clerk; W. A. Hupp, city treasurer; John Finan, city engineer; Phil Hamm, J. L. Ringo, Lute Douge and William Davis, councilmen; T. F. Harnack and E. Rummel, building committee, and that J. E. Alexander & Son were the architects who designed the building.

The city government in 1913 was composed of Austin Brumbaugh, mayor; John Nearom, city clerk; V. M. Maines, city treasurer; A. R. Foland, chief of police; Frank Toler, sergeant; Herman Barber, chief of the fire department; J. H. Snyder, assistant chief, and the council was composed of five members instead of eight as when the city was first incorporated. At one time Elwood was divided into five wards, but in recent years the number has been reduced to three, each of which elects a councilman and there are two councilmen at large. The present council is made up of C. C. Haworth and Edmon H. Peters, councilmen at large; Albert L. Klapp, representing the first ward; W. E. Clymer, the second, and E. B. Weismantel, the third. These officers retire in January, 1914, except the members of the fire and police departments.

From the little Duck Creek postoffice, established on February 5, 1855, with William Barton as postmaster, the postal business of Elwood has grown to such proportions as to justify the erection of a special building by the Federal government for its accommodation. Accordingly, an appropriation was made for that purpose by Congress and work on the building was commenced on April 22, 1912. On July 21, 1913, it was opened to the public. The new postoffice is located at the

corner of North A and Anderson streets, near the business center of the city, and was completed at a cost of \$57,555. Besides the postmaster and assistant postmaster, the office employs five clerks and six carriers in the city and six rural carriers deliver mail from the Elwood office to the surrounding country.

Since the incorporation of Elwood as a city, several clubs or associations have been formed by the business men for the promotion of the material welfare of the city and its industries. The present Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club was organized on September 13, 1911, and numbers ninety-eight members. The officers for 1913 were: M. J. Forgarty, president; B. H. Campbell, vice president; R. J. Weber, secretary; W. E. Harting, treasurer.

The Elwood of today has twelve miles of brick streets, five modern public school buildings, twelve churches, a free public library, a central heating plant that supplies hot water heat to over one hundred buildings, lodges of all the leading fraternal organizations, four of which own their homes, two daily newspapers, three banks and one trust company with deposits of about \$1,500,000, good hotels and theaters, two large grain elevators, a well equipped flour mill, several important manufacturing establishments, over one hundred retail mercantile houses, and is surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts in the state. Excellent transportation and shipping facilities are afforded by the Lake Erie & Western and Pan Handle railroads and the Indiana Union Traction Company. In 1910 the population, according to the United States census, was 11,028, and the assessed value of the property in 1912 was \$3,188,690.

The business development of Elwood, bringing it up from a mere village to a city of large proportions, is largely due to the enterprise and loyalty of the Dehority family and the Callaways. These two families were in business in Elwood when it was but a "speck" on the map, and they both prospered to such an extent that when the moment came to make strides toward making Elwood a city, they were there, ready to lead the procession. No proposition for the betterment of Elwood has ever presented itself that did not receive their hearty support.

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria, the third city of the county in population, is situated on Pipe creek, near the center of Monroe township, ten miles north of Anderson, with which city it is connected by the Michigan division of the Big Four railway, and a line of the Indiana Union Traction system. The first white settler in Monroe township, Micajah Chamness, located here in 1831. Others came soon after and quite a settlement had grown up in the vicinity before the town was formally laid out. Soon after the passage of the internal improvement act by the state legislature of 1836, John D. Stephenson and William Connor came to the conclusion that the Indiana Central canal must pass near this settlement and conceived the idea of starting a town on the banks of Pipe creek. They therefore purchased of Micajah Chamness the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24 and employed Nineveh Berry, at that time county surveyor, to lay out the town. The survey and plat were completed on June 3, 1836,

and on the next day was held the first sale of lots. News of the canal had spread and a large number of buyers were present, the prices of lots ranging from ten to fifty-three dollars.

Thus the town started off under favorable auspices. Soon after it was laid out Nineveh Berry erected a log house at the southeast corner of what are now Berry and Clinton streets and, as the agent of Conner & Stephenson, put in a stock of general merchandise. This was the first mercantile establishment in Monroe township. In a few months Colonel Berry's official duties as surveyor called him to Anderson and David L. Pickard became his successor as manager of the store. About this time a postoffice was established and Mr. Pickard was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Nathan E. Tomlinson, who came from Yorktown, Delaware county, in 1839 as manager of the store of Burner & Company.

The first hotel in the town was opened by David L. Pickard in 1838, in a log house weather-boarded on the outside, located at the corner of Harrison and Berry streets, where it remained standing for fifty years or more as one of Alexandria's landmarks. In that day there were no railroads, and, as most of the travel was on horseback, the frontier hotels were generally prepared to furnish "entertainment for both man and beast." For this service Mr. Pickard's rates were sixty cents per day.

Connor and Stephenson had judged rightly when they anticipated that the canal would pass Alexandria, and when it was located in 1838 the town enjoyed an era of prosperity that lasted until the canal project was abandoned about two years later. For the twenty years from 1840 to 1860 the growth of Alexandria was rather slow. Among the enterprises established during this period were the mercantile houses of William Calloway (1845) and William T. Scott (1847), and the fanning mill factory of Wolfe & Sherman in 1850. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861 the population of Alexandria was about 350.

In 1875 two railroads—the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan and the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington—were completed through Alexandria. The former of these roads is now the Michigan division of the Big Four, and the latter is the Lake Erie & Western. With the advent of the railroads Alexandria experienced a marked increase in both population and business activity. So much so, indeed, that early in the summer of 1876 the town was incorporated with the following officers: Nathan E. Tomlinson, E. B. Chamness and Gideon Kiefer, trustees; J. M. Tomlinson, clerk; Seth B. Henshaw, treasurer; Marion Tuttle, marshal. The first meeting of the town board was held on July 5, 1876.

Attracted to the enterprising little town, Joseph Fenimore started the publication of the *Alexandria Bee* in 1877, but he "reckoned without his host," for the patronage was not equal to his expectations and after a somewhat precarious career of a few months the *Bee* was forced to suspend.

On March 27, 1887, the first natural gas well in Madison county, near the end of East Washington street came in with a strong pressure and for the third time Alexandria was due for a boom. The population was then about 800. The enterprising citizens were not slow to recognize the possibilities and offered flattering inducements to manufac-

turers to locate in Alexandria. The first window glass factory in the county was started by Harper & Cruzen in 1888. Within the next three years two large brick factories, four glass works, the Kelly Ax Works and the Union Steel Company, established themselves in Alexandria. The 3,500 men employed by these concerns, as well as a number employed by several smaller concerns, added materially to the population and it soon became evident that the old town government was too antiquated in form for a municipality that was going forward by leaps and bounds like Alexandria. Consequently Alexandria was incorporated as a city in 1893, with the following officers: John E. Sherman, mayor; L. J. Hernly, clerk; E. C. Robinson, treasurer; W. W. Fenimore, marshal; C. F. Heritage and John Reese, councilmen for the First ward; Joseph Brannum and Henry Herr, Second ward; T. W. Mullen and Peter Hartman, Third ward.

In 1913 the city government was administered by James H. Edwards, mayor; Bernard M. Madden, city clerk; Horace J. Inlow, treasurer; D.



ALEXANDRIA VIEW

A. Allman and John M. Walker, councilmen at large; George C. Harman, First ward; Charles F. Meyer, Second ward; John F. Kelly, Third ward; D. R. Jones, city attorney; S. E. Donahoo, chief of police; John F. Merker, chief of the fire department; Emmet N. Hollowell, assistant chief; Dr. E. J. Beardsley, health officer.

On the night of December 6, 1891, fire was discovered in Pauly's jewelry store about midnight and every building in that square was destroyed before the flames could be checked. All the buildings were frame except the one occupied by H. P. Williams' saloon. A few days after the fire the walls of this structure fell and buried John Fink and William Morley, the latter a boy about fifteen years old, in the ruins. Both were unconscious when rescued and died soon afterward. Another disastrous fire occurred on the night of January 21, 1893, starting in Clayton's grocery on the west side of Harrison street, between Church and Wood streets. Although the citizens rendered such aid as they could on both these occasions, it was apparent that the city needed some systematic protection against conflagrations. The city council was

appealed to by the citizens to establish a fire department, but the state of the public finances was such that nothing could be done by the municipal authorities.

In this emergency R. H. Hannah, A. E. Harlan, S. E. Young, Anthony Bertsche and J. P. Condo, five of the public spirited citizens, came forward with a proposition to furnish the money to purchase a hook and ladder truck, a two-horse chemical engine and a small fire extinguisher if the people would undertake to man them. The apparatus was purchased in Chicago and upon its arrival in Alexandria a meeting was held at the office of Mayor Sherman to organize a fire company. Forty men volunteered and Pink Varble, Joseph Brannum, Joseph Fulton and T. W. Mullen were elected a board of directors. This was the beginning of Alexandria's fire department. As the city possessed no suitable building for the chemical engine and hook and ladder truck, they were kept in a livery stable until more adequate quarters could be provided.

After the completion of the water works the chemical engine was dispensed with, and the department at the present time consists of a chief, assistant chief and four men, all paid by the city. The apparatus consists of a hook and ladder truck and a hose wagon, stationed in a building on Wayne street, just south of the city building.

On September 2, 1895, bonds to the amount of \$40,000 were issued for the purpose of constructing a water works system for the city. Mains were laid through all the principal streets, both in the business and residence districts, a large steel stand-pipe and pumping station were erected and a number of deep wells were sunk to furnish the water supply. All the bonds have been paid except \$4,000, which are not due until 1915. Alexandria has a modern water works system and a bountiful supply of good water and the entire plant is owned by the city.

In 1893 the Alexandria Electric Lighting Company was organized and within a comparatively short time had its plant in operation. This plant is now operated by the Indiana Service Company.

For more than ten years after the city was incorporated, the municipal officers occupied rented quarters, but in 1905 a lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Church and Wayne streets and James McGuire was employed to make plans for a city building. From the inscription on the corner stone it is learned that J. H. Edwards was then mayor; H. J. Inlow, city clerk; J. S. Wales, treasurer; J. W. Mountain, marshal; A. H. Jones, attorney; M. Miller, F. C. Jones, N. Booth, A. Schilling, J. F. Kelly and J. H. Frank, councilmen; O'Hara & Goodwin, contractors. The cost of the administration building was \$7,679 and the contract provided that it should be completed by May 1, 1906. Just south of this building is the city prison, or jail, which was erected about the same time at a cost of \$950, and south of the jail is a brick building for the use of the fire department, erected in 1905 at a cost of about \$3,000. With these buildings Alexandria is as well provided with municipal accommodations as any city of its size in the state. Immediately across Wayne street from the administration building is the Carnegie Library.

The citizens of Alexandria have always been alert to any and everything that would conduce to the material welfare and progress of their city. To this end the Alexandria Business Men's Association was organized on January 24, 1911, and now numbers seventy-five members, with the following officers: F. C. Jones, druggist, president; L. S. Mahony, shoe merchant, vice-president; William P. Snethen, tailoring, secretary; S. G. Phillips, banker, treasurer. This association assumes charge of celebrations, advertising, etc., and in other ways endeavors to promote the interests of the city and its people.

According to the United States census of 1910, the population of Alexandria was then 5,096. In 1912 the property of the city was assessed for taxes at \$1,159,275, or about \$225 for each man, woman and child living within the corporate limits. The city has four modern public school buildings, two banks, two newspapers, one of which issues a daily edition, fourteen religious organizations, adequate fire and police departments, a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, well paved streets over a large part of the city, good hotels, and although the industries of the city suffered great inconvenience through the failure of natural gas, there are still several large manufactories at Alexandria. The United States postoffice employs six persons in the office, four city and eight rural carriers and annually handles a large amount of mail. John C. Brattain was postmaster in 1913. The first lawyer to locate in Alexandria was Peter H. Lemon, who opened an office there in 1842. The first resident physician was a Dr. Spence, who established himself in the village soon after it was laid out and built the first brick house in the town. The city now has its full quota of lawyers and doctors.

PENDLETON

This town has the distinction of being one of the oldest in the county. It is situated near the center of Fall Creek township, on the main line of the Big Four Railway, eight miles southwest of Anderson. In the early settlement of Fall Creek township a majority of the pioneers located along Fall creek, near the falls, and their houses were so near to each other that the settlement had the appearance of a town without ever having been laid out as such. Thomas M. Pendleton, who owned the land upon which the major portion of the town now stands, and for whom the place was named, seeing the desirability of the location, decided to found a town in the regular way. Accordingly, he employed a surveyor and on January 13, 1830, had his farm divided into lots and a copy of the plat filed with the county recorder.

When the county of Madison was erected in 1823, the seat of justice was established at Pendleton, the organic act providing that the sessions of the court should be held at the house of William McCartney, which stood near the falls of Fall Creek. Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Reminiscences of Indiana," in giving an account of the famous trials of the white men for the Indian murders, says: "A new log building was erected at the north part of Pendleton, with two rooms, one for the court and one for the grand jury. The court room was about

twenty by thirty feet with a heavy 'puncheon' floor, a platform at one end, three feet high, a bench for the judges, a plain table for the clerk, in front, a long bench for the counsel, a little pen for the prisoners, a side bench for the witnesses, and a long pole in front, substantially supported, to separate the crowd from the bar."

This was doubtless the first courthouse ever erected in the county. The business of the county was transacted at Pendleton until after the passage of the act of January 26, 1827, which appointed a commission to select a location for a permanent county seat. A full account of the work of this commission, and the establishment of the seat of justice at Anderson, will be found in Chapter IV.

Thomas Silver had opened a store a year or two before the town was surveyed. He was the pioneer merchant and the brick building erected by him on the corner of State and Main streets was the first business building of that kind in Pendleton. Other early merchants were Palmer Patrick, James Gray, Joseph Bowman and William Silver. Palmer Patrick was associated for a time with Thomas Silver. James Gray came in 1833 and at the time of his death in 1850 was considered the leading merchant of the town. Joseph Bowman remained but a short time, when he removed to Middletown, where he finally died. William Silver came in 1838 and engaged in business alone. Ten years later he transferred his store to his son, J. R. Silver, who conducted it for many years.

The first tavern was a frame building on the south side of State street, a short distance west of Main. It was built by Jacob Mingle for a residence, but, the town being without a hotel, he opened it for the accommodation of travelers, chiefly immigrants seeking homes in "the new country."

James Bell, who came to Pendleton in 1833, conducted a hotel for awhile at the corner of State and Main streets, but later converted the building into a mercantile establishment. The "Madison House," a two-story frame building on the south side of Main street, west of State, was erected and opened as a hotel by Jesse Boston about 1835. He died two years later, but his widow continued to conduct the hotel until her death some years afterward, when the house was closed. The building occupied by James Gray's residence and store, at the northeast corner of State and Main streets, was converted into a hotel about 1852 and was first conducted by James H. Smithers, under the name of the Pendleton House. After several changes in ownership it passed into the hands of F. E. Ireland, who changed the name to the Commercial Hotel. This building was destroyed by fire on July 7, 1897.

During the first twenty years of its career, the growth of Pendleton was "slow but sure." In 1850 the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad (now the Big Four) was completed to Pendleton and proved a great stimulus to the town. On October 12, 1850, Nineveh Berry made a new survey of Pendleton and about the same time two or three additions were made to the original plat. A year or so later a movement was started for the incorporation of the town, and after the usual preliminaries in the way of circulating petitions, etc., an election was ordered for December 24, 1853, to determine the question. Nathaniel

Richmond, T. G. Mitchell and G. M. Rogers were the election inspectors, and upon canvassing the returns they found thirty-seven votes for the incorporation and only four against it. The first officers were as follows: Nathaniel Richmond, William Silver, Joseph Stephenson, M. Chapman and R. Clark, trustees; T. G. Mitchell, clerk; John Huston (or Houston), treasurer; David Bousman, marshal. The first meeting of the town board was held on March 31, 1854, when Nathaniel Richmond was elected president of the board.

The present town government is composed of William Swain, Fred Lantz, Stephen Hair, T. A. Baker and J. W. Linder, trustees; D. B. Cole, clerk and treasurer; Edward Burdette, marshal. The school board is made up of J. J. Rodger, president; Dr. L. E. Alexander, secretary; George P. Longnecker, treasurer.

In Harden's "Pioneer," published in 1895, is an article from the pen of Mrs. Caroline E. Russell, giving her early recollections of Pendleton. Mrs. Russell says that about 1831 the citizens decided to have a public well and a man by the name of Adam Anderson was employed to dig it. At the brick store, where many of the inhabitants were in the habit of loafing of evenings, a collection would be taken up each evening to pay Anderson for his day's work. If there was not enough to satisfy his demand he would cover up the well and wait until he received his wages before proceeding with the work. In time, however, the well was completed and was the principal source of water supply for the greater part of the town. Before it was dug the people carried water for some distance from two springs—one known as the "Spout Spring," which was located south of the central part of the town near the right of way of the Big Four Railroad, and the other north of Fall creek, not far from the Fishersburg pike.

In common with other Madison county towns, Pendleton enjoyed a prosperous career for a few years following the discovery of natural gas. Several new manufacturing establishments were located and for a time the town wore an atmosphere of industrial activity. With the failure of the gas supply most of the factories were discontinued or removed to other points, though there are still some industries of this nature in operation, mention of which is made in the chapter on Finance and Industries. Pendleton has a commercial club, of which A. B. Taylor is president and Charles Goodrich is secretary, the purpose of which is similar to that of such organizations in other towns—to advertise Pendleton and its advantages and by coöperating secure favorable freight rates, etc. The Big Four Railroad and one of the principal lines of the Indiana Union Traction Company afford excellent transportation and shipping facilities.

The Pendleton of the present day has a modern school building, four churches, a weekly newspaper, well paved streets, two banks, several well equipped mercantile establishments and a number of handsome residences. The population in 1910 was 1,293.

SUMMITVILLE

This town was laid out in 1867 by Aaron M. Williams, who was one of the pioneers in that section of the county. He established a tanyard,

which he operated in connection with his farm, kept a general store and also entertained travelers at his residence. A settlement grew up about the store and tannery and Mr. Williams sold several lots by metes and bounds before any regular plat of the town was made and recorded.

Summitville is located a little west of the center of Van Buren township, seventeen miles north of Anderson. It was first called "Skipperville," but when the surveyors marked the line of the old Indianapolis & Fort Wayne state road, some years before any settlement was made where Summitville now stands, they marked that point as the highest ground between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. The name of Skipperville not being very dignified or euphonious, it was changed to Summitville, which name was adopted to correspond to the report of the surveyors. A short distance north of the town is the watershed that divides the valleys of the Wabash and the White river.

Among the early settlers in the vicinity of Summitville were Thomas Cartwright and his son, William T., who came from Wayne county, Indiana, early in the fall of 1835. Seven years before that the family had come from North Carolina and settled at Milton, Wayne county. Thomas Cartwright kept a tavern on the canal, just south of Summitville. He was one of the three trustees that ordered the erection of the second public schoolhouse in Van Buren township. His grandson, T. E. Cartwright, of Summitville, still has in possession the old clock brought to the settlement by his grandfather in 1835.

Other pioneers who located near where Summitville now stands were John Thurston, Sr., Asbury Chaplin, George M. and Henry Vinson, James Oldfield, Harrison McLain, Lemuel Jones, James M. Hundley, Isaac Woods, John M. Harris, John Allman, Aquila Moore, Aaron M. Williams and John Beck.

In November, 1867, Henry Roby opened a store—the first business enterprise to be established after the town was laid out—but soon afterward sold out to Aquila Moore & Son. Some time before that a postoffice had been established about two miles north of the town and William Knowland was the first postmaster. About the time Moore & Son purchased Mr. Roby's interests, the postoffice was removed to the store and Aquila Moore was appointed postmaster. The first mails were carried on horseback from Strawtown, Hamilton county, over "blazed" roads through the woods. Daniel Dwiggins was the first mail rider. Then Caleb May and Kuhn Slagle began running a stage line between Anderson and Marion and they carried the mails—north one day and south the next. Thomas Cranfill was the last man to carry the mails by vehicle prior to the completion of the railroad.

Dr. Cyrus Graul located at Summitville soon after the town was laid out, though Drs. S. B. Harriman, C. V. Garrett, John Wright, W. V. McMahan, S. T. Brunt, T. J. Clark and M. L. Cranfill had all practiced in the neighborhood before that time.

In 1876 the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad (now the Big Four) was completed to Summitville and a station was established there with J. P. Smith as agent. James H. Wooden erected a grain warehouse, several new business enterprises came in and Summitville experienced its first real boom. Such was the growth during the next few years that

on December 31, 1881, Summitville was incorporated by order of the board of county commissioners, though the town officers were not elected until May 1, 1882, when Joseph A. Allen, Moses Stone and George W. Fear were chosen trustees; Frank Hernley, clerk; W. H. Williams, treasurer; and J. M. Williams, marshal. In 1913 the officers were as follows: Isaac F. Wilbanks, William W. Bryson and Oscar A. Vinson, trustees; John M. Kaufman, clerk; Maurice Warner, treasurer; Lytle Bair, marshal.

The town's second boom came with the discovery of natural gas. In a short time after the first gas well was sunk Summitville became one of the thriftiest and most enterprising towns in the county. Among the industries established there during the gas era were three glass factories, a large brick factory and the Summitville Tile Works, as well as several smaller concerns. Some of these industries are still running. About 1890 or 1891 a question was raised as to the legality of the town's incorporation. Through the influence of J. M. Hundley, the legislature of 1895 passed an act legalizing the incorporation and all the acts of the town board.

The first water works in Summitville were put in by the Summitville Mining Company, which in reality was a natural gas company. Gas pressure was used to pump water from a deep well bored for gas, and after the pressure became too low to force the water through the pipes the water works were abandoned. The present electric light and water company was organized in 1903 by William Warner & Sons and R. C. Howard. About a year later the plants were sold to the town on a rental basis and were operated by the municipality until in 1911, when, the town deciding that it was unable to make the payments, they were turned back to the original company, which is now furnishing an ample water supply from deep wells, but the electric lighting plant is idle, the company purchasing its current from the Union Traction Company.

Summitville has a bank, a flour mill, a handsome public school building, five churches, several good mercantile establishments, about two and a half miles of paved streets, concrete sidewalks over the greater part of the town, first class transportation facilities through the Big Four Railroad and one of the Union Traction Company's lines, a good hotel, a weekly newspaper, and in 1910 reported a population of 1,387. North Summitville, formerly known as "Wrinkle," is the site of a large drain tile works, a general store, etc. It is located about three quarters of a mile north of the main town.

FRANKTON

Situated on the Pan Handle Railroad about ten miles northwest of Anderson, and on the boundary line between Lafayette and Pipe Creek townships, is the town of Frankton. It was laid out on March 3, 1853, by Alfred Makepeace and Francis Sigler. The first building had been erected there some five years before by John Hardy and was occupied as soon as completed by Alfred Makepeace with a stock of goods, brought in wagons from Cincinnati. As early as 1837 or 1838 a post-

office had been established at the house of William Taylor, about a mile east of Frankton, with Mr. Taylor as the postmaster. In 1855 it was removed to the village and the name of the office changed to Frankton.

The town was incorporated in 1871 with Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, William Cochran and Dr. R. Harvey as the first board of trustees. Three years before the incorporation the town had erected a two-story brick schoolhouse at a cost of about \$2,500. At the present time Frankton has a commissioned high school and employs seven teachers in the public schools. The first bank was started in 1876 by Cornelius Quick & Company.

Prior to 1887 the principal industries of Frankton were a sawmill and flour mill. With the discovery of natural gas in 1887 the town immediately began to look up. A number of new industrial concerns located there, among them being two brick manufacturing companies, two window glass companies, one of which erected two factories, three fence companies, a rolling mill and a novelty works. In a short time after the introduction of gas the population was estimated at 2,000. Three additions were made to the town by Joseph M. Watkins, and other additions were made by different persons until the town spread over a considerable territory. Several of the factories closed when the natural gas failed and there was a decline in population. Notwithstanding these losses, Frankton is still one of the active towns of the county. It has a number of well stocked mercantile houses, a bank, several factories, a fine public school building, neat church edifices representing the houses of worship of different denominations, lodges of some of the principal fraternal societies, and in 1910 reported a population of 936. Being located in the midst of a rich agricultural district, it is an important shipping point.

LAPEL

On the line of the Central Indiana Railroad, eight miles west of Anderson, lies the incorporated town of Lapel, the principal town of Stony Creek township. Probably the first settler here was Benoni Freely, who had previously settled near the present town of Perkinsville, Jackson township, but in 1828 erected a cabin upon the site of Lapel. This town is the outgrowth of the building of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis (now the Central Indiana) Railroad. Work was commenced on this road in 1873 and the first rail was laid late in the year 1875. On April 27, 1876, Samuel E. Busby and David Conrad laid out the town of Lapel. For several years the village consisted of a few scattering houses, a flour mill and a general store. Then a second flour mill was erected and after the discovery of natural gas the growth was more rapid. In a short time Lapel boasted—besides the two large flour mills—a planing mill, a flint bottle factory, a pump and gas regulator factory, tile mills and some minor industries.

In January, 1893, Lapel was incorporated with E. R. Rambo, O. C. Shetterly and James Armstrong as trustees, and J. C. McCarty as clerk. After the incorporation considerable attention was given to the

work of improving the streets and in other ways beautifying the town, with the result that Lapel has the reputation of being one of the prettiest places in Madison county. It has a fine public school building, a commissioned high school and employs eight teachers, there are several neat churches edifices, lodges of various orders, a number of handsome residences, some good stores, a bank and a few factories, among which are a flint bottle works and a large canning factory. Lapel is surrounded by a fertile country and is the principal shipping point on the Central Indiana Railroad between Anderson and Noblesville.

An incident that occurred at Lapel in the summer of 1886 attracted considerable attention. That was the incendiary fire that destroyed Woodward Brothers' large flour mill early on the morning of August 16th. Mrs. William Woodward discovered the fire and aroused her husband, who reached the window in time to see the incendiary watching, apparently to see if his work was well done. The town had no fire department and the mill, together with its contents—about 5,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour—was completely destroyed, the loss being given as \$15,000. Detectives were employed by the owners to discover and convict the guilty parties. Suspicion pointed to John Cottrell, who was soon afterward arrested at Pendleton and taken to jail. In a preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace he was bound over to the Madison circuit court. Thomas and George Ford, the son and nephew of James Ford, the rival miller, were also arrested, given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the circuit court.

Upon promise of immunity Cottrell turned state's evidence, testifying that a conspiracy was formed between him and the Fords by which he was to fire the mill. A change of venue was taken to the Hamilton county circuit court, where George Ford was found guilty at the December term in 1886 and sentenced to serve nine years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$1,000. At the March term following Thomas Ford was found guilty as an accessory and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Cottrell was never punished for his part in the work. James Ford, the owner of the rival mill, an old and respected citizen, spent the greater part of the fortune he had accumulated in the defense of his son and nephew. No accusation was brought against him as having guilty knowledge of the affair and he had the sympathy of many citizens who had known him for years as an honorable and upright man.

CHESTERFIELD

This town dates back to about the year 1827, though it was not formally laid out until early in the year 1830 by Allen Makepeace. It was first called West Union and when the township of Union was organized in May, 1830, the first election was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Vananda, who kept a grocery in the town of West Union. The county commissioners, at the September term in 1834, changed the name to Chesterfield upon a petition signed by a majority of the citizens and presented by Allen Makepeace.

In its early days Chesterfield was one of the prosperous towns of

the county and so far as trade was concerned bid fair to become a formidable rival to Anderson. When the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad was completed through Madison county in 1852, Chesterfield experienced several years of unusual business activity. Large shipments of agricultural products were made from the town and the merchants extended their trade over a large district of the surrounding country. Population increased to such an extent that in the late summer of the year 1857 a petition was circulated and signed by a large majority of the citizens, asking for the incorporation of the town. At the September term the county commissioners ordered an election for October 9, 1857 (the second Friday), at the schoolhouse, when the voters might have an opportunity to express themselves for or against the incorporation. For some reason that election was not held, and in December the board ordered a second election, to be held on January 2, 1858. This time the effort was productive of better results. Thirty-two votes were cast in favor of the incorporation and none against it. Proper returns of the election were filed with the commissioners, who, on March 11, 1858, issued the order for the incorporation of Chesterfield.

For some time after the town was incorporated it continued to prosper and improve. Harden, who wrote in 1874, said at that time—"It has, however, lost its prestige, and many of its houses are untenable." The principal reasons why Chesterfield thus declined were no doubt that other towns offered better inducements and some of the most active and successful business men of Chesterfield removed to other points. In 1910 the population of Chesterfield was 285, and the property in 1912 was assessed for tax purposes at \$107,560.

Since Harden alluded to Chesterfield in 1874 as having "lost its prestige," it is but justice to the town to say that in recent years it has again become a live, active place. The building of the interurban railway had the effect of stimulating industry and activity in mercantile pursuits. It is now one of the best villages in the county for country trade. The Indiana Spiritualist Association has a large tract of land adjoining the town, which makes for it a beautiful park and a meeting place for the annual gathering of those connected with the Spiritualistic faith. Allen Makepeace, who died at Chesterfield, was the wealthiest man in the county at the time of his death.

MARKLEVILLE

This town is located in Adams township, two miles from the Henry county line and the same distance north of Hancock county. It is on the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad, ten miles southeast of Anderson, and is the principal town in that section of the county. The Pendleton & Newcastle pike runs east and west through the town. Markleville was laid out by John Markle, from whom it derives its name, in 1852. Soon after the town was laid out a postoffice was established there with John Markle as postmaster.

Among the early merchants were Newton Busby, E. B. Garrison, Ralph Williams, David Johnson, J. W. Shimer and H. H. Markle.

Those of a later date were the firms of Sebrell & Blake and Hardy & Lewis. The latter firm about 1873 erected the finest business room in the town up to that time. Dr. Daniel Cook was probably the first resident physician. Other physicians in the early history of the town were William Hendricks, Jacob and William P. Harter and William Swain.

When the railroad was completed through the town in 1890, Markleville became a station of considerable importance for the southeastern part of the county. By 1910 the population had increased to 225 and some of the citizens began to advocate the incorporation of the town. Two years passed before anything definite was done, but on August 10, 1912, a petition to incorporate the town of Markleville, signed by more than one-third of the resident qualified voters, was presented to the board of county commissioners. An election was ordered for Tuesday, August 27, 1912, the polls to be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. On the 31st I. N. Addison, B. F. Ham and B. L. Petro, inspectors of election, filed a certificate of the result with the commissioners, showing that sixty-seven votes had been cast, fifty-two of which were in favor of the incorporation and fifteen opposed.

Upon this showing, and it further appearing that all the requirements of the law had been complied with by the petitioners, the board "ordered and ordained that said town is legally and lawfully incorporated under and by the name of Markleville."

Markleville has the usual mercantile concerns and business interests found in towns of its size, churches of different faiths, a public school, a bank, lodges of some of the fraternal societies, and is a shipping point for a rich agricultural district.

INGALLS

This town, located near the southern boundary of the county in Green township, was laid out on June 5, 1893, by the Ingalls Land Company, of which J. H. Clark was president, and was named in honor of M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four Railroad Company. At that time natural gas was plentiful in Madison county and the liberal inducements offered by the founders of Ingalls led to the establishment there of a number of manufacturing concerns, one of which was known as the Zinc Works, which employed a large number of persons. A glass factory was established in 1895 and soon after the town was platted the railroad company erected a comfortable passenger station. At the March term in 1896 the county commissioners received a petition asking that Ingalls be incorporated. The petition was granted and an election ordered for April 7, 1896, for the purpose of giving the voters the privilege of recording themselves as in favor of or opposed to the incorporation of the town. John Manifold, Silas Baker and Henry Swain were the inspectors at this election. They reported sixty-five votes cast, only four of which were against the proposition to incorporate, and on May 1, 1896, the following town officers were elected: J. C. Manifold, George Laws and William Potter, town council; J. H. Lail, clerk; J. M. Manifold, treasurer; Chance Stewart, marshal.

Ingalls has never reached the magnitude anticipated by its projectors, though if the natural gas supply had continued the town might have been larger and more active than it is. In 1910 the population was 322. It is a trading point for the southeastern part of the county, but the proximity of Fortville, Hancock county, which is only a little over two miles distant, robs Ingalls of some of its prosperity.

ORESTES

Two miles west of Alexandria on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad is the incorporated town of Orestes. It was established as a station soon after the railroad was completed in 1876 and remained a small village until after the discovery of natural gas. Then a large glass factory and a tile works were located there and the population increased until two school buildings were required to accommodate the children of school age. It was about this time that the town was incorporated, the order of the commissioners to that effect being made late in the year 1894. With the decline of natural gas the town lost much of its prestige and much of the business formerly transacted there was transferred to Alexandria. Orestes still maintains a good public school, some general stores, a money order postoffice, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 420.

SMALLER VILLAGES

Besides the ten incorporated cities and towns above mentioned in this chapter, there are a number of smaller towns and villages in the county. These are Alliance, Emporia and Ovid, in Adams township; Leisure, in Duck Creek township; Huntsville, in Fall Creek township; Halford and Perkinsville, in Jackson township; Florida and Linwood, in Lafayette township, and Fishersburg, in Stony Creek township.

Alliance is a station on the Big Four Railroad about five miles southeast of Anderson. A general store is located here and some shipping is done from Alliance, though it was considered too small by the census authorities in 1910 to give it a separate report as to population, its inhabitants being included with Adams township.

Emporia, a small station on the Big Four Railroad, is two miles southeast of Alliance. It was laid out soon after the southern extension of the railroad was completed in 1891. One of the first industries to be established there was the sawmill of William and Edward Trueblood. A postoffice was established here with William Trueblood as postmaster, but upon the introduction of the rural free delivery system the office was discontinued and the people now get their mail through the office at Markleville, two miles southeast. William Mauzy opened the first general store after the town was laid out. The population in 1910 was fifty.

Ovid, formerly called New Columbus, was laid out by Abraham Adams in 1834. It is pleasantly situated upon the high grounds just south of Fall Creek, seven miles south of Anderson and about half a mile west of the Big Four Railroad. When the postoffice was established in 1837 it was named Ovid, in order to avoid confusion with an

office at Columbus, Bartholomew county. William Miller was the first postmaster; Hiram Burch was the first merchant, and Dr. C. Horn was the first physician. Armstrong & Fort started a tannery in 1837, but it was not a financial success and was abandoned after a short time. Early in 1840 a petition was presented to the county commissioners praying for the incorporation of the town, whereupon the board took the following action: "On a petition of a majority of the citizens of New Columbus, Madison county, Indiana, it is ordered that the citizens of said town hold an election in said town on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing the proper officers to govern the said town as an incorporated town. And upon the citizens complying with this order the said town thereafter to be considered as incorporated."

The records do not show what became of the town government, but it is certain that for many years New Columbus has not appeared upon the tax duplicates of the county as an incorporated town. The postoffice has been discontinued and the people are supplied by rural carrier. The population was 110 in 1910. Ovid has a public school; some of the fraternal orders are represented by lodges, and the village is a trading point and rallying center for a rich and populous agricultural district.

Some of the most prominent men in Madison county, in former years, lived and thrived in Ovid. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Joel Pratt, Dr. Bear and Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, all prominent in their profession. Allen Makepeace and Abner Cory were among the early merchants. The defeating of a subsidy of \$6,000 asked for the southern extension of the Big Four Railroad through Adams township, was the death knell of Ovid. It was a mistake often since regretted, but it can never be corrected. The influence of Ovid was against the subsidy and for this reason the railroad avoided the town, causing other villages to be built up along the line.

Leisure is a small hamlet in the northwestern corner of Duck Creek township, five miles due north of Elwood. It has a church, a public school, a general store and a few dwellings. A postoffice was once maintained at Leisure, but it has been discontinued, the people now receiving mail by rural carrier from Elwood. In 1910 the village reported a population of one hundred.

Huntsville, situated about one mile northeast of Pendleton, is one of the old towns of the county, having been laid out on May 24, 1830, by Enos Adamson and Eleazer Hunt, who were among the early settlers in that locality. Other pioneers were Thomas and J. T. Swain, Abel Johnson, B. F. Gregory, John Montgomery, Dr. McCain, William Wright and John Jones. For several years Huntsville was a rival with Pendleton for commercial supremacy, but with the completion of the railroad through the latter town in the early '50s, Huntsville began to decline. In the early days the elections in Fall Creek township were held in Huntsville, but in 1838 the voting place was removed to Pendleton by the county commissioners. In 1890, when the township was divided into four precincts under the Australian ballot law, Huntsville again became a voting place.

Among the early industries were a tannery, started by A. S. Under-

wood in 1830; Enos Adamson's gristmill, which began operations the same year; James Hackney's hat shop, John Conrad's tailor shop, Robert Childers' distillery and Joseph Hair's shoe shop, all opened in 1831. Eleazer Hunt also opened a tannery in that year and conducted it for six years when he sold out to Isaac Wright. Adamson's mill continued in operation until 1848, when it was destroyed by fire. During the latter part of its existence a woolen mill and oil mill were conducted in connection with it. Not long after the burning of this mill Wilson, Wynn & Kocuin built a new one. Cook & Aimen afterward became the owners of this mill, as well as the sawmill a short distance east of it, and in 1872 Mr. Aimen became the sole owner. This mill, like its predecessor, was destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt.

Benjamin Snodgrass was the first merchant in Huntsville. Simeon Lewis, John Tillson, Nathan Wilson, William Johnson, Dr. McCain, Benjamin Lukens and some others were also engaged in merchandising at Huntsville during the early days. A postoffice was established there at an early day, with David P. Hazleton as postmaster. Horace Lewis was the last postmaster, the office being discontinued while he held the position.

Halford, a small hamlet of Jackson township, is located on the south bank of the White river, about four miles west of Anderson. It was laid out in 1836 by Henry Devlin, who was the agent of Conner & Stephenson, of Noblesville, who were active in locating towns and opening stores along the line of the Indiana Central canal. When it was first laid out the name of Hamilton was conferred upon it, but the postoffice established there some years later was called Zinnsburg. Subsequently the name was changed to Halford, after Elijah Halford, an Indianapolis journalist. William King was the first merchant, and Dr. William Godell the first physician. John Ashby opened a tavern here in 1842 and for some years after that the town did a considerable volume of business. The postoffice has been abandoned and the inhabitants are supplied by rural carrier from Anderson.

Perkinsville, situated on the north bank of the White river in the western part of Jackson township and extending to the Hamilton county line, was laid out by Thomas L. and James Beckwith and Bicknell Cole on August 1, 1837. It was the intention of the founders to name the town in honor of William Parkins, who was one of the prominent pioneers, but the plat was recorded as "Perkinsville" through mistake. Thomas L. Beckwith opened a store here in 1835, and in 1838 was appointed the first postmaster, a position he held until 1877. The postoffice has since been discontinued. A large flour mill was one of the industries of Perkinsville for many years, but it was destroyed by fire in August, 1884, and has never been rebuilt. The town has a good public school building, the usual quota of general stores, churches, etc., for villages of its size, a hotel, and in 1910 reported a population of 318, according to the United States census for that year.

Florida is a station on the Pan Handle Railroad in Lafayette township, six miles northwest of Anderson. It was laid out in 1856 on the farm of Thomas G. Clark, and was at first known as Clark's Station. Henry Hendrick was the first merchant and George Craighead was the

first postmaster. Dr. Thomas B. Forkner was the first physician. A large tile mill was one of the early business concerns, but with the drainage of the lands in the vicinity the demand for tile decreased and the plant was converted into a brick factory. Florida is located in a fertile farming district and is a shipping point of some importance. During the era of natural gas Van Metre's addition was made to the original plat, but the town did not grow as expected and in 1910 the population was but 125. The postoffice has been discontinued and the village now receives mail by rural route from Anderson. Public school No. 10, of the township schools, is located at Florida. The village also has a Methodist church, a general store, etc.

Linwood, originally called Funk's Station, is located on the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad, about six miles north of Anderson. The name of Linwood was given the place when the postoffice was established there some years ago, with Samuel A. Towell as the first postmaster. Given & Bruce at one time conducted a general store and Charles Hartman a drug store. John C. May and a Mr. Thomas have made additions to the original plat. Linwood has a public school, a sawmill and lumber yard, a general store and a few minor business concerns. A line of the Union Traction system passed a short distance east of the main portion of the village and a station has been established opposite the town.

Fishersburg was laid out in May, 1837, by Rev. Fletcher Tevis. It is located on the right bank of Stony creek at the western boundary of the county. The first house in the village was built by a man named Rogers, who started the first blacksmith shop in that part of the county. William and Benjamin Sylvester were the first merchants, opening their store in 1844. A postoffice was established in 1853, with Charles Fisher, who had bought out the Sylvesters, as the first postmaster. The postoffice has been discontinued, the citizens now being supplied by rural route from Lapel. Prior to the building of the Central Indiana Railroad in 1876, the village of Fishersburg was the principal trading point for the western part of Stony Creek township and a large section of Hamilton county. When the railroad was completed the town of Lapel, three-fourths of a mile southeast, sprang up, and being on the railroad drew a large part of the trade. The United States census of 1910 gives the population of Fishersburg as two hundred. A good brick schoolhouse was erected here in 1874, and Methodist and Baptist churches were organized at an early date.

Over forty-five thousand of the citizens of Madison county reside in the cities, towns and villages. The postoffices of the county, according to the United States Postal Guide for July, 1913, were: Alexandria, Anderson, Chesterfield, Elwood, Frankton, Ingalls, Lapel, Linwood, Markleville, Orestes, Pendleton and Summitville. All these are money order offices, those at Alexandria, Anderson, Elwood, Frankton, Ingalls, Pendleton and Summitville being authorized to issue international money orders. Forty-four rural routes supply daily mail to all parts of the county.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC FINANCES—OUTSTANDING DEBT—GRAVEL ROAD BONDS—BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BOLD BANK ROBBERY—ANDERSON LOAN ASSOCIATION—EARLY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—NATURAL GAS ERA—NEW FACTORIES LOCATED—MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF CITIES AND TOWNS—“MADE IN ANDERSON” EXHIBIT—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS—THE FARMER STILL KING.

The people of Madison county are to be congratulated upon the fact that the public revenues have always been managed in such a manner that at no time has the indebtedness been burdensome to the taxpayers. Bonds have been issued from time to time for specific purposes, but with each issue provisions have been made for meeting the obligations when they fell due. So carefully and conservatively has this policy been followed that at the beginning of the year 1905 the county was entirely free from debt. The great flood of that year swept away a number of bridges, and to meet the emergency the commissioners decided to borrow \$45,000 upon the county's notes, without issuing bonds. These notes were made payable one year after date, the county reserving the right to make payment sooner, if the revenues were in shape to do so. Plenty of men were found to loan money under these conditions, so that a regular bond issue was not necessary.

Shortly after the passage of the local option law by the state legislature, Madison county “went dry” and the saloon keepers asked a refund of the money they had paid for liquor licenses. That money had been turned into the public school fund, from which it could not be withdrawn and the county authorities borrowed, on notes, the sum of \$3,950 to refund the license fees.

In 1910 this debt of \$3,950 was paid, but in that year the county borrowed \$20,000 for current expenses, giving notes therefor. These notes were all paid in 1911, but the county in that year borrowed \$10,000 to meet current expenses. The total outstanding debt at the beginning of the year 1912 was therefore \$55,000, but during that year and the first half of 1913 notes to the amount of \$17,000 were paid and canceled, leaving an outstanding indebtedness on September 1, 1913, of \$38,000. Few counties in the state can show as clean a financial record.

In the purchase of the toll roads some years ago, and in the construction of new gravel roads, bonds aggregating about \$2,000,000 have been issued. These bonds are payable by the townships. The amount of gravel road bonds outstanding on September 1, 1913, was as follows:

Adams township	\$ 29,657.81
Anderson township	100,867.56
Boone township	60,288.45
Duck Creek township	32,092.00
Fall Creek township	53,987.20
Green township	27,196.00
Jackson township	39,220.83
Lafayette township	48,817.78
Monroe township	139,808.16
Pipe Creek township	206,269.75
Richland township	35,330.32
Stony Creek township	39,597.18
Union township	11,289.99
Van Buren township	26,620.56
Total	\$851,043.59

While these figures may seem large, when the reader stops to consider that Madison county has approximately five hundred miles of improved highway it will be seen that every dollar of gravel road bonds issued is a permanent investment, the profits of which can hardly be estimated.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

The Citizens' Bank, of Anderson, which was founded in 1855 by Neal C. McCullough and Byron K. Elliott, is the oldest bank in Madison county. Judge Elliott retired in 1863 and in 1879 the bank was reorganized, W. T. Durbin and C. K. McCullough being then admitted as partners. In 1881 D. F. Mustard became a member of the banking firm, but withdrew in 1884. In the meantime the Madison County Bank had been organized by J. E. Corwin, L. J. Burr, N. R. Elliott, J. H. Terhune, John W. Pence and some other local capitalists, and subsequently was converted into a state bank. About the time Mr. Mustard left the Citizens' Bank he formed a partnership with A. J. Brunt and others and purchased the Madison County Bank, which was consolidated with the Citizens' in 1886.

A statement issued by this bank on April 9, 1913, shows the following officers: D. F. Mustard, president; George E. Nichol, vice-president; N. M. McCullough, cashier; F. E. Mustard, assistant cashier; W. T. Durbin, A. W. Brady, B. H. Gedge, J. W. Lovett, the president, vice-president and cashier, directors. The capital stock (paid in) is \$125,000; surplus \$40,000; total resources, \$720,870, and deposits, \$493,000.

The First National Bank, of Anderson, was organized in 1865. Prior to that time J. G. Stilwell and his son, Thomas N. Stilwell, had been engaged in doing a banking business upon a small scale and they were the principal factors in securing the organization of the First National in 1865, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The bank started off with brilliant prospects and for about eight years carried on a successful business. It was a correspondent of the banking house of Jay Cooke &

Company, of New York, and when the failure of that concern occurred in the early fall of 1873 it precipitated a wide-spread panic. Many of the depositors in the First National, knowing the relationship between that bank and Jay Cooke & Company, hastened to withdraw their money. These withdrawals so crippled the bank that on November 15, 1873, it was compelled to close its doors. At that time Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell was president and A. B. Kline, cashier.

Thomas McCullough, of Oxford, Ohio, was made receiver and issued a statement showing the resources of the bank to be \$164,563 and the liabilities, \$137,717. Upon this showing it was thought the bank would pay all obligations in full, but among the assets were Venezuelan bonds to the amount of \$100,000, of which Colonel Stilwell had acquired a large part while he was minister to that country, and these bonds turned out to be worthless, so that the depositors received only about forty cents on the dollar. The bonds were taken possession of by the comptroller of the currency at Washington and there are some who still believe that some time they will be paid.

Mr. McCullough soon resigned as receiver and Walter S. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., succeeded him, remaining until the business of the bank was settled. Among the heavy depositors was Weems Heagy, treasurer of Madison county, whose deposit at the time of the failure amounted to \$21,000. This is the only bank failure that has ever occurred in the county.

The Exchange Bank, of Anderson, was organized in 1866 by William Crim & Company, with Joseph Fulton as cashier. It was opened in what was known as the Adams block, the second door from Main street, at the northeast corner of the public square, where it continued in business until 1873, when it was moved to the northwest corner of the square, in the building now known as the Harter Hotel. In 1881 it was reorganized, T. J. McMahan, II. J. Daniels and John L. Forkner becoming interested. Three years later J. W. Sansberry purchased the interest of Mr. Daniels. On July 1, 1886, the bank was removed to the Doxey Hotel corner, at Ninth and Main streets, and in 1892 it was reorganized as the National Exchange Bank of Anderson. In October, 1909, it removed to its present location on the east side of Meridian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. J. W. Sansberry is the present president, Isaac E. May, vice-president, and George S. Parker, cashier. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$35,000, and deposits, \$564,000.

On August 10, 1878, while conducted by William Crim & Company, this bank was robbed in a peculiarly daring manner. A few days before that time a well dressed man registered at the Doxey Hotel as "H. F. Tilden, Mound City, Iowa," and soon became acquainted with Joseph R. Cain, who was then cashier of the bank. Just at noon on the 10th, while Mr. Cain was in the bank alone, Tilden entered and requested silver for a \$20 bill. Mr. Cain counted out the money and just at that moment Tilden, who had a cloth around one of his fingers as though he had suffered some injury, requested the cashier to tie up his finger, saying he could not tie it himself with but one hand. While Mr. Cain was thus engaged, two of Tilden's confederates, wear-

ing soft-soled shoes, slipped around to the safe and made away with a considerable amount of money, which has been estimated all the way from \$5,000 to \$12,000. Another confederate stood on the outside to detain any person about to enter, and did detain Richard Thornburg with some insignificant inquiry until Tilden and the two sneak thieves made their "get away."

The absence of the money was discovered a few minutes later when Norval Crim went to the safe to get funds with which to cash a large check, and officers were soon hot on the trail. Tilden and his associates made at once for the Pan Handle station to the north-bound train due at 1:20 p. m. and the officers succeeded in boarding the same train. Tilden; J. C. Curtis, of Cleveland; John Ryan, of Fort Wayne; J. Ash and J. T. Bradley, of Pittsfield, were arrested before the train reached Elwood and were brought back for trial. At the preliminary hearing Ash and Curtis were released but the other three men were held on bail. Their friends came forward and put up a cash bond, which was forfeited and the criminals disappeared. About \$2,000 of the stolen money was found hidden in a stove yard at Elwood, where Ryan tried to make his escape after being arrested, and many believe that some kind of arrangement was made by which the bank recovered the greater portion of it, though the facts have never been made public. Mr. Cain was never censured, as it was always considered that he acted as any one else would have done under similar circumstances.

In February, 1890, the Anderson Banking Company was organized with a capital stock of \$60,000, which was held by the following persons: Dr. Braxton Baker, W. H. Quick, Jesse L. Vermillion, George F. Quick, Harrison Canaday, U. C. Vermillion, S. E. Young, A. J. Brunt and H. J. Daniels. Braxton Baker was the first president and Jesse L. Vermillion the first cashier. The officers in 1913 were: Jesse L. Vermillion, president; W. H. H. Quick, vice-president; Otto Buettner, cashier; Earle E. Young, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of the president, vice-president, cashier, A. J. Brunt, E. F. Vermillion, George F. Quick, Harrison Canaday and Braxton Baker. The bank is located at the southwest corner of Ninth and Meridian streets. Its capital stock is now \$126,500; surplus, \$73,500, and deposits, \$650,000. It is regarded as one of the strongest banks in this section of the state.

The Anderson Trust Company, which conducts a general trust company and banking business at the southeast corner of Tenth and Meridian streets, was established in February, 1899, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Since it commenced business the company has increased its capital stock to \$100,000, accumulated a fund of over \$50,000 in surplus and undivided profits, and in June, 1913, carried deposits of nearly \$362,000. The present officers of the company are: Sanford M. Keltner, president; Thomas B. Orr, vice-president; Frank H. Schlater, secretary; B. B. McCandliss, assistant secretary. Besides the three principal officers, the board of directors includes J. L. Vermillion, A. J. Brunt, Henry C. Callaway and James M. Donnelly. William H. Heritage is in charge of the real estate and insurance department.

Just across Meridian street from the Anderson Trust Company is

the People's State National Bank. This institution was organized in 1905 by Joseph I. Schuhmacher as the People's State Bank and it opened its doors for business on the first day of November with a paid in capital of \$100,000. On November 26, 1912, it was reorganized as a national bank, with the name indicated above. The officers of the bank are: J. I. Schuhmacher, president; Stephan Markt, vice-president; C. A. Thayer, cashier. Some idea of the successful career of this bank may be gained from the fact that its surplus and undivided profits are over \$30,000 and its total resources nearly \$590,000. The deposits are over \$300,000.

There is one financial concern in Anderson that stands almost without a parallel in the financial history of the state. That is the Anderson Loan Association, which has an authorized capital of \$10,000,000. It was organized late in the year 1888, incorporated under the state laws,



ANDERSON LOAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING

and began business on January 1, 1889. For some time the association had no regular meeting place, using such locations as could be had without payment of rent. The first secretary received a salary of \$15 per month. After a time a regular meeting place was found in the commissioners' court room, for which the association paid a rental of \$12.50 per month. In 1894 the commissioners needed the room and the association was forced to look for a new home. The officials then rented a room in the basement of the courthouse for \$6.00 per month. In December, 1894, the lot where the Masonic Temple now stands, on Meridian street, was bought for \$6,400 and the association joined with the Masonic bodies of Anderson in the erection of a building, the north side of which belonged to the loan association. This building was first occupied on December 27, 1895.

In a few years it became apparent that more room would soon be needed for the transaction of the rapidly increasing business and the officers began to look for a more suitable location. In June, 1908, the

association purchased the lot at the southeast corner of Tenth and Jackson streets and began the erection of a building 72 by 144 feet, three stories high. Two business rooms front on Tenth street, the one in the corner (48 by 70 feet) being occupied by the association, and the east room by the Farmers' Trust Company. The second and third floors are divided into twenty-one apartments, modern in every respect. The cost of this building and the lot upon which it stands was \$90,000.

The original founders were Francis A. Walker, Charles H. Ewing and Thomas B. Orr, the last named being the present attorney for the association. In the beginning the capital authorized was \$1,000,000, which has been increased from time to time until it is now \$10,000,000, of which \$8,500,000 has been issued. The association has nearly 10,000 members, the greatest number of any institution of its kind in the State of Indiana. Members have removed to other states and even to foreign countries, but they still retain their holdings. The total assets of the institution aggregate over \$2,500,000, with a surplus of over \$120,000, and it has nearly \$2,000,000 loaned on real estate security, most of it in Madison county.

Anderson's youngest banking house is the Farmers' Trust Company, which began business on January 6, 1912, with J. J. Netterville as president; Edward H. Mathews, vice-president; George E. Nichol, secretary and treasurer; A. T. Dye, assistant secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of this company is \$100,000 and during the first sixteen months of its existence it accumulated a fund of \$5,391 in undivided profits. Its deposits are over \$150,000. It is located at No. 29 West Tenth street.

In Elwood, the second city of the county, there are four banks. The oldest of these is the Citizens' State Bank, which was organized in 1881 by B. T. and H. C. Callaway, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1908 it was incorporated under the laws of Indiana. Originally it was known as the Citizens' Exchange Bank, but at the time of the incorporation took its present name. The officers in 1913 were: H. C. Callaway, president; S. C. Spoor, vice-president; Charles Osborn, cashier. H. C. Callaway, S. C. Spoor, L. M. Gross, J. W. Callaway and Charles Osborn constitute the board of directors.

The First National Bank of Elwood was opened for business in 1882 as the Farmers' Bank. In 1892 it was reorganized under its present name and is No. 4,675 under the national banking laws. It has a capital stock of \$50,000; a circulation of \$50,000; a surplus of over \$20,000, and deposits of about \$300,000. In 1913 the officers of the bank were: E. C. Dehority, president; Charles Harvey, vice-president; C. D. Babbitt, cashier. In 1892 the building occupied by this bank was destroyed by fire and a new home for it was erected at the northwest corner of Main and Anderson streets, but this building was exchanged for the bank's present quarters a few years later.

In February, 1903, the Elwood State Bank was established with a capital of \$75,000, all paid up. In a short time this bank came to be generally recognized as one of the strong financial institutions of Madison county. The present officers are: O. B. Frazier, president; J. D. Armfield, vice-president; Charles C. Dehority, cashier. These three

officers, with N. J. Leisure and Wayne Leeson, compose the board of directors.

The Elwood Trust Company commenced its career on March 31, 1907, with a capital of \$25,000. It now has a surplus of about \$9,000 and deposits of over \$330,000. F. M. Harbit is the president of the company; J. T. Jessup, vice-president; J. D. Higbee, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors is composed of F. M. Harbit, W. E. Harting, S. B. Harting, R. A. McClure, F. H. Zahn, Harry Sells and J. T. Jessup. This company is incorporated under the laws of Indiana and is authorized to act as trustee, administrator, executor and receiver, as well as to transact a general banking business. The combined deposits of the four Elwood banks amount to over \$1,250,000.

The first bank in Alexandria was opened by Dr. Braxton Baker in McMahan & Company's drug store, years before it was thought the village would become one of the principal cities of the county. In 1888 it was formally organized as the Alexandria Bank by Dr. Baker and some local capitalists, and in 1892 it was reorganized under the national banking laws as the Alexandria National Bank, which afterward liquidated and the same persons resumed business as the Alexandria Bank. A statement issued by this bank at the close of its business on August 9, 1913, shows a capital stock paid in of \$11,500; a surplus of \$9,000, and deposits of over \$376,000. At that time the officers of the bank were as follows: S. G. Phillips, president; R. H. Hannah, vice-president; Isaac S. Kelly, cashier; J. S. Wales, assistant cashier. This bank is a private institution that has acquired a reputation for the reliable and conservative management of the funds intrusted to its care during its successful career of a quarter of a century, and today it enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

The Commercial Bank and Trust Company, of Alexandria, was first organized in 1893 by S. V. Free and Dr. B. T. Callaway as the Commercial Bank. In 1908 it was incorporated as the Commercial State Bank, and in 1912 was reorganized as the Commercial Bank and Trust Company. The capital of this institution is \$25,000; its surplus, about \$3,500, and its deposits, nearly \$175,000. Arthur E. Harlan is president; Harry M. Adams, vice-president; Vernon H. Day, secretary; Hugh A. Harlan, assistant secretary. The board of directors is composed of the three principal officers, J. C. Vinson, S. P. Brown and W. F. Wilson.

A. B. Taylor & Son organized the Pendleton Banking Company in 1872. Some years later they disposed of the bank by selling it to E. P. Rogers, who admitted Thomas M. Hardy to a partnership. In 1891 Aaron Morris became interested in the institution and about 1897 Mr. Rogers retired. This bank has a capital stock of \$25,000 and is incorporated as a state bank. Its surplus is over \$8,000 and its deposits nearly \$250,000. In August, 1913, the officers of the bank were: Thomas M. Hardy, president; R. A. Morris, vice-president; W. F. Morris, cashier; V. P. Wilson, assistant cashier.

The Pendleton Trust Company was organized in the spring of 1910, with a capital of \$25,000. Its officers in August, 1913, were as follows: A. C. Anderson, president; G. R. Mingle, vice-president; R. F. Thomas, secretary and treasurer. At that time its deposits amounted to about

\$60,000. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana, the company is authorized to transact all classes of business legally transacted by trust companies within the state.

The Summitville Bank and Trust Company was organized on April 14, 1913, by merging the two banks then in the town and the Summitville Realty Company into one institution. In 1892 the Summitville Bank was organized by A. J. Brunt and a Mr. Scott. Two years later William Warner became president and Maurice Warner cashier, and they remained at the head of the concern until the formation of the Summitville Bank and Trust Company. W. H. Dobson and others organized the Citizens' Bank, of Summitville, in 1893 and it continued under that name until in 1905 when it was changed to the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. In the consolidation of these two banks to form the Summitville Bank and Trust Company the capital stock was fixed at \$35,000, all of which is paid in. The deposits amount to about \$300,000. John F. P. Thurston is president of the institution; Jesse Vermillion, vice-president; Maurice Warner, secretary; C. M. Waltz and Frank M. Hundley, assistant secretaries. The trust company department is under the management of Robert McLain and John M. Kaufman. Soon after the bank was organized the directors purchased and remodeled the McNabney block, at the corner of Main and Mill streets, which the management claims is the largest and best equipped banking room in this section of the state.

In 1876 Cornelius Quick opened a private bank at Frankton, with his son, George Quick, as a partner. Some years later George Quick became interested in the Anderson Banking Company and is now a director in that institution. In 1909 this bank was reorganized as a state bank, with a capital stock of \$17,000, and in 1913 the deposits were about \$110,000. Charles C. Dehority is president; J. M. Farlow, vice-president, and J. O. Lee, cashier.

The State Bank of Lapel was organized under the laws of Indiana in 1898, with a capital stock of \$25,000, though it had been founded some years before by David Conrad and conducted as a private bank until incorporated. David Conrad is now president and D. E. Conrad, cashier. This bank has deposits of over \$100,000 and a surplus of about \$1,000.

On January 6, 1913, the Markleville Bank, a private institution, subject to the banking laws of the state, was organized at Markleville, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Of this bank C. W. Keach is president; J. F. Keach, vice-president; and Benjamin Keach, cashier.

The report of the State Bureau of Statistics for the year 1912 says of Madison county: "Before gas was discovered in 1887, agriculture was the county's leading industry; but since then manufacturing has grown rapidly, and now many hundreds of skilled workmen are employed in the numerous large plants, which produce nails, files, wire fence, cut, window and plate glass, decorative tile, carriages, refrigerators, electrical supplies, granite ware, tinplate, silos, automobiles, etc., worth millions of dollars."

While the above statement is true, it is equally true that considerable manufacturing was done in the county before the discovery of

natural gas. The earliest manufacturing establishments were flour mills. What were known as the Cataract mills were built at Pendleton as early as 1825. The Silver or Lower mills, were built at Pendleton in 1828, and the National mills in 1848. The latter were supplied with two Leffel turbine wheels and had a capacity of forty barrels of flour per day. In 1856 a large merchant mill was erected at Perkinsville by Jacob Zeller. The Germania mills, at Anderson, were established in 1867, by J. H. Carl & Son, in a building at the crossing of Fifth street and the Pan Handle Railroad that had been erected for a grain elevator by Mortimer Atherton twelve years before. These mills, now known as the Schalk mills, are still in operation, G. D. Schalk, of Hamilton, Ohio, having purchased the property in 1869 and made a number of improvements. In 1876 he was killed in this mill by the bursting of a buhr. His partner, James Wellington, took charge of the mill and with the minor sons of Mr. Schalk conducted the business and made further improvements. Subsequently, the sons of G. D. Schalk purchased Mr. Wellington's interest and have since operated the mill in their own name.

The Henderson mills, also at Anderson, were built by James M. Dickson in 1874, on the west side of Meridian street, just north of the Big Four Railroad. After several changes in ownership they became the property of Edgar Henderson in October, 1878. He operated the mills until they were destroyed by fire on October 22, 1881, when he sold the lot and removed to Kingman, Kansas, where he died some years later. Another concern of this kind is the Wellington mills, located at the junction of Central avenue and the Big Four tracks in Anderson.

A carding machine was established in connection with his mill near Chesterfield, about 1838, by Frederick Bronnenberg. James M. Irish erected a woolen mill at Pendleton a few years later. He transferred it to his sons and it was operated by them until destroyed by fire in 1865. The following year it was rebuilt and continued as a woolen mill until about 1870, when it was converted into a flour mill. There was also a woolen mill in the southern part of Richland township. It was built in the early '40s by John B. Purcell, who sold it to Stephen Broadbent. Mr. Broadbent continued to operate this mill until his death. It was the last woolen mill in active operation in the county.

In 1865, the year Anderson was incorporated as a city, James, A. J. and H. W. Quinn began the manufacture of carriages at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, near the Pan Handle station, under the firm name of James Quinn & Sons. James Quinn learned his trade in Ireland and his motto was apparently "Honesty is the best policy," as some of the vehicles made by him and his sons nearly half a century ago are still in use.

George Mathes and H. H. Conrad formed a partnership in 1866 and began the manufacture of wagons and carriages under the firm name of Conrad & Mathes. Two years later Mr. Mathes withdrew from the firm and engaged in business for himself on North Main street, not far from the Pan Handle freight house. In 1877 his brother, William Mathes, became a partner and the business of the new firm was enlarged until the Mathes wagon became one of the best known in central

Indiana. They also shipped a number of wagons to West Virginia and Ohio. This business is now conducted by Fred Mathes, a son of the late George Mathes, who in the spring of 1913 erected a new building and added a department for repairing automobiles. This is one of the oldest plants in the city of Anderson.

Jackson & Holloway established a chair factory at the corner of Eleventh and Meridian streets, in Anderson, in 1865; Anderson, Chittenden & Sisco started a factory in 1868 for the manufacture of spokes, hubs, etc., but five years later the founders were succeeded by the firm of Lafe J. Burr & Company; C. T. Doxey & Company engaged in the manufacture of heading and staves in 1870, their factory having been located on Jackson street near the Big Four tracks; and the Ralya stave factory, near the junction of the Big Four and Pan Handle tracks, was started by J. J. Ralya in 1877. All these concerns, in common with other wood working factories, were discontinued when the supply of timber suitable for their use was exhausted.

The Michner Machine Works was organized and incorporated in 1870, with D. W. Swank as president and John W. Westerfield as secretary and treasurer. A foundry and machine shop were erected at the north end of Jackson street. In 1875 the plant became the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works, under which name it is still in operation. Brick making machinery and gas engines are the leading products of the factory. As an interesting historical fact, the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works was the first factory to receive a subsidy for locating in the city of Anderson. The grounds upon which the plant stands were donated by James Hazlett and the city made an appropriation to induce the company to locate here.

Platter & Foreman started a pump factory on January 1, 1873, in buildings that had been erected for the purpose by some other parties in 1859. After several unsuccessful attempts to make pumps here by various parties the works were abandoned in 1870 and stood idle for nearly three years. Platter & Foreman infused new life into the project and a year after they began business, James Battreall was admitted as a partner. In a short time the porcelain-lined wooden pumps made by this firm were known all over northern and central Indiana, the southern peninsula of Michigan and western Ohio. Scarcity of timber was the principal cause of the suspension of this concern. Platter and Battreall are both now deceased.

THE NATURAL GAS ERA

It is believed that natural gas was first utilized in the United States at Fredonia, New York, in 1821, when a "pocket" was struck and the product was used for illuminating purposes. About forty years later, while developing the oil fields of western Pennsylvania, enough gas was discovered to serve as fuel under the boilers instead of coal, and in 1873 gas was first used in the manufacture of iron at Leechburg, Pennsylvania. Prospecting went on and in the early '80s a rich gas field was found in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1884 the first gas wells were drilled near Findlay, Ohio, opening the field in that state.

The first successful gas well was drilled in Indiana near Eaton, Delaware county, in 1886, and early the following year a well was drilled on the farm of Samuel Cassell, at Alexandria. This was the first well in Madison county. The second was sunk at Anderson, where a large flow of gas was found on March 31, 1887. The company that ordered the drilling of this well was organized at the courthouse on the evening of January 25, 1887, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and, inasmuch as its labor resulted in transforming Anderson from a sleepy little city of about 6,000 population into the seventh city of the state, it is deemed advisable to give the names of the men who had the courage to sub-



FIRST GAS WELL, ANDERSON

scribe for stock in an undertaking that might end in failure. They were: L. J. Burr, G. D. Searle, C. K. and Thomas McCullough, Harry Brelsford, H. J. Bronnenberg, F. W. Makepeace, H. J. Daniels, R. P. Grimes, George C. Forrey, W. A. Kittinger, E. P. Schlater, J. F. Wild, A. B. Buck, E. T. Brickley, James Wellington, B. L. Bing, W. L. Maynard, A. J. Brunt, Thomas J. McMahan, Peter Fromlet, Harrison Canaday, Joseph Schwabacher, Patrick Skehan, George Matthews, J. F. Brandon, Samuel Kiser, W. T. Durbin, L. D. Adams, Thomas M. Norton, J. L. Kilgore, I. E. May, J. A. Munchoff, N. C. McCullough, John H. Terhune, William Crim, Milton S. Robinson, and the firms of Nichol & Makepeace and Sansberry & Sansberry.

To promote the industrial interests of Anderson the board of trade was organized, but no effectual work was done toward the securing of new factories until late in the fall, when the Fowler Nut and Bolt Works, of Buffalo, New York, removed to Anderson. This concern

was followed by others, among which were the American Wire Nail Company, the Union Strawboard Company, the Anderson Flint Bottle Company and the Knife and Bar Works. By 1890 a number of new manufacturing concerns had located in the city, adding materially to the population and wealth of Anderson.

One of the largest of these concerns is the American Steel and Wire Company, which was originally organized at Covington, Kentucky, for the manufacture of wire nails. In 1888, attracted by natural gas, the plant was removed to Anderson and the capital stock increased from \$60,000 to \$300,000. This company makes all kinds of wire nails and tacks, wire rods, plain and barbed fence wire, steel springs of all kinds, wire rope, concrete reinforcement, wire hoops, etc. The main offices of the company are in Chicago. The Anderson plant employs 600 people and is one of the principal works of the company.

The Anderson Knife and Bar Company was first located at Dayton, Ohio, where it was established by Manning & Farmer. In September, 1888, it removed to Anderson. At that time the capital stock was fixed at \$25,000 and eighteen people were employed. The present number of employees is about thirty. This company manufactures all kinds of machine knives for wood-working and paper-cutting machinery, shear blades, fly bars, etc. The works are located in Hazelwood addition.

Mention has been made of the Fowler Nut and Bolt Works, which was the first factory to locate in Anderson after the discovery of gas. After the removal it took the name of the Anderson Bolt Company, under which name it was operated until 1895, when it changed owners and became the Schofield Bolt Works. When the supply of gas failed this factory was discontinued. A similar concern was the Anderson Iron and Bolt Company, organized by local capitalists, which was subsequently sold to a company in Louisville, Kentucky, and the works were removed to that city.

The National Tile Company, originally the Columbia Encaustic Tile Company, was organized by some Indianapolis men, who located a factory in the southeastern part of Anderson early in the days of the gas boom and began the manufacture of unglazed floor tiles, enameled tiles for hearths, mantels and wainscoting, and embossed tiles. George E. Lilly is the present president of the company. This concern ships several car loads of tile each week and maintains sales offices in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. It is one of the leading manufacturing industries in Madison county, employing about 200 people.

In 1888 the Pennsylvania Glass Company was removed from Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Anderson and located near the south end of Meridian street. At the present time it is under the management of John Shies, president and general manager, John L. Forkner, secretary and treasurer, and is engaged in the manufacture of fruit jars, bottles and druggists' prescription ware. It employs 200 people.

Another Anderson factory of note is the Sefton Manufacturing Company, which makes all kinds of paper cartons, corrugated shipping cases, paper pails, mailing envelopes, etc. The company has plants at Anderson, Chicago and Brooklyn, the one at Anderson employing 500 or more people the year round.

In North Anderson is located the Wright Shovel Company, a part of the Ames Tool Company, manufacturers of shovel plate, manufacturing tools of various kinds, etc. This company also has a plant at Elwood. The works at Anderson employ about 175 men.

The Buckeye Manufacturing Company was formed at Union City, Ohio, where it was engaged in business for several years before removing to Anderson. When first started in the spring of 1884 the business was conducted under the firm name of Lambert Brothers & Company, with a small capital and was engaged in making neck yokes and buggy materials, with a force of six men and perhaps as many boys. For a while the firm was known as J. H. Osborne & Company, and under this name the manufacture of certain hardware specialties was added. Mr. Osborne withdrew in 1890 and the old name of Buckeye Manufacturing Company was resumed. In 1891 the plant was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt upon a larger scale. The Lambert gasoline engine was patented in 1894 and the company was then reorganized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000; John W. Lambert, president; George Lambert, vice-president; C. A. Lambert, secretary and treasurer. In recent years the company has added the manufacture of automobiles, which has come to be the chief product of the factory. The company employs about 200 persons, most of whom are skilled workmen.

The first glass factory to locate in Anderson was the Anderson Flint Bottle Company, which was removed from Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1888. At the time of the removal the company was capitalized at \$60,000 and employed about 100 people, with Alexander P. McKee as secretary, treasurer and general manager. With the failure of the gas supply this company liquidated and went out of business.

In 1889 the Union Straw Board Company established a factory in Anderson. Subsequently the name was changed to the American Straw Board Company. The capital stock of this concern was \$500,000 and in its day it was one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. The buildings, near the north end of Delaware street, are now used by a roofing company.

The Arcade File Works, located in the southeastern part of the city, is one of the industries that has continued to prosper after natural gas was exhausted. This company makes all kinds of files, the Anderson plant being one of a chain of factories owned by the Nicholson File Company, the largest producers of files in the world. About 600 people are employed, most of them skilled workmen, and the pay roll of the file works is probably the largest of any manufacturing concern in the city. It was established in 1891.

In addition to the factories already mentioned that ceased to do business with the failure of natural gas, the following may be added to the list: Anderson Forging Company, Anderson Paint Company, Anderson Paper Company, Anderson Pottery Company, Cansfield Stationery Company, Cathedral Glass Company, Electric Power Company, Fisher Snath Company, Gould Steel Company, Haugh-Kurtz Steel Company, Indiana Box Company (removed to Elwood), National Tin Plate Company, Union Glass Company, Victor Window Glass Company, Wooley Foundry, and the Speed Changing Pulley Works.

A mere superficial glance at this list might convey the impression that, with the loss of all these factories, Anderson is a dead town. But such is not the case, for scarcely had one factory suspended than another came in and took its place. The report of the State Bureau of Inspection for the year 1912 gives the following list of Anderson manufacturing companies, with the general character of their business and the number of employees in each:

American Rotary Valve Company, compressors, motors, etc., 200;
American Steel and Wire Company, all kinds of wire products, 600;
Ames Shovel and Tool Company, shovel plate and manufacturing tools,



REMY ELECTRIC CO., ANDERSON

173; Anderson Brick Company, 91; Anderson Canning Company, corn, peas and tomatoes, 300; Anderson Carriage Manufacturing Company, 35; Anderson Foundry and Machine Company, clay working and tin plate machinery, 60; Anderson Gas Company, 25; Anderson Knife and Bar Company, machine knives and heavy cutlery, 30; Anderson Mattress Company, 8; Anderson Motor Company, 15; Anderson Plating Company, electro plating, 4; Anderson Rubber Works, rubber tires and specialties, 25; Anderson Tool Company, automatic computing scales, etc., 230; Arcade File Works, 550; Barber Manufacturing Company, bed springs, cushion springs, etc., 30; W. B. Brown & Company, gas and electric fixtures and supplies, 90; Buckeye Manufacturing Company, automobiles, gasoline engines, etc., 200; Bulletin Printing and Manufacturing Company, 23; Computing Cheese Cutter Company, 19; J. H. Cloud Company, automobile tops, 15; Crystal Ice Company, 15; Daniels, Lyst & Douglas, paving and concrete construction, 90; De Tamble Motors Company, automobiles, 160; Dwiggins Wire and Fence Company, 40; Fletcher Enamel Company, granite enameled kitchen

ware, 80; Frazer Stove Company, steel ranges, 75; Gedge Brothers Iron Roofing Company, iron roofing, corrugated siding, galvanized iron water tanks, etc., 15; Herald Publishing Company, 46; Hill Machine Company, pumping machinery, 42; Hill Standard Manufacturing Company, wire wheels and children's vehicles, 75; Indiana Brick Company, 90; Indiana Ice and Dairy Company, ice and dairy products, 26; Indiana Silo Company, silos, 52; Indiana Union Traction Company, 213; Lavelle Foundry Company, castings of all kinds, 16; National Tile Company, 270; Norton Brewing Company, brewers and bottlers, 40; Nyberg Automobile Works, 70; Oswalt Printing and Paper Box Manufacturing Company, 18; Pennsylvania Glass Company, 200; Philadelphia Quartz Company, silicate of soda and heavy chemicals, 25; Pierse Furniture Company, dining and library tables, 8; Remy Electric Company, magnetos, etc., 288; Reynolds Gas Regulator Company, 40; Sefton Manufacturing Company, 500; Shimer & Company, wire fencing and recutting files, 25; Spring Steel Fence and Wire Company, wire fencing and gates, 40; Star Foundry and Machine Works, machinery for canning factories, 51; Wright Rich Cut Glass Company, 40.

From this list it may be seen that over 5,000 persons are employed in the manufacturing establishments of Anderson, and it is quite probable that two-thirds of the city's population are supported by them. Lack of space forbids a detailed account of each one of these numerous factories, but there are a few that are deserving of more than passing mention. The Remy Electric Company was incorporated in October, 1901, and began business on First street. In 1904 the building now occupied, in the southwestern part of the city, was erected and a larger force of men employed. The magneto made by this company is used on many of the standard automobiles. The company also manufactures ignition for all kinds of motors, automatic starting motors and electric locomotive headlights.

The Nyberg Automobile Works, located on West First street, were originally started as the Rider-Lewis Automobile Company, but were purchased and enlarged by Henry Nyberg. The cars turned out at this factory have won a reputation all over the country—whether runabouts, touring cars or heavy trucks—and the factory is regarded as one of Anderson's most substantial concerns. While the report of the State Bureau of Inspection gives the number of employees as 70, that number has been increased to about 300 since the report was published.

Fifteen thousand small wire wheels per day is the capacity of the Hill-Standard Company, besides the large number of children's vehicles that is constantly being turned out. Who has not seen the little wagon known as "The Irish Mail?" It is an Anderson product that is sold all over the country, made by the Hill-Standard Company.

On Ohio avenue, in the southeastern part of the city is located the Wright Rich Cut Glass Company, of which Richard Wright is president; Hunter Richey, secretary; and Thomas W. Wright, treasurer. This is one of two cut glass factories reported in 1912 to the bureau of inspection, the other being located at Walkerton, St. Joseph county. The glass made by this company is sold all over the United States and compares favorably with the imported article.

The Indiana Silo Company, William Swain president, has two plants and several thousand silos in use. It is one of the Anderson industries that is advertising the city over a wide expanse of territory.

There are also a few factories in Anderson that did not make reports to the state inspection department in 1912. Among these may be mentioned the Anderson Art Glass Company, the Gospel Trumpet Company, the Koons Oil Furnace Company, the United States Electric Company, the Vulcanite Roofing Company and the Webb-Baxter Company. The Anderson Art Glass Company began business about 1888. It makes a specialty of fine colored and bevel plate designs for memorial windows in churches, etc. From twelve to fifteen men are constantly employed and the products of this little factory are shipped to all parts of the country. The Koons Oil Furnace Company is located at 639 Meridian street. It makes oil furnaces for annealing, etc. The United States Electric Company, located on West Tenth street, is owned and operated by F. P. and Martin Dunn and George Louiso. It makes novelties in the way of electric cigar lighters, clippers, etc. The Vulcanite Roofing Company is located in the old strawboard plant at the corner of Hazlett and Delaware streets and employs about seventy-five men in the manufacture of roofing materials. This company also has plants at Franklin, Ohio, Kansas City, Missouri, and San Francisco. In the old Neely Saw Works building on South Brown street is the establishment of the Webb-Baxter Company, which manufactures vacuum cleaning devices that are sold over a large part of the country.

The Gospel Trumpet publishing plant is one of the largest printing plants in the United States devoted exclusively to the publication of religious literature. The annual output is constantly and rapidly increasing. During recent years the company has sent out annually about twenty car-loads of books, tracts, weekly periodicals, and Sunday-school quarterlies. These are sent to all parts of North America, and to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and the islands of the sea. The company maintains a German department, which edits German periodicals and publishes a large number of German books and tracts; also a department for the blind, which publishes books, tracts, and periodicals in Braille and New York point prints, and conducts a free library for the blind. Some of the literature of this faith is also published in Dano-Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Lettish, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Hindustani, and other languages. The company is not a communistic colony or institution, but a corporation acting as a publishing-center of the Church of God, with the sole object of publishing the religious truths taught in the Bible. Its publications are not issued for profit. The company is organized under the charitable laws of the State of Indiana. The corporation is self-perpetuating. At the annual meeting in June the trustees elect the directors and the officers for the following year.

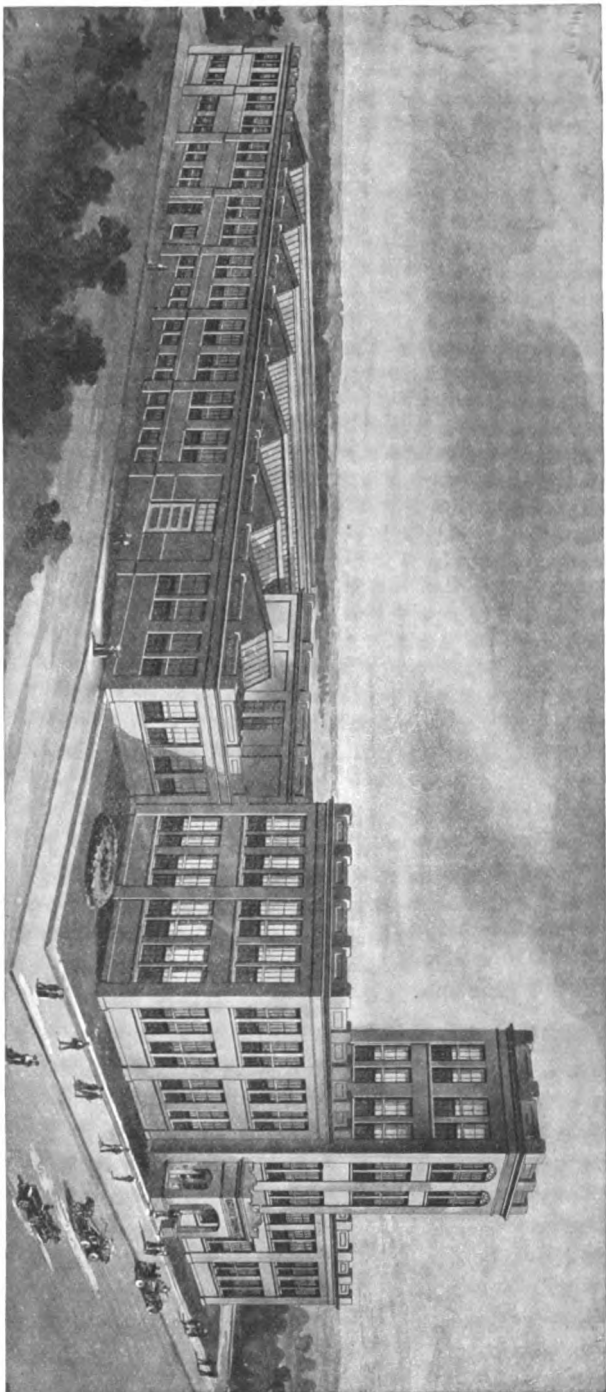
The business is conducted by up-to-date systematic methods. A well-organized working-force of about 225 persons is employed. This force is divided into about thirty departments with their respective heads. Over these are the division managers, general superintendent, executive committee, and finally the directors and trustees of the company.

A most interesting feature of this publishing-plant is that the employees, or "workers," as they call themselves, are not paid regular salaries. They donate their services, receiving only their board, clothing, and actual expenses. This applies to all, from the common laborers to the officers of the company. This plan, it is reported, has worked well for over thirty years. The workers and the church prefer that devotion to the cause, rather than desire for remuneration, be the motive for engaging in this publishing-work. A considerable number remain for eight, ten, or fifteen years, but most of them for a shorter time. In procuring the necessary funds as well as the labor, not even the mildest form of coercion is employed. Only free-will offerings are received. All profits and donations above the amount needed to operate the plant are used in sending out literature free, or in enlarging the plant and in extending the circulation of the publication. The company maintains a Free Literature Fund to which donations, large and small, are constantly being made by interested persons. Many thousands of dollars' worth of free literature is sent out each year to missionaries and ministers, and to inquirers in all parts of the world.

The Gospel Trumpet Home is a large, three-story cement-block structure situated near the publishing-house. It contains, besides kitchen, dining-room, laundry, etc., nearly one hundred living-rooms comfortably, though economically, furnished. Most of the married employees live in private cottages. The workers come from many different parts of the country, almost every state in the Union being represented. Aside from the object of donating their time and talents to the publication of the literature, many come to receive training and qualification for ministerial work. A number of classes for the study of different branches of knowledge are organized from time to time. Bible study and devotional exercises are given prominence. In the chapel of the Trumpet Home devotional services are held every day, and other public meetings at appointed times. A high standard of Christian conduct and experience is demanded of those who are regarded as permanent workers.

The Gospel Trumpet, the main periodical of the Gospel Trumpet Company, started on its career January 1, 1881, at Rome City, Indiana. Later the publishing-office was moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, and after several other moves, was located for thirteen years in Grand Junction, Mich. Here D. S. Warner, the former editor, died, and the present editor, E. E. Byrum, took charge. In 1898 another move was made to Moundsville, W. Va., and in 1906 the company located permanently in Anderson, Ind.

While the Gospel Trumpet office is not the headquarters of the church, a great deal of correspondence and other business for the Church of God is handled here. The Mission Board, both home and foreign, has its office in the publishing-house. The general camp-meeting, attended by several hundred ministers and workers and by several thousand laymen, is held here each year in June. This meeting is not an official or legislative body; but as it is the largest gathering of the church, ministers, and foreign missionaries, and others make it a point to attend as frequently as possible. Many visitors from all parts of the United States and from foreign lands visit The Trumpet office with the



GOSPEL TRUMPET PUBLISHING PLANT

object of obtaining spiritual help and instruction. Many also come for physical healing. Several hundred requests for prayer are received each week—cablegrams, telegrams, telephone messages, and letters.

The prominent doctrines taught by the Gospel Trumpet literature are: Conversion, or the new birth; sanctification, or the baptism of the Holy Spirit; baptism by immersion; the Lord's Supper; feet-washing; divine healing, and the unity of all believers. Special emphasis is laid on the doctrine of church unity. The church of God here represented is not an ecclesiastical organization as are other churches; it is not incorporated, has no church discipline but the Bible, has no roll of members, nor does it license its ministers. After feeling the divine call and meeting certain Biblical requirements, they are ordained by the laying on of hands of the elders. All the ministers are recognized as equal in authority; they have no bishops or presiding minister. Ministers preach where they feel led to go; they are not appointed to any particular circuit or district. The membership of the Church of God includes, according to their doctrine, all who have an experimental knowledge of conversion, or the new birth (St. John 3:3), and are living true Christian lives. The doctrine of divine healing, which is given much prominence, is they claim, quite different from Christian Science. The doctrine is founded on the example of Jesus Christ and on several texts of Scripture, the chief one among which, probably, is St. James 5: 14, 15: "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." Numerous instances of notable healings are published in The Gospel Trumpet literature.

As already stated, the first gas well in Madison county was on the farm of Samuel Cassell, near the eastern terminus of Washington street, Alexandria. It was sunk by the Alexandria Mining and Exploring Company and "came in" on March 27, 1887, only four days before gas was struck at Anderson. The people of Alexandria were not slow to take advantage of the discovery as a means of advertising their town, though the first well was comparatively weak—about 2,000,000 cubic feet per day—owing to the fact that the drillers were afraid to go too deep into the Trenton rock, for fear of striking salt water. A second well drilled by the same company went deeper into the gas-bearing rock and showed a flow of 6,000,000 cubic feet per day. Soon after that a Mr. Davis, of Indianapolis, located a large brick plant north of the town; Harper & Cruzen brought a window glass factory to Alexandria, the first to locate in Madison county; next came the Lippincott Glass Chimney Works, which at one time employed over 600 men, and which is still one of the large manufacturing concerns of Madison county; following the Lippincott Company came the Indiana Brick Company; the DePauw Plate Glass Company and the DePauw Window Glass Company were the next concerns to locate in Alexandria; then came the Kelly Ax Manufacturing Company and the Union Steel Company. With the introduction of these manufacturing concerns and their army of employees, Alexandria jumped from a little village of 800 to a city of

some 7,000 population within two years. In common with other places in the gas belt, the town suffered a period of comparative stagnation after the failure of the gas supply, but there are still a number of prosperous factories in or about the city, as may be seen from the following list taken from the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, showing the number of employees:

Alexandria Creamery Company, butter and dairy products; Alexandria Crushed Stone Company, crushed stone for paving, 26; Alexandria Paper Company, print and wrapping papers, 100; American Insulating Company, rock products, mineral wool, etc., 25; Art Printing Company, 5; Banner Rock Products Company, cold storage insulation, 26; Browning Milling Company, 4; Empire Mirror and Beveling Company, mirrors and beveled plate glass, 20; Hoosier Rock Wool Company, mineral wool, etc.; Imbler Fence Manufacturing Company, woven wire fencing, 10; Indiana Ice and Dairy Company, 26; Lippincott Glass Company, lamp chimneys, etc., 500; Penn-American Plate Glass Company, 470; Wells & Davis Boiler Shop, 5.

Although the loss of the DePauw Glass Works, the Kelly Ax Works and the Union Steel Company threw about 3,000 people out of employment, many of whom left the city, the factories of Alexandria still employ regularly from 1,200 to 1,500 persons at good wages. The products of the glass factories and the large refrigerators built by the American Insulating Company and the Banner Products Company are shipped to all parts of the country. The materials used by these factories in the preparation of mineral wool, packing, insulating, etc., come from the stone in the Pipe creek quarries. This line is comparatively new, but the business is growing in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Among the factories that closed when the gas gave out, the Kelly Ax Company was one of the best known. W. C. Kelly, the patentee of the ax manufactured, was president of the company, which employed at one time about 400 men, the axes being shipped in large quantities to the lumbering districts all over the civilized world. Another factory that is closed at present is the Steel Wheel Works. It is not abandoned entirely but merely suspended, awaiting developments. It is the hope of Alexandrians that some day soon it will open its doors and resume business.

Elwood was not far behind Alexandria and Anderson in boring for gas, and was as fortunate in striking it in large quantities. Within a short time a number of manufacturing plants were located in the city. Among them were the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Works, the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, the McCloy Glass Works, the Elwood Furniture Company, the Elwood Boiler and Engine Works, Crystal Ice Manufacturing Company, Superior Radiator Company, Elwood Window Glass Company, Nivisen & Weiskopf Bottle Works, Phil Hamm Boiler Works, Akron Steam Forge Works, Heffner Planing Mill Company, American Tin Plate Works, Elwood Box Factory, Elwood Iron Works and the Excelsior Works.

On the night of June 25, 1891, a destructive fire broke out in the Plate Glass Works. The Elwood fire department at that time was rather limited and word was sent to Anderson, Logansport and Kokomo ask-

ing for help. Logansport sent a fire engine, Kokomo two hose carts, and Anderson sent the hose wagon and hook and ladder truck by special train. Before any of the outside help arrived the fire was under control, but the plant was damaged about \$60,000. The burned portions were quickly rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

The Excelsior Works burned on December 20, 1888, the fire originating by the ignition of gas while making repairs. Adam Miller and Michael Glaspy, who were at work on the repairs in the engine room, were severely burned. The loss was about \$4,000.

A list of Elwood factories reporting to the State Bureau of Inspection in 1912, with the number of employees in each, is as follows: American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, 1,800; Ames Shovel and Tool Company, 141; Dawson Machine Works, foundry and machine work, 5; L. J. Diamond, plate, sheet and structural iron work, 15; J. P. Downs, abattoir, 7; Elwood Call-Leader, printing, 10; A. D. Moffett, printing, 6; Elwood Iron Works, tin plate machinery, 30; Elwood Lawn Mower Manufacturing Company, 50; Frazier Packing Company, catsup, chili sauce, canned vegetables, etc., 100; Home Storage and Manufacturing



TIN PLATE WORKS, ELWOOD

Company, ice and soft drinks, etc., 20; Indiana Box Company, wooden packing cases, 61 (This plant was partially destroyed by fire in August, 1913, but was immediately rebuilt); Irwin & Turner Canning Company; Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, pearl top chimneys, globes, flues and shades, 400; Ohio Oil Company, pumping station, 40; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (pot works), glass pots, 25; G. I. Sellers & Sons Company, kitchen cabinets, 68; J. L. Small, gloves, 7; Tipton-Berry Cigar Company, 38; Hoosier Stogie Manufacturing Company, 23.

A comparison of this list with the one given above, of the factories that located in Elwood soon after the discovery of gas, will show that some of the early factories have been discontinued and that new ones have been established. Of the 11,028 inhabitants of Elwood, approximately 3,000 are employed in her factories—a larger proportion than any other city or town in the county.

Elwood also has the largest single plant of any kind in the county—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. This factory was opened on September 13, 1892, when William McKinley, chairman of the ways and means committee of Congress that reported the McKinley tariff bill and afterward president of the United States, visited Elwood and made a speech, in which he maintained that the increase in duty imposed by the new tariff made the establishment of tin plate mills in this country

possible. As at first established the plant consisted of four hot mills and a tinning department of six stacks, employing in all about 300 men, nearly all of whom had been brought from England and Wales. The original directors of the company were D. G. Reid, W. M. Leeds, J. M. Overshiner, P. G. Darlington, A. L. Conger, John F. Hazen and W. P. Hutton. For some time the plant worked under disadvantages, but in 1898 the American Tin Plate Company was formed, and with the absorption of the Elwood works by this company a new era was begun. Six more hot mills were brought to Elwood from Montpelier, making the plant one of the largest factories in Indiana.

On September 13, 1912, the works celebrated their twentieth anniversary. By that time the tin plate factory had grown to twenty-eight hot mills, the entire works covering thirty-four acres of ground and employing 1,800 men, many of whom own homes in the city.

Frankton, Lapel, Pendleton and Summitville also benefited by the discovery of natural gas, wells having been sunk in those towns soon after Alexandria, Anderson and Elwood were enjoying the benefits of nature's bounty in the way of cheap fuel.

At Frankton the Clyde Window Glass Company erected two factories. The Frankton Window Glass Company quickly followed. Then came the Wetherald Rolling Mill, the Hoosier Fence Company, the Frankton Brick Works, the Dwiggin's Fence Company, the Bradrick and Lineburg Fence Works, the Quick City Novelty Works and a few other concerns. Most of these factories have been discontinued, the only one reporting to the state bureau of inspection in 1912 being the Hoosier Fence Company, which employed 20 men, and the Frankton Canning Company, also employing 20 persons.

Two large flour mills, a bottle factory, a tile mill, a pump and gas regulator works, and some minor concerns were located at Lapel. The bottle factory is still running and in 1912 employed 120 people, and there is also a large canning factory at Lapel.

The Pendleton Window Glass Company was organized soon after gas was struck there, with B. F. Aiman at its head. This factory was situated on the north side of Fall creek and at one time employed a large number of men. On the south side of town was the Indiana Window Glass and Bottle Factory, and the Guptill Glass Works, which made a specialty of glass tubing for drains, conduits, etc., was located in the northern part of town, near the Big Four Railroad. There were also a wire fence factory, tile mill and brick factory. The buildings once occupied by the Pendleton Window Glass Company are now used as a canning factory. For a while the Motsinger Device Company, manufacturers of automobile accessories, was located in Pendleton. Among the present business concerns of the town is the Hardy Manufacturing Company, which makes sheet metal ware, conduits for silos, etc.

Soon after gas was struck at Alexandria and Anderson a successful well was sunk at Summitville. Within a short time Central Glass Company, the Crystal Window Glass Company, the Rothschild Glass Company, the Summitville Brick Factory and the Summitville Tile Works

were all in active operation. Other factories that located here about that time were the Madison Brick Company and a stave and hoop factory. The American Flint Bottle Company also established a plant here, but it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. The Central Glass Company is still running as the Model Glass Works and is engaged in the manufacture of bottles, employing about 250 men and boys. The Summitville Tile Works were started by S. C. Cowgill and at one time manufactured more drain tile than any similar concern in the United States. It is now a part of the National Drain Tile Company, which owns several tile mills in the state. About sixty men are constantly employed at this factory. There is also another tile works here, now called the Summitville Tile Works, operated by Berry & Morris. The old flour mill, from which Mill street took its name, was sold some years ago by Joseph Daniels to J. M. Gordon and now forms part of the grain elevator on Main street. About the time this sale was made a model flour mill was erected by S. B. Gilman & Company and is still running. To Lemuel Webb, however, belongs the credit of having erected the first modern flour mill in Summitville. After his death the mill was successfully operated for a number of years by his daughter, but shortly after her marriage she disposed of the property.

Ingalls, in Green township, was laid out during the gas boom and several factories were projected at that place. Among them were the Zinc Works, which at one time employed a large number of people, and a glass factory for the manufacture of fruit jars was erected by Henry Wagner and others in 1895. It employed a number of operatives and had a successful career for a while, but, like most of the factories in the smaller towns, all those at Ingalls were closed when the gas failed.

As an evidence that the manufacturers of Madison county, especially those of Anderson, are wide awake to their interests and ready to promote their material progress, a "Made in Anderson" exhibit was held the first week in June, 1913. Eighth street from Meridian to Morton was lined with booths, under a mammoth tent, in which the various manufacturing establishments of the city arranged their exhibits. The exhibit opened on Saturday, May 31, 1913, by a great automobile parade, at the head of which rode Governor Samuel M. Ralston and the managers of the exhibit in a nickel-plated Lambert automobile built especially for the occasion. Following the line of automobiles were a number of manufacturers' floats. In this part of the parade were represented the American Steel and Wire Company, the American Rotary Valve Company, the Anderson Mattress Company, the Public Schools of the city, the Pennsylvania Glass Company, the Indiana Brick Company, the Dwiggin's Fence Company, the National Tile Company, the Hill-Tripp Company, the Nyberg Automobile Company and a number of others, all presenting some feature of their particular industries in an attractive manner. After the parade the governor formally opened the exhibit in an appropriate address. Hundreds of people from other cities were in attendance. Among the distinguished visitors during the succeeding week was James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier

Poet," who was a special guest of honor on Tuesday, June 3d, which date was set apart by the managers as "Riley Day." It was generally remarked by those who attended the exhibit that it was a credit to a city the size of Anderson, and the immediate result was seen in increased orders by the factories participating.

Notwithstanding the great progress made in manufacturing during the last quarter of a century, agriculture is still the chief source of wealth and the tiller of the soil is still king. According to statistics for the year 1910, Madison county stood far above the average of the ninety-two counties of the state in the production of the staple crops. It was the thirtieth county in the state in the production of wheat, ninth in corn, twenty-fourth in oats, twenty-second in rye, twelfth in potatoes, sixteenth in tomatoes, twenty-eighth in timothy hay, sixteenth in clover hay, fifth in clover seed, eighteenth in the value of horses on hand, fifth in milk sold, nineteenth in butter, the value of dairy products being over \$450,000, tenth in the value of cattle sold, tenth in the value of hogs sold, and fifteenth in the production of eggs, over 1,000,000 dozen being sold, bringing \$178,500. During the year over \$500,000



MADISON COUNTY WHEATFIELD

of the mortgage indebtedness on farms in the county was paid. These statistics indicate that the farmers of Madison county are, as a rule, prosperous, and the visitor to the county sees evidence of this prosperity on every hand. Good dwelling houses and barns, bountiful crops and an abundance of live stock bear out the statement that the farmer is still the industrial king in the county.

In connection with the agricultural and stock breeding industry, it is worthy of note that the large business of importing and breeding English and Belgian horses by James Donnelly & Sons, of Chesterfield, occupies a high place among the business enterprises of the county. Mr. Donnelly and his two sons cross the ocean twice each year, bringing back with them herds of fine horses for sale, or for breeding purposes. They claim to have the largest horse breeding farm in the State of Indiana, dealing exclusively in imported stock.

At one time Madison county promised to become a paying oil field. Many wells were sunk in various parts of the county, some of which were producers in paying quantities, especially those in Monroe town-

ship. It has already been stated that the first gas well in the county was sunk in this township, and it is equally true that the first oil well in the county was drilled on the farm of Nimrod Carver, in Monroe township. Some experts in the oil industry predict that a profitable petroleum field will yet be developed in Madison county.

CHAPTER X

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

OLD TRAILS—FIRST HIGHWAYS—STATE ROADS—TURNPIKE COMPANIES AND TOLL ROADS—THE ERA OF CANALS—LAND GRANTS—STATE LEGISLATION FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—ACT OF 1836—INDIANA CENTRAL CANAL—ITS COLLAPSE—THE HYDRAULIC PROJECT—RAILROADS—EARLY IDEAS REGARDING THEM—THE BIG FOUR—FIRST TRAIN TO ANDERSON—THE PAN HANDLE—CINCINNATI, WABASH & MICHIGAN—LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—THE CENTRAL INDIANA—DITCHES—UNION TRACTION COMPANY

One of the first necessities in the way of internal improvements in a new country is the construction of public highways. When the first white men came to what is now Madison county there was not "a stick of timber amiss." In going from one place to another the most direct route was followed, a small compass often being used to keep the traveler in his course. The first roads were merely marked by "blazes" on the trees, without regard to section lines, no matter how much they might later interfere with some pioneer's farming operations. Where an old Indian trail existed it was used by the settlers until better roads could be constructed. In after years all these early "traces" were straightened and altered to conform to the lines of the official survey running east and west and north and south.

Surveys were made for state roads at an early date. Some of these roads were afterward opened and improved, but in a majority of instances they were simply "cut out" by the settlers living along the route, very little expenditure being made by the state beyond the cost of the survey. One of the first roads of this character to be surveyed through Madison county was the Indianapolis & Fort Wayne state road, which was laid out about 1825 and passed through Jackson, Pipe Creek, Monroe and Van Buren townships. The Shelbyville & Fort Wayne state road, which was laid out about 1830, ran northward through Anderson and Alexandria and formed a junction with the Indianapolis road near the northern line of what is now Monroe township.

The Newcastle & Lafayette state road was established about the same time as the Shelbyville road, or perhaps a year or two sooner. Morgan Shortridge and Zenas Beckwith were appointed by the state legislature to locate this road and report to the board of justices in each of the counties through which it was to pass. Their report was dated December 13, 1828, and the road was opened for the greater part of the

distance the following year. It entered Madison county about a mile and a half north of the southeast corner, ran thence a northwesterly direction through Pendleton and across Green township into Hamilton county.

Another state road projected in the early '30s was the one running from Newcastle to Logansport. It followed closely the route over which the Pan Handle railroad now runs. When the legislature granted the railroad company the right of way over this line the act contained a provision that a good wagon road should be constructed by the railroad company parallel to its tracks, but the charter once obtained the company paid no attention to the stipulation regarding the construction of a public highway.

In the spring of 1832 a road between Pendleton and Strawtown was laid out and before the close of that year it was made passable. That portion of this road in Madison county was afterward made the Pendleton & Fishersburg pike.

Another old highway was the one running west from Anderson to Strawtown via Hamilton (now Halford) and Perkinsville. It is a continuation of West Eighth street in Anderson. Along in the latter '30s and during the '40s, when there was a heavy tide of immigration to the western states, this road acquired almost a national reputation. Old settlers living as far east as the Ohio state line can recall the covered wagons bound westward, the drivers of which would eagerly inquire the best way to reach the Strawtown road, and many a western pioneer has traveled over this old pathway to fortune or to failure.

For thirty-five years after Madison county was erected the only highways were of that variety known as "dirt roads." During this period the county was divided into road districts, in each of which was an official called a supervisor, whose duty it was to "call out" every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years to work for two, three or four days in each year upon the public highway. In these cases the supervisor would designate what tools each man should bring. Engineering, as applied to the construction and maintenance of highways, was unknown, each supervisor exercising his own fancy as to what work was essential. Low places were filled with soil or clay and shallow ditches were plowed along the roadside, to be filled up again when the rainy season came. Every spring, when the ground thawed out, the condition of these roads can be better imagined than described.

Then came the era of turnpikes—toll roads constructed by private corporations. After laws were passed by the state legislature, authorizing the organization of companies to build improved roads, Dr. John Hunt was the pioneer of the movement in Madison county. Through his efforts and influence a company was organized in 1858 to build what was long known as the Anderson & Alexandria pike. The first officers of the company were William Crim, president; Joseph Fulton, secretary; Neal C. McCullough, treasurer. The directors were W. A. Hunt, George Nichol, Curran Beall and Frederick Black. The officers of the company were never changed, except that upon the death of Mr. McCullough, his son, C. K. McCullough, was elected treasurer. Work was commenced soon after the company received its charter and the road was completed

from Anderson to within two miles of Alexandria, when work was suspended for some reason and the north end of the line was never finished. This road was the first turnpike in the county.

In 1859 the Pendleton & Newcastle Turnpike Company was organized with Neal Hardy as president; J. T. Wall, secretary; L. W. Thomas, treasurer; C. G. Mauzy, Ralph Williams and Elwood Brown, directors. This pike was constructed on the line of the Newcastle & Lafayette state road. Work was commenced in the fall of 1859, but it was not completed to the Henry county line—a distance of nine miles from Pendleton—until 1867. The total cost of this pike was about \$13,500, and the county built two bridges, one over the Spring branch and the other over Lick creek, at a cost of \$1,415. For many years this road was recognized as one of the best in the county. The portion of the Newcastle & Lafayette state road running west from Pendleton was subsequently improved and was known as the Pendleton & Noblesville pike.

The third turnpike built in the county was the one known as the Pendleton & Eden pike, which ran southward from Pendleton for a distance of eight miles, passing the old village of Menden. Its total cost was about \$12,000 and it was completed in 1862.

During the Civil war—from 1861 to 1865—little attention was given to road building, the preservation of the Union overshadowing everything else. In 1865 the Anderson & Fishersburg Turnpike Company was organized with the following officers and directors: David Conrad, president; C. D. Thompson, secretary; Samuel Moss, treasurer; Elias Brown, William Woodward and John Cunningham, directors. This road is a little over nine miles in length and was completed after several delays at a cost of \$2,000 per mile. It was one of the best paying turnpikes in the county.

Two turnpike companies were formed in 1866—one for the purpose of constructing the Anderson & New Columbus short line and the other to build the Lick Creek pike. The officers of the former were N. C. McCullough, president; A. D. Williams, secretary; George Nichol, treasurer; Peter Fesler, Stephen Carr and Samuel Walden, directors. Work was commenced soon after the company organization was perfected and the road was completed to New Columbus (Ovid) at a cost of \$1,200 per mile. In 1872 the pike was extended two miles south of New Columbus and this extension is sometimes called the Anderson & Knightstown pike.

The officers of the Lick Creek Turnpike Company were Jacob Kennard, president; J. L. Thomas, secretary, and these two officers, with J. P. James, constituted the board of directors. No work was done on the road until in 1867, after which time the construction was pushed vigorously, and the three and a half miles from Pendleton to the county line were completed at a total cost of a little over \$5,000.

In 1867 the Anderson & Lafayette pike was built from Anderson to Frankton, in Lafayette township, a distance of six miles, for \$1,800 per mile. A portion of this road follows the old Newcastle and Logansport state road. The same year the company was organized to build the road known as the Killbuck pike, which runs northward from Anderson and intersects the Anderson and Alexandria pike near the Big Killbuck creek. From this point it extends in a northeasterly direction into Richland

township, its total length being about seven miles. The cost of construction was about \$1,200 per mile.

A second pike, called east line road, was built from Anderson to New Columbus in 1868 by a company of which George Nichol, Michael Stohler, Ephraim Clem, Henry Keller and George F. Chittenden were the moving spirits. It followed the road to Chesterfield for about a mile from Anderson, when it turned abruptly to the south and followed the section line to New Columbus. The cost of this road was \$1,100 per mile.

A gravel road known as the Madison and Hancock pike was built in 1870, beginning at the Pendleton and Newcastle pike about two miles east of Pendleton and running due south to the county line, thence to Warrington, Hancock county. Three miles of the road are in Madison county, and this portion of the road was constructed at a cost of \$3,600.

The last toll road to be built in the county was the Anderson and Hamilton pike, which was constructed in 1872. During the era of turnpikes the roads of this character in Madison county were kept in good condition and most of them paid good dividends upon the capital invested. Travelers through the county made many favorable comments upon the condition of the turnpikes, and while some other counties in the state might have had more miles of improved road, it is certain that none showed a better class of such highways than Madison. In 1885 the legislature passed an act providing for the purchase of toll roads by the county commissioners in the several counties of the state, whenever a majority of the voters at a general election expressed themselves in favor of such a proposition. Within five years after the taking effect of this law the people of Madison county had voted in favor of buying all the turnpikes and converting them into free gravel roads. If this measure has its advantages it also has its disadvantages. Money expended by a private corporation in the repair of a turnpike generally produced better results than the same amount of the public funds expended in the repair and maintenance of free gravel roads. In the one case the work was always done under the supervision of a competent man in the employ of the company, while in the other it is too frequently done under a careless or incompetent official. Madison county now has approximately five hundred miles of free gravel road, most of which is in good condition, though it is possible that none of these highways comes up to the standard of the old turnpike.

During the first twenty years of Indiana's statehood—from 1816 to 1836—scarcely a session of the legislature was convened in which there were not introduced one or more bills looking toward the establishment of some system of internal improvements. Most of the governors during this period were interested in the development of the resources of Indiana and their messages to the general assembly were replete with recommendations, some of which possessed merit, but many of them would now be regarded as visionary in the extreme. Governor Ray was especially energetic in his efforts to secure the enactment of laws that would enable the state to prosecute "a grand system of internal improvement to a successful termination, and for the ultimate production of a revenue that shall relieve our fellow-citizens from taxation."

The prevalent idea seemed to be that water navigation was the one

thing needed to stimulate commerce and develop the natural resources of the state. As early as 1822 the states of Indiana and Illinois began to work together for the improvement of the Wabash river, and in 1823 the subject of connecting the Maumee and Wabash rivers by a canal came before the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Nothing definite was done at that time, but in 1827 the federal government gave to the State of Indiana a large grant of land to aid in the construction of a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Wabash river. Work on the canal was commenced in 1832, under the supervision of a board of canal commissioners.

Four years later the financial condition of the state was thought to be such as to justify the inauguration of an extensive system of public works. An act was accordingly passed by the legislature of 1836, authorizing the appointment of a board of internal improvements, to consist of six persons appointed by the governor "by and with the advice of the senate and the canal commissioners then in office." Eight great water and land thoroughfares were specified in the bill, only one of which directly affected Madison county, but the subject is deemed of sufficient interest to justify the insertion here of the entire list, that the reader may learn what ideas were entertained three-quarters of a century ago with regard to the development of the state. The routes were as follows:

1. The Whitewater Canal, which was to begin on the west branch of the Whitewater river at the crossing of the national road and thence down the Whitewater valley to the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg.
2. The Central Canal, "to commence at the most suitable point on the Wabash & Erie Canal, between Fort Wayne and Logansport, running thence to Muncietown; thence to Indianapolis; thence down the valley of the west fork of the White river to its junction with the east fork of said river, and thence by the most practicable route to Evansville, on the Ohio river."
3. The extension of the Wabash & Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute.
4. The construction of a railroad from Madison to Indianapolis via Columbus and certain other points named in the bill.
5. A macadamized road from New Albany to Vincennes over a route including Fredericksburg, Salem and Paoli.
6. The construction of a railroad, or, if a railroad was found to be inexpedient, a turnpike from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville.
7. The improvement of the Wabash river from Vincennes to the mouth of the stream.
8. A canal from the Wabash & Erie Canal near Fort Wayne to Lake Michigan.

The second of these projects was the one in which Madison county was directly interested. Of the \$10,000,000 appropriated to carry out the intent of the bill, \$3,500,000 were to be devoted to the construction of the Central Canal. In the construction of this canal the board of internal improvement commissioners was given the option of building it upon the "lower, or Pipe creek route, if found most practicable and conducive to the interests of the state," in which case a branch or

"feeder" was to be built to Muncietown, this branch to be of the same size as the main canal. The commissioners selected the Pipe creek route and as soon as the survey was made rival towns sprang up like magic along the line of the proposed canal. The excitement was almost equal to that which followed the discovery of gold in California, or when oil was first struck in western Pennsylvania.

In 1838 work was commenced upon that portion of the canal running through Madison county. According to old maps of the county, the canal ran southward past Alexandria and through the western part of Richland township, striking the little Killbuck creek not far from the village of Prosperity, following that stream to the White river, and thence down the river valley as provided in the act of 1836. The Muncie branch was surveyed to unite with the main canal at Anderson.

Says Dillon, in his history of Indiana: "In fixing the mode of organizing a state board internal improvement, and in defining the duties and powers of this board, the general assembly of 1836 committed several material errors. On account of these errors, and for other reasons, the internal improvement law of 1836 encountered a strong opposition; and this opposition was most marked among the people of those counties through which the lines of the proposed public works did not pass."

This opposition, like Banquo's ghost, would not down, and by 1839 it became so insistent that work upon the internal improvements was suspended. In his message to the legislature in December, 1839, Governor Wallace summed up the situation as follows: "The failure to procure funds, as we had a right to expect from the extensive sale of bonds effected in the early part of the season, has led to great and unusual embarrassments, not only among the contractors and laborers, but also among the people. The state has, in consequence, fallen largely in debt to the former, and is without means of discharging it. * * * * What shall be done with the public works? Shall they be abandoned altogether? I hope not. In my opinion, the policy of the state, in the present emergency, should be, first, to provide against the dilapidation of those portions of the works left in an unfinished state, and, secondly, as means can be procured, to finish some entirely, and complete others, at least, to points where they may be rendered available or useful to the country."

The legislature of 1839 authorized the issue of \$1,500,000 of state treasury notes for the payment of the contractors and other public creditors. These notes circulated as currency for a time at their face value, but within two years they had depreciated from 40 to 50 per cent. At the close of the year 1841 over \$8,000,000 had been expended on the internal improvements contemplated by the act of 1836, and it was estimated that \$20,000,000 more would be necessary to complete the system according to the original designs. Public sentiment was against any further issue of state bonds, or any increase in the public debt to carry on the work, and the whole scheme collapsed. Madison county, in common with others along the lines of the canals and highways, suffered a severe blow. Most of the towns that had commenced their career with such a flourish of trumpets were abandoned

and it was several years before the business of the county resumed its normal condition.

Several years after the abandonment of the Central Canal by the state, certain persons became interested in a proposition to complete that portion of it situated between Anderson and Daleville and converting it into a hydraulic canal. After some talk the subject was dropped, but shortly after the close of the Civil war it again came up for consideration, with the result that on December 19, 1868, the Anderson Hydraulic Company was organized with a capital stock of \$64,000 subscribed. Later the city of Anderson subscribed for \$20,000 of the stock and issued bonds for the amount. N. C. McCullough was elected president of the company; C. D. Thompson, secretary; William Crim, treasurer; N. C. McCullough, William Crim, Peter Suman, H. J. Blackledge, George Nichol, Samuel Hughel and James Hazlett, directors. Contracts were let for reconstructing the canal on the original survey from Anderson to Daleville, a distance of eight miles, but nearly seven years passed before it was finished. On July 4, 1874, the water was turned into the canal from the White river opposite Daleville, but the banks were unable to stand the pressure and gave way at so many places that the water was shut off. After the breaks were repaired the water was again turned on, but again the banks gave way. By this time the stockholders had reached the conclusion that the undertaking was doomed to ultimate failure and refused to furnish any more money for experimenting, \$80,000 having already been expended with no show of practical results. The canal was afterward sold by the sheriff of Madison county to Edward H. Rogers to satisfy certain judgments held by him against the company. This was the last echo of the old Indiana Central Canal that once buoyed up the hopes of the people of Madison county, and they turned their attention to other plans of development.

While the states were turning their attention to the building of canals as a means of developing their natural resources, a few miles of railroad were built in the east, and thoughtful men foresaw that this was the coming method of transportation. Many were skeptical, however, and many were actually opposed to the introduction of this method of traffic. About 1830 some young men of Lancaster, Ohio, asked the school board to permit them to use the schoolhouse for the discussion of the railroad question. To this request the board replied as follows:

"You are welcome to the use of the school house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, He would clearly have foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

A few years after the abandonment of the Indiana Central Canal, a company was organized to build a railroad from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio. As this line was to pass through Madison county public interest was aroused, and, while the opposition was not so pronounced as that of the Lancaster school board, there were a few pessimistic individuals who expressed their doubts as to the advisability of spending

time and money in the construction of railroad, the disadvantages of which might be greater than the advantages. One prominent citizen of Anderson objected to the road running through the town, because the cars would "run over and kill the children." Another insisted that the road would have to be operated at loss, for the reason that "one train could haul all the produce of the county for twenty years at one load."

Notwithstanding such objections, a large majority of the people were in favor of the road and did everything in their power to encourage its construction. In the light of modern progress, the objections of 1840 seem puerile in the extreme. And although the holy prophets failed to foretell a "frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour," it is no uncommon occurrence for the railway train of the present day to travel at a rate four times that great.

At the June session of the Madison county commissioners in 1849 it was "Ordered that the County Commissioners, for and on behalf of the county of Madison, take and subscribe the sum of \$15,500, which, including the sum of \$500 heretofore subscribed, makes \$16,000, as stock in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, to be paid in four equal annual installments, and to be expended within the county of Madison."

The records do not show what became of the stock subscribed for by the county, nor can any of the old settlers remember what disposition was made of it. That the stock was issued to the commissioners is shown by the following letter from O. H. Smith, author of "Early Reminiscences of Indiana," and at one time United States senator, but in 1849 president of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company:

OFFICE I. & B. R. R. Co.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1849.

To the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Madison: Gentlemen:—The board of directors of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, in session this day, have adopted the following resolution:

"On motion by Mr. Williams: Resolved, That the board do hereby accept the subscription of stock to the company of \$15,500 by the board of county commissioners of the county of Madison, upon the terms of said subscription, and that the president be directed to cause the subscription to be entered on the books of the company, and notify said board thereof, and issue to the county of Madison a certificate of stock for the proper number of shares."

You are therefore hereby notified that the subscription aforesaid has been entered on the books of the company, and a certificate for 620 shares of stock has been accordingly issued and is herein enclosed.

Witness the signature of the president and secretary and seal of the company, the day and year above written.

O. H. SMITH,
Prest.

Attest: JAS. G. JORDAN,
Secy.

In addition to this subscription by the county, many of the citizens showed their faith in the enterprise by taking stock in the company and

work on the road was prosecuted with vigor. On July 4, 1851, the first railroad train that ever ran into Anderson—an excursion train from Indianapolis—came in over this road. The locomotive was one of the old-fashioned “wood burners,” with a smoke stack shaped like a funnel, and the train consisted of three unvarnished coaches, with plain wooden seats, quite unlike the upholstered seats of the present day coaches. News of the excursion had spread over the surrounding country and for two days before the scheduled time for its arrival curious sight-seers were seen coming into Anderson, some of them from points several miles distant, to see the curiosity of coaches drawn over rails by a steam engine. Hotels and boarding houses were taxed to their utmost capacity and near the wagon bridge over the White river, north of town, a camp was established by those who were unable to find better accommodations. Buildings in the town were decorated with flags and bunting and every thing possible was done to make July 4th a red letter day in the city’s calendar. As the hour for the arrival of the train approached a number of people, unable to restrain their impatience, walked some two miles down the track toward Indianapolis in order to catch an early view of the excursion. When the train came in sight the engineer sounded a few shrill blasts from the whistle as welcome. Consternation reigned among the curious sight-seers and they set out with more speed than grace for the “tall timber” in search of a place of safety. It is said that one man never stopped running until he reached Anderson. After the train had been inspected, citizens and excursionists joined in an appropriate celebration of the anniversary of national independence.

In 1852 the road was completed through the county and a station was established at Anderson, the first building erected by the company standing near the present depot and passenger station. Philip Siddall was the first ticket and freight agent, and also the first telegraph operator in Anderson. He was a man of pleasing personality, who quickly made friends and incidentally increased the business of both the railroad and telegraph companies. In due time the road was completed to Bellefontaine and subsequently to Cleveland, Ohio, when it became known as the “Bee Line.” It is now operated by the New York Central Railroad Company and is known as the Cleveland division of the Big Four Railway System. Through Madison county the line is double-tracked, with stations at Ingalls, Pendleton, Anderson and Chesterfield. It is one of the leading railway lines of the Middle West and in connection with the old Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad forms a popular route from the region of the great lakes to the southwest.

The second railroad to enter Madison county was the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line—now a branch of the Pennsylvania System and usually called the Pan Handle. It enters the county about eight miles north of the southeast corner and follows a northwesterly direction through Anderson, Florida, Frankton and Elwood, leaving the county on the west at the northwest corner of Pipe Creek township. This road was projected about the same time as the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine, but was not completed through Madison county until about three years later. Soon after the Columbus, Piqua & Indianapolis railroad was finished the company, seeing that Chicago was rapidly becoming a city

of importance to the commercial world, decided upon a line from Richmond to Chicago. During the years 1850-51 the road was built from Richmond to Hagerstown, a distance of sixteen miles, and the next year it was finished as far as Newcastle. Little progress was made during the next three years, but early in the summer of 1855 the line was completed as far as Anderson. On July 4, 1855—just four years after the first train came into that town over the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine—an excursion train of four coaches came up from Richmond.

Again the town of Anderson was in gala attire, the people coming from all directions to join in the celebration. Perhaps the curiosity was not so great as on the former occasion, but there were still citizens of Madison county who had not yet seen a railroad train and they were



PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION

very much in evidence. Speech-making, wrestling matches and other athletic contests constituted the principal features of the celebration that followed the arrival of the excursion, music being furnished by a "sheepskin band," composed of a bass drum, snare drum and a fife. The engine that drew the excursion train was not much larger than one of the sixteen horse-power traction engines of the present day used for running threshing machines. In the early days of railroading in Indiana the locomotives were named instead of being numbered, and nearly every town or city through which the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line passed was anxious to have an engine named after it. The officials of the road, glad to please the people, named several of their locomotives after the county seats along the line. Old residents still recall the "Logansport," the "Anderson," the "Newcastle," the "Chicago" and other engines that in their day were considered magnificent pieces of machinery. Then there were the "Swinett," a rather diminutive affair, the first engine on the road, with John Smock as the first engineer; her

twin, the "Julia Dean" the "S. Fosdick," which was named after one of the officials of the railroad company, and last but not least the "Hoosier," whose whistle could be heard for miles. It used to be said that when Mark Smith, the engineer of the Hoosier, would make that whistle do its best he could shake the beech nuts off the trees in the woods along the road.

The first depot and passenger station of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line in Anderson stood at the north end of Main street, near the river. It was near this old station that the locomotive "Anderson" came to grief in the year 1860. While the engineer was eating a lunch in Dehority's restaurant opposite the depot, the boiler exploded with terrific force, throwing fragments in every direction. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the explosion ended the career of one of the favorite engines on the road.

Shortly after the close of the Civil war the Grand Rapids, Wabash & Cincinnati Railroad Company was organized and in 1869 made a proposition to the citizens of Anderson, Monroe and Van Buren township, of Madison county, that if certain aid was extended a road would be built from White Pigeon, Michigan, to Anderson. About the same time the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company made a similar proposition and at a special session on October 12, 1869, the county commissioners accepted a petition relating to the matter and ordered "that an election be held on Monday, November 15, 1869, for the purpose of taking a vote upon the question of appropriating \$147,000, by Madison county, to aid in the construction of the roads above named."

At the election the proposition was carried by a substantial majority, the commissioners levied a tax in accordance with the vote, and preparations were made to begin work on the roads. Before anything was done, however, a number of citizens of the county joined in bringing a suit to enjoin the collection of the tax and after several years of litigation the supreme court decided against the appropriation. The money already collected under the levy was returned to the taxpayers by the county treasurer.

Five years later, in 1874, the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company—the successor of the Grand Rapids, Wabash & Cincinnati—came forward with a proposition to complete the road to Anderson, provided sufficient encouragement was offered. At the March term in 1874, the commissioners ordered an election in Anderson township for May 2nd (the first Saturday) for the purpose of taking a vote upon the question of donating \$28,000 to aid in the construction of the road. At the same time elections were held in the townships of Monroe, Boone and Van Buren, the donations asked for in these townships being \$24,000 in Monroe, \$7,500 in Boone, and \$8,000 in Van Buren. Monroe township voted in favor of the proposition, but in Van Buren it was defeated by a vote of 120 to 90. In Boone township the first returns indicated that the proposition had carried, but, upon complaint that a number of illegal votes had been cast, a recount was ordered and the donation was defeated. Another election was ordered to be held in Van Buren township on December 15, 1874, and as a special inducement to the voters it was "Provided that the said Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich-

igan Railroad makes a station within one-fourth of a mile of Lot No. 1, in the town or village of Summitville, in said Van Buren township." Again the proposition was defeated in that township, which reconsidered at a later date, however, and work was commenced upon the road between Wabash and Anderson. It was completed to the latter city in the spring of 1876, giving Anderson three railroad lines.

It was the original intention of the railroad company to complete the road to Louisville, Kentucky, but after Anderson was reached nearly fifteen years elapsed before anything was done toward the building of the southern extension. Work on that portion of the road was begun in 1890 and was pushed with such despatch that in May, 1891, the company published the announcement that the road was open for business from Benton Harbor, Michigan, to Louisville, Kentucky. From North Vernon, Indiana, this road uses the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern to Louisville. Soon after the line was finished it passed to the control of the Big Four Railroad System and is now known as the Michigan division of the Big Four. Over thirty miles of the main track are in Madison county and the stations in the county are Summitville, Alexandria, Linwood, Anderson, Alliance, Emporia and Markleville. The first station in Anderson erected by this company stood on the east side of the track between Fifth and Sixth streets. It was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt, the road having in the meantime been taken over by the Big Four.

The history of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad is not materially different from that of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan. After several futile efforts, aid was finally extended to the company and the road was completed through Madison county in 1875-76. Soon after it went into operation it became a part of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad System, of which Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, was then president. Mr. Brice was a good financier, understood railroad building, was ambitious and anxious to build up a great system of transportation. A good story is told of a bout between him and the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and while it is not directly connected with Madison county history it shows the character of the man who at one time dominated one of the county's leading lines of railway. Brice and his coterie built a line of railroad through northern Indiana to parallel the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which was controlled by the Vanderbilt interests. After the road was finished it was offered to Vanderbilt, in order that he might prevent competition. When the price was named it seemed to the great railroad king to be prohibitive and he replied: "Why, Brice, I wouldn't pay that for your old road if it was nickel plated." Notwithstanding this positive refusal, Brice soon made competition so keen that the old commodore was glad to purchase the road at the figure named. It was in this way that the "Nickel Plate" got its name. After Mr. Brice's death the Lake Erie & Western became a part of the New York Central System.

A little over fifteen miles of the main track of this road is in Madison county. The line crosses the eastern boundary about ten miles south of the northeast corner and runs west through Alexandria, Orestes, Dundee and Elwood into Tipton county.

The last railroad to be constructed through Madison county, even though it be considered of less importance than the others, has a more tumultuous history than any of them. In the spring of 1871 seven men met in Lebanon, Indiana, and started a movement for the construction of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad. At the September term of the commissioners' court of Madison county, Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell, the president of the company, came forward with a petition signed by many prominent citizens and taxpayers of the county, asking the board to order an election in Anderson township for October 21, 1871, for the purpose of allowing the voters an opportunity to express their views upon the question of appropriating money to aid in the construction of the road. At the same session a petition was also presented to the board by the people of Stony Creek township, asking that an election be held in that township to vote on the proposition of levying a tax of 20 per cent on the property of the township for the benefit of the enterprise. Both elections were held on the same day and in each township a majority of the voters expressed themselves as being in favor of extending the assistance asked for, though many of the citizens afterward refused to pay the tax.

This refusal embarrassed the railroad company and meetings were held at various points along the line of the proposed road to arouse interest and secure individual subscriptions. Stock was also sold at \$50 a share and some money was realized by this method. On April 17, 1873, the first shovelful of earth was cast at Anderson by President Stilwell and the construction of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad was begun. Work proceeded slowly and it was not until December 11, 1875, that the first spike was driven at Anderson at 2:30 p. m. President Zion, who had succeeded Colonel Stilwell, made a speech congratulating the people upon the prospects of a speedy completion of the road. Mayor Brown made a brief response to Mr. Zion's address, after which the first rail was laid in place and Mr. Zion drove the first spike, remarking at the time that it gave him intense pleasure.

At the time the road was commenced the country was in the throes of the hard times resulting from the panic of 1873, and nearly two years passed between the time the first rail was laid at Anderson and the completion of the road to Noblesville, about twenty miles west. Then the company advertised the "First Grand Sunday School Picnic and excursion from Noblesville to Anderson, over the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, Thursday, June 14, 1877." In the meantime the road had been thrown into the hands of a receiver and was sold by the United States marshal at Indianapolis on April 10, 1877, when it was purchased by Thomas Platt, president of the American Express Company, for \$40,000. At that time the bonded indebtedness of the company was nearly \$300,000, and preferred claims, receiver's certificates, etc., aggregated about \$40,000 more.

Mr. Platt, soon after his purchase, turned the road over to Harry Crawford, of Chicago, who reorganized the company, changed the name of the road to the Cleveland, Indiana & St. Louis Railroad, and began the work of extending the line westward from Noblesville, the objective point being Paris, Illinois, where connections could be made to St. Louis

and other western cities. When Lebanon was reached there was another delay for want of ready money, but in course of time the track was completed to Waveland, in the southwest corner of Montgomery county. From Waveland the trains of the new company used the tracks of the Vandalia to Sand Creek (twenty-two miles) and from Sand Creek the road was completed to Brazil, a distance of twelve miles. About the same time the road was extended eastward from Anderson to Muncie, the present eastern terminal.

For many years the old Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad was a standing joke among the newspaper humorists of the state. It is now known as the Central Indiana, and since the failure of natural gas in the cities near its eastern terminus is earning dividends in the transportation of coal to supply fuel to many of the factories established in that region during the period when natural gas was abundant.

Just before the receiver's sale of the road in April, 1877, the company owned two locomotives, both of which were attached by the sheriff of Madison county and chained to the track to satisfy a judgment. The present company owns eleven locomotives and sufficient other rolling stock to handle the traffic. The only stations on this road in Madison county are Anderson and Lapel, though at one time Johnson's Crossing and Graber's Station were stopping points.

In 1892 the Anderson belt railroad was built by a number of local capitalists and manufacturers for the purpose of providing better shipping facilities for the various manufacturing concerns of the city. This road connects with each of the main lines and makes Anderson one of the best shipping points in the state.

An improvement of purely local interest, but one that might be classed as internal improvements, is the ditches that have been constructed in the county for the purpose of reclaiming the swamp lands and bringing them under cultivation. The first drains in the county were constructed by voluntary associations formed by those whose interests in the draining of a certain district were mutual. This method was found to be unsatisfactory, for the reason that it often happened some land owner, whose farm would be benefited by the ditch, would refuse to pay anything toward its construction, and there was no way by which he could be forced to pay a just share, in proportion to benefits received.

On March 10, 1873, Governor Hendricks approved an act providing for the organization of ditch associations, defining their duties and powers, etc. This law, while an improvement over the old voluntary association method, was unsatisfactory, as it provided no way to prevent any one opposed to the construction of a ditch from carrying out his opposition effectively and interposing an obstacle that could not be overcome by those in favor of it. A supplementary act gave the county commissioners power to order the construction of a ditch, upon petition of a given number of those whose lands would be benefited thereby, and to levy assessments in proportion to the benefits derived. This system was better than any that had preceded it and many of the ditches in Madison county were constructed under its provisions. As mile after mile of drain was built, the objectors began to see the advantages arising from such a course and the opposition gradually became weaker, until today

it would be almost impossible to find a land owner in the county who is not in favor of a thorough going drainage system.

By the act of April 8, 1881, the appointment of a drainage commissioner for each county was authorized, and provisions made for the hearing of petitions by the circuit court. This shortened the process somewhat, as in the former method, when the commissioners ordered a ditch, an appeal could be taken to the circuit court, thus delaying the construction of a needed improvement. By presenting the petition directly to the court the appeal and delay are forestalled. Recent legislatures have passed numerous acts regarding the drainage and reclamation of swamp lands, and since the beginning of the present century many of the old ditches of Madison county have been reopened and new ones built, until at the present time it is estimated that there are eight hundred miles of main ditch in the county. The expense has been enor-



UNION BUILDING, ANDERSON

mous but has been more than offset by the increase in the output of the farms and the value of agricultural lands.

One internal improvement that has been an important factor in adding to the prestige of Madison county as a commercial and industrial center is the system of electric railways now operated by the Union Traction Company. The first dream of an interurban railroad in this section of the country originated in the mind of Samuel T. Bronnenberg, of Anderson, about 1890. At that time the industrial activity due to natural gas was at its height and Anderson and Alexandria were both spreading out over new territory. When the Anderson street car lines were extended across the river to North Anderson, Mr. Bronnenberg conceived the idea of connecting the two cities with a line of electric railway. His idea was to secure a strip of land four hundred feet in width, extending from Anderson to Alexandria, through the center of

which was to be a boulevard one hundred feet in width, over which the railway would run. On either side the lands were to be beautified and divided into residence lots, making an ideal suburban locality. He obtained the greater portion of the right of way and had interested some outside capital in the project, when the hard times of 1893 set in, which put an end to the undertaking.

About this time Noah Clodfelter, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, began the construction of an electric line from Marion to Indianapolis. A considerable portion of the road bed was graded and power houses built along the line, when the enterprise was overtaken by financial disaster and abandoned.

Charles L. Henry, one of the large stockholders in the Anderson Street Railway Company, then undertook the construction of a line from Anderson to Alexandria. This was the beginning of the Union Traction Company, which was incorporated on September 3, 1897, by Charles L. Henry, Philip Matter, John L. Forkner, Ellis C. Carpenter and James A. Van Osdol. The line running from Anderson to Alexandria was continued north to Summitville; a line was built from Alexandria to Elwood; the street railway properties in Anderson and Elwood were purchased by the company, and a little later the Marion street railway property was purchased, including an interurban line from Marion to Summitville. On June 27, 1899, the company, with all its holdings, was consolidated with the Muncie, Anderson & Indianapolis Street Railroad Company, which owned the local street railway lines in Muncie and the right of way for an electric line from Muncie to Indianapolis.

The corporation formed by that consolidation took the name of the Union Traction Company of Indiana. The line from Muncie to Indianapolis, via Anderson, was constructed, and since then the company has acquired, by construction, consolidation and leases, enough lines to bring the total up to 370 miles of interurban railway, connecting the leading cities of what was formerly the gas belt with the city of Indianapolis, and fifty miles of city railway in the various cities where the company operates. Lines radiating from Indianapolis run to Anderson, Muncie, Winchester, Union City, Hartford City, Bluffton, Elwood, Alexandria, Marion, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Kokomo, Tipton, Noblesville and Newcastle, and the intervening towns and villages.

The principal offices of the company, as well as the main power generating plant and car shops, are located in Anderson, where, according to the last report of the state bureau of inspection, 210 people are employed in various capacities connected with the company. The principal officers of the company are as follows: Arthur W. Brady, president; William H. Forse, secretary and treasurer; H. A. Nicholl, general manager; Walter Shroyer, auditor; J. A. Van Osdol, general attorney; C. A. Baldwin, superintendent of transportation; F. D. Norviel, general passenger and freight agent. The company has recently purchased ground at the corner of Twelfth and Meridian streets, in the city of Anderson, where it is intended to erect a new passenger and freight station in the near future.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

COUNTY SEMINARY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ANDERSON—SCHOOLS OF OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS—VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY—STATISTICS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—FIRST GRADED SCHOOL—FRANKLIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL—ANDERSON NORMAL UNIVERSITY—BUSINESS COLLEGE—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—THE PRESS—STRUGGLES OF THE EARLY NEWSPAPER—THE FIRST DAILY—HARDESTY'S WINDOW SHUTTER CAMPAIGN—PRESENT DAY NEWSPAPERS—PUBLIC LIBRARIES—SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In the chapters on Township History will be found accounts of the early schools in the rural districts, with statistics showing the condition of the public schools in each township at the present time. The legislature of 1828 passed an act providing for the establishment of county seminaries in the several counties of the state at public expense, but nearly twenty years elapsed before such an institution was founded in Madison county. In 1849 a two-story brick building was erected on the northeast corner of Main and Twelfth streets, in the town of Anderson, for a county seminary. This building was forty feet square, with a hall running east and west through the center. The lot upon which it stood was donated "for school purposes" by Andrew Jackson and Robert N. Williams, two citizens who believed in education. School was taught in this building until it was destroyed by fire in 1856.

Soon after the burning of the old seminary, a public school building was erected upon the site. It was used for more than thirty years, but was torn down in 1888 to make room for the present Main Street school. The second public school building in Anderson (known as the Second Ward school) was erected in 1868 at the corner of Seventh and Milton streets, but was torn down in 1895 to make way for the present commodious building that occupies the site. In the meantime Anderson had been incorporated as a city in 1865 and a high school had been organized in 1873. After the erection of the Main street building in 1888 it was used for the high school until the Lincoln building was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$39,000, when the high school was removed to the new building.

Two buildings were erected in 1891—the Park place building, which cost \$9,000, and the Central Avenue school, located on Central avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, which cost \$20,000. In 1892 the Hazelwood building was erected at a cost of \$20,000, and the next year the Columbia school, at the corner of Ninth and Madison, was erected at a cost of \$22,500. In 1894 the building at the corner of

Seventh and Delaware streets was erected at a cost of \$24,000. The Washington school, situated on Columbus avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, was established in 1896 by the erection of a building that cost \$37,000, and in 1897 the Shadeland school, a frame building of five rooms, was built at a cost of \$3,000. The first high school building was erected in 1898. It is situated immediately south of the Lincoln building and is now called the grammar school.

Just after noon on December 18, 1901, fire was discovered in the basement of the Lincoln building. Through the ventilating ducts the flames soon found their way to all parts of the structure. The fire department responded promptly, but the fire was not under control until eleven o'clock that night, when the building was reduced to ashes. It was immediately rebuilt.

The present high school building was erected in 1910 at a cost of

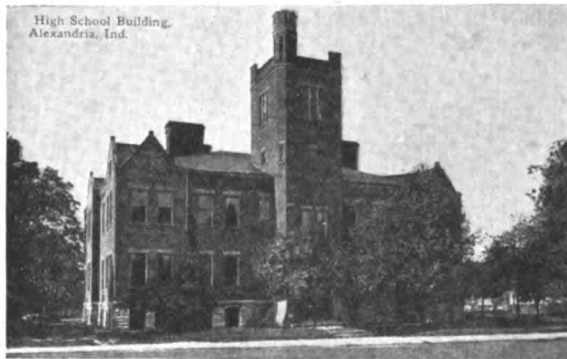


ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL

\$150,000. It is centrally located, on Lincoln street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and is considered by educators to be one of the best high school edifices in the state. In the building is a large auditorium for public meetings, commencement exercises, etc. The school is also equipped with a gymnasium and swimming pool. The course of study includes the usual high school branches, manual training in wood and iron work for the boys, cooking and sewing for the girls, and kindred subjects. The display of this school at the "Made in Anderson" exhibit in June, 1913, attracted a great deal of attention, especially the specimens of pattern making and needlework from the manual training departments. The school is open to students from all parts of the county. Those who have completed the course of study in the township schools have their tuition paid from the township funds and all others pay a small tuition fee. In connection with the high school is a free night

school, in which is taught the ordinary school branches, shorthand, machine drawing, commercial chemistry, shop practice, pattern making, sewing, cookery, etc. The first high school class, consisting of four young ladies, was graduated in 1876. In 1912-13 there were 626 students enrolled in the Anderson high school. The school board that ordered the erection of the present magnificent high school was composed of Willis S. Ellis, F. A. Walker and W. B. Campbell.

The present members of the school board of Anderson are H. E. Jones, Austin Retherford and G. E. Nichol. Among those who have been prominently identified with the public school system of Anderson in the past may be mentioned Charles Hewett, T. C. Davis, W. R. Myers, Joseph Franklin, Dr. C. S. Burr, S. M. Keltner, C. W. Prather, George Quick, W. T. Durbin, N. C. McCullough, A. J. Dipboye and J. S. Carr, all of whom served either on the board of education or as superintendent of the schools. The present superintendent is James B. Pearcy.



HIGH SCHOOL AT ALEXANDRIA

In 1913 the city of Anderson had eleven public school houses, ten of which were of modern brick construction, the value of buildings and grounds being estimated at \$544,000. Of the 109 teachers employed in the city schools, twenty-three are in the high school.

In 1876 the town of Elwood had but one school building and employed four teachers. With the discovery of natural gas and the consequent increase in population the educational facilities were made to keep pace, until in 1913 the city had eight public school buildings, viz: High School, Linwood, Central, Osborne, Washington, Edgewood, North C street, and a small frame building in one of the outskirts. Five of these buildings are of brick and three are frame. The total value of grounds and buildings was \$210,000. Fifty-seven teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13, nine of whom were in the commissioned high school. It is no exaggeration to say that no city of its size in the state offers better educational advantages to its young people than Elwood.

Alexandria has four public school buildings, known as the Old Central, the Clark, the Tomlinson and the High School. The three last

named are of modern construction and compare favorably with public schoolhouses anywhere, costing over \$20,000 each. The corps of teachers in the Alexandria public schools in 1912-13 numbered twenty-seven, six of whom were employed in the high school grades. The value of all school property in the city was \$49,300.

The first schoolhouse in Pendleton stood on the east side of the Big Four Railroad, on what is now known as Tariff street. In 1864 the brick building long known as the Pendleton Academy was erected on the site of the second schoolhouse and was for many years the only public school in the town. Pendleton now has two modern brick buildings—the High School, at the corner of East and High streets, and the West building, at the corner of Taylor and West. In 1913 a large addition was made to the high school building, so that the value of all school property is approximately \$45,000. Thirteen teachers were



PUBLIC SCHOOL, LAPEL

employed in the Pendleton schools during the school year of 1912-13, and of these four were engaged in high school work.

Summitville has but one school building, which was recently erected at a cost of \$22,500. Nine teachers are employed, three of whom are in the commissioned high school. The public school building at Lapel cost \$18,000 and the one at Frankton cost \$5,000. Eight teachers are employed at Lapel and seven at Frankton, and in both towns there are commissioned high schools.

Thus it will be seen that in the seven principal cities and incorporated towns there are twenty-eight public school buildings, valued at \$893,800. The incorporated towns of Chesterfield and Markleville have no separate boards of education and their schools are treated in connection with Union and Adams townships, respectively. In each of the seven large cities and towns is a commissioned high school. The total number of teachers employed in the county during the school year of 1912-13 was 375, of whom 230 were employed in the cities and towns and 145 in the country schools. The value of all real estate and buildings owned by the county for school purposes was \$1,118,300 and the

value of maps and other apparatus was estimated at \$23,100. The total amount paid in teachers' salaries during the last school year was \$228,184.38.

The office of county superintendent was created by the legislature of 1873. Since that time the county superintendents of the Madison county schools, with the year in which each took office, have been as follows: Joseph Franklin, 1873; R. I. Hamilton, 1875; William M. Croan, 1881; Dale J. Crittenberger, 1884; Willis S. Ellis, 1887; Isaac V. Busby, 1893; Manson U. Johnson, 1894; Lawrence McTurnan, 1897; James W. Frazier, 1902. Mr. Frazier was first appointed upon the resignation of Mr. McTurnan and has since been twice reelected. His present term expires in 1917.

The first graded county school in the county was taught by W. M. Croan at a schoolhouse in Richland township known as "College Corner," and it was in this house that the first "graduating" exercises in the county schools of the county were held. In 1912-13 the average length of term in the various schools of the county was 145 days. At the close of the term there were 177 graduates in the commissioned high schools and 529 in the township schools.

Madison county has never boasted a college or higher institution of learning. The law establishing the state university provided that each county in the state should be entitled to appoint two students annually, whose tuition should be free. Enoch M. Jackson, a son of Andrew Jackson, and Augustus M. Williams, son of Robert N. Williams, were the first from Madison county to become graduates of the University of Indiana, the former entering the institution in 1845 and the latter in 1846.

Joseph Franklin, who had charge of the one public school in Anderson during the period from 1862 to 1865, erected a frame building on the west side of Delaware street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets in 1868 and there conducted a private graded school for several years, Miss Genevieve Robinson having charge of the lower grades.

On August 29, 1896, the Anderson Normal University, a private institution founded by W. M. Croan, was opened in the second and third stories of the Opera House block at the northeast corner of Main and Eleventh streets, in the city of Anderson. The institution started off in a rather pretentious manner, as may be seen by the following faculty and list of subjects to be taught: W. M. Croan, president; George H. Colbert, higher mathematics and astronomy; J. C. Black, pedagogy; J. P. Mullin, language; Lottie N. Mullin, literature; J. Goodwin Perkins, principal commercial department; E. E. Copple, geography and mathematics; W. C. Rousch, chemistry and pharmacy; Ellsworth L. McCain, penmanship; Charles Nelson, musical director; Laura Quick, elocution and diction; Grace S. Langell, voice culture; James F. Wysong, conductor of band and orchestra; Louis J. Weichman, shorthand and typewriting; Kenneth M. Burr, military science; John E. Wiley, law; Margaret Beachley, drawing and fine art. No appeal to the general public for financial aid was made, the aim of the founder being to make the school self sustaining. The expenses, however, of maintaining such an institution were greater than the income and after

a short and somewhat precarious career it succumbed to the inevitable.

The Anderson Business College, located on the third floor of the Decker building at the southwest corner of Tenth and Meridian streets, was formed in 1904, by the purchase and consolidation of the Bliss Business University and the Anderson Business School, two institutions that had been previously established. It is now a branch of the Indiana Business College, which maintains schools of a commercial character in thirteen of the principal cities of the state. The Anderson school is under the management of Prof. J. Phillips.

Parochial schools are maintained by the Catholic church at Anderson, Alexandria and Elwood. The first parochial school at Anderson was taught in 1858 by Mrs. Maggie Ryan. After the completion of the present Catholic church the old edifice was converted into a schoolhouse and the school is in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. At Elwood St. Joseph's parish has recently erected a school building at a cost of some \$50,000. It is one of the most modern schoolhouses in the county and an ornament to the city of Elwood.

THE PRESS

As a factor in the educational development of any community the newspaper plays an important part. The first newspaper published in the county was the *Federal Union*, which was started in 1834 by T. J. Langdon, said to have been the oldest printer in Anderson. He was assisted by Charles D. Henderson in the editorial work, but after a few months the paper was suspended. Shortly after that Charles D. Henderson began the publication of the *Western Telegraph* and was fortunate enough to secure some of the legal printing, which enabled him to continue in business until about 1838, when he was forced to suspend the publication.

In 1840 Dr. Thomas Sims established the *Athenaeum*, which, as its name indicates, was devoted to literature and the sciences, rather than to the news of the day. Dr. Sims was a clever writer and something of an enthusiast on the subject of phrenology. After a time the public tired of his dissertations upon this and kindred subjects and the *Athenaeum* died for want of patronage.

Joseph G. Jones was the next journalistic knight to enter the lists in Madison county, which he did soon after Dr. Sims retired from the field by the establishment of the *Whig Eagle*. This paper was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Whig party and in the campaign of 1844 carried the banner of Henry Clay. In the spring of 1846 Mr. Jones removed his printing office to Indianapolis, leaving Madison county without a newspaper until Gardner Goldsmith began the publication of the *Madison County Journal*, which was also an exponent of Whig principles. The existence of this paper was brief.

John Q. and William L. Howell, who had been running a paper in Marion, Indiana, removed their office to Anderson in 1848 and commenced the publication of the *True Democrat*. Peter H. Lemon was employed as editor and in 1849 the paper was purchased by Mr. Lemon and Dr. Townsend Ryan, who changed the name to the *Weekly Demo-*

crat. It was an unswerving advocate of Democratic principles, and as that party was then in power in the county, it was a surprise to many that the paper was suspended in 1850. Mr. Lemon said it "died of a broken heart."

Not long after the suspension of the *Democrat* Dr. James W. Mendenhall, who has been described as "a young man of some ability but of little experience," commenced the publication of the *Anderson Gazette*. Under Mendenhall's management it was neutral in politics, but it was purchased by J. F. Henry, who made it a Democratic organ. Henry was assisted in the editorial work by Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell. About 1855 it passed into the hands of Charles I. Barker and soon afterward expired.

About this time W. H. H. Lewis founded the *Madison County Republican*, a paper which advocated the doctrines of the old Whig party and later the Republican party. Subsequently the name was changed to the *Central Indianian*, with John Patterson as editor, but it went the way of its predecessors.

Thomas W. and Ira H. Cook began the publication of the *Democratic Standard* in 1855. On January 1, 1858, Thomas W. Cook retired from the paper, having sold it to Charles I. Barker, who conducted it until 1863, when he disposed of it to Calvin C. Moricle, of White county, Indiana. Mr. Moricle edited and published the paper for about one year, when he was succeeded by O. C. Willitts. Afterward, F. M. Randall published the paper for a short time, with E. V. Long as editor, when the property was purchased by W. E. Cook and A. S. McCallister. These gentlemen published the *Standard* until the fall of 1866, when they sold it to Fleming T. Luse, of Warsaw, Indiana. Mr. Luse continued the publication of the paper until it was consolidated with the *Anderson Democrat*, under the editorial management of M. Y. Todysman, when the name *Standard* disappeared. Mr. Todysman sold the *Democrat* to William R. Brownlee in the fall of 1877. Brownlee in turn sold it to Glasco Brothers, which resulted in the consolidation of the paper with the *Review*, under the name of the *Review-Democrat*. It was not long, however, until the first part of the name was dropped and the paper continued as the *Democrat*.

In 1863, in the midst of the Civil war, H. J. Brown launched the *Loyal American* as the organ of the Republican party in Madison county. He remained as editor and publisher until in 1865, when he was appointed postmaster at Anderson. John C. Hanson then took charge and issued a few numbers, when the publication was suspended.

The Democracy of Fleming T. Luse, who purchased the *Standard* in 1866, was not of the type to suit the radical leaders of his party. As a result of this condition a stock company was formed in 1867 and the *Anderson Plain Dealer* appeared. Under the editorial management of Edwin P. Schlater and W. E. Cook it soon came to be recognized as the party organ in the county. In 1868 George D. Farrar, of Greenville, Ohio, purchased the *Plain Dealer* and conducted it until 1871, when he sold it to William C. Fleming. Mr. Fleming published the paper until 1873, when he sold to Charles L. Zahm, who published it but a short time, when he was succeeded by Todysman & Pyle. Thompson & Myers also conducted the *Plain Dealer* for a short time.

The first daily paper in Anderson, however, and also the first in Madison county, was the *Bulletin*, which made its first appearance on March 25, 1885. It was started by Dory Biddle, James W. Knight and Charles R. Craven. Knight and Craven were practical printers, who had been thrown out of employment by the consolidation of the *Democrat* and the *Review* a short time before. The *Anderson Review* was started by George Winter in 1880 and conducted by him as a weekly for about three years, when George Ross and Thomas P. Harris bought a controlling interest and adopted a Democratic policy. W. S. Diven soon after purchased an interest and had charge of the editorial policy until the paper was merged into the *Democrat* in the latter part of 1884. On the afternoon of March 15, 1885, Biddle, Knight and Craven were sitting in George Winter's printing office in the Odd Fellows' building, when Craven suggested that they start a daily paper. The following Monday Craven and Knight went to Elwood and bought the outfit of an old printing office there, shipped it to Anderson, established an office in the basement room in the northwest corner of the courthouse, where the first number of the *Daily Bulletin* was "struck off" on the afternoon of March 25, 1885, as above stated. Dory Biddle was editor and Knight and Craven were the business managers and compositors. It is said the three men had exhausted their combined capital of \$27.00 before the paper was ready to go to press, and that John L. Forkner went security for the paper bill for the first week, which amounted to \$7.40. This puny infant thrived from the start and in a short time the *Bulletin* was on a paying basis. When natural gas was discovered in the county, this paper was one of the most influential factors in advertising the advantages to be derived and in bringing new manufacturing establishments into the county. On September 1, 1907, the *Bulletin* was consolidated with the *Democrat*, but is still published as an afternoon daily under the old name.

In the summer of 1868 John O. Hardesty purchased the material of the old *Loyal American* and began the publication of the *Anderson Herald*. Hardesty has been described as a "live wire journalist," and as his advent into Anderson was right in the midst of a political campaign he soon found an opportunity to do some active work for the Republican cause. In looking over the annual statement of the receipts and disbursements of the county, he found a total of \$37,000—not much for a county like Madison, but the way he played up those figures before the taxpayers was a caution. The only expenditure for improvements on public buildings was a small sum for a new window shutter on the courthouse, but Hardesty referred to it as the \$37,000 window shutter, had a picture of it made and ran it in his paper through the entire campaign. His paper was known as the "Red Hot" *Herald*, and while he did not defeat the Democratic county ticket at that election, he paved the way for the election of a majority of the Republican candidates for county office in 1870.

In the fall of 1872 Stephen Metcalf purchased a one-half interest in the *Herald* and in August of the following year purchased Mr. Hardesty's interest, becoming sole owner. Mr. Metcalf made substantial improvements in the mechanical department, including the purchase of

a new press. Various changes in ownership and management occurred during the next fifteen years, W. M. and Caleb H. Kinnard, George McKeown, Charles H. Ewing and Mr. Metcalf all holding an interest in the paper at different times. In April, 1888, A. A. Small became the owner, but in the fall of the same year sold the office and good will to H. G. Doggett. Chase Brothers soon after that became the owners and publishers. They disposed of the paper to J. H. Lewis, who in turn sold it to J. Q. Donnel, a man of considerable ability, but as he was not always in accord with his party he lost both prestige and patronage, and in 1895 sold out to Wallace B. Campbell. In the meantime several attempts had been made to establish a daily edition, but all were unsuccessful until the present morning *Herald* was started in April, 1887. The *Herald* is now published every morning, except Monday, by the Herald Publishing Company and is the oldest Republican paper in Madison county.

George Winter, who has been mentioned as the founder of the *Anderson Review*, was also interested in other newspaper ventures, among which were the *Evening Star*, the *Daily Review* and the *Saturday News*. The first two were forced to suspend and the last was absorbed by the *Anderson Democrat* in 1887, when Mr. Winter went to Washington to accept a place as printer in the government printing office. He died in Washington in 1889. He was a fine printer but lacked executive ability.

Pendleton was the second town in the county to boast a newspaper. In 1870 T. B. Deem came from Knightstown, Henry county, and started the *Pendleton Register*, a weekly Republican paper. Accounts vary as to the ultimate fate of the *Register*, one authority stating that it was conducted at Pendleton until 1876, when it was removed to Greenfield, and another says the office was purchased by C. B. Caddy in 1878 and the name of the paper changed to the *Pendleton Republican*.

The *Pendleton Enterprise* was started in the spring of 1871 by B. Gregory, but after a precarious career of nine months it gave up the ghost. In 1896 Robert E. Maranville began the publication of the *Pendleton Record*, which was devoted chiefly to the interests of farmer and stock raiser. Subsequently he acquired the *Pendleton Republican*, but both the *Record* and the *Republican* have passed out of existence and the only paper now published in Pendleton is the *Times*. It was founded in 1904 and is published on Friday of each week. Will E. Witmer is the present editor and proprietor.

The first paper published in Elwood was the *Review*, which was established by George Winter in the early spring of 1877. It was short-lived and in 1880 Roy Hannah, S. T. Legg and Allen Wilson formed a stock company and commenced the publication of the *Free Press*, with Mr. Hannah as editor and manager. Some time later another paper called the *Review* was launched by L. H. Emmons, who sold out to A. W. Ross in 1888. The following year A. J. Behymer bought and consolidated the *Free Press* and *Review* and continued the publication under the former name. M. H. Geyer & Son later purchased the paper, but after a short time sold it to Jesse Mellet, who started a daily edition in 1892. The paper is now owned by A. D. Moffett, who published the

Free Press every Thursday as a weekly and an afternoon daily called the *Record*, which is issued every day except Sunday.

The first number of the *Elwood Leader* made its appearance on March 19, 1891, bearing the name of W. J. Spruce as editor and proprietor. E. E. Fornshell issued the first number of the *Elwood Daily Call* on November 14, 1891, and on February 1, 1894, these two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Call-Leader*. This paper is now published every afternoon except Sunday by Fornshell, Carpenter & Fornshell, and a weekly edition is issued every Thursday.

In 1877 Joseph Fenimore established the *Alexandria Bee*, the first paper in Alexandria, but it seems the *Bee* stung the founder, as after a few months it expired for want of patronage. Eight years later, in 1885, T. A. French started the *Alexandria Times* and announced his intention to make the paper a success and boom the town. It seems that a paper called the *Tribune* was started in Alexandria a little later, as the *Times-Tribune* dates its existence from 1894. It is issued every afternoon except Sunday, R. M. Yelvington being the present publisher.

The *Alexandria Record* was established by Moore & Myers in 1892. The following year Harry E. Manor bought the paper and converted it into a Republican organ. Weekly and daily editions were issued for a time, but the paper is no longer in existence.

On September 25, 1893, the first number of the *Alexandria Press* was issued by C. F. & C. H. Meyer. It has had a successful career, is Democratic in politics, but is one of the best local papers in the county outside of Anderson. It is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, the Friday issue being a weekly edition intended for rural circulation.

In November, 1895, George B. Mickler commenced the publication of the *Gas Belt News* at Alexandria. It was a weekly, published every Friday, and was devoted to the industrial interests of the gas belt, particularly Alexandria and the immediate vicinity. With the failure of the gas supply the mission of the paper was ended and it was suspended.

The first paper in Summitville was started by a young man named Pinkerton, but little of its history can be learned. In 1888 the *Summitville Times* was started by A. J. Wertz, who had formerly been connected with the *Anderson Bulletin*, but it was short-lived. George P. Louiso began the publication of the *Summitville Wave* in 1890. It was independent in politics, well edited, and soon built up a circulation that made it a profitable venture. In 1902 the *Wave* and the *North Madison Democrat* were purchased and consolidated by L. P. Moore under the name of the *Summitville Reporter*. In the fall of 1906 this paper was sold to W. A. Wimmer, who in June, 1913, disposed of it to F. D. Durham, the present proprietor.

The Frankton Leader was established by E. A. Kemp in 1890. It has been superseded by the *Frankton Critic*, which was founded in 1901 and is issued every Thursday by the Smith Printing Company. The *Lapel News* was established in 1891 and is now owned and edited by Lawrence E. Fair. In 1909 the *Call of the Moose*, a fraternal monthly devoted to the interest of the Loyal Order of Moose, was established in

Anderson, and the *Gospel Trumpet*, a religious periodical, was started in Anderson in 1906. E. E. Byrum is the editor.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Madison county has four Carnegie libraries, located at Anderson, Elwood, Alexandria and Pendleton. The first movement for the establishment of a public library in Anderson originated in July, 1879, when Stephen Metcalf circulated a petition for stock subscriptions for that purpose. On August 29, 1879, a meeting was held at the office of John F. Wildman to decide upon a definite plan for the organization of a library association. Those present at that meeting were John W. Pence, John E. Corwin, W. T. Durbin, Stephen Metcalf, C. S. Burr, J. F. Wildman, Jonas Stewart, W. R. Myers, Edgar Henderson, W. S. Diven, M. A. Chipman, C. D. Thompson, George W. Shreeve, E. P. Schlater, Thomas B. Orr, Paul Fitzgerald, James W. Sansberry, L. J. Burr, H. C. Ryan, Zimri Hockett, H. E. Jones, J. N. Study, William Suman, I. D. Bosworth, Amzi W. Thomas, James Mohan, George W. Kessler, G. W. Brown and G. D. Searle.

Subscriptions amounting to \$270 were reported by Mr. Metcalf and an association was organized with John W. Pence, W. T. Durbin, Stephen Metcalf, J. F. Wildman, Garrett W. Brown, Jonas Stewart and E. P. Schlater as a board of directors. The library was opened on November 8, 1879, in the office of Amzi W. Thomas, on the north side of the public square, with 374 volumes. In February, 1882, it was removed to the office of Walker & Walker. Until October, 1885, the library was kept open but one day each week to give patrons an opportunity to exchange books. About that time a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Anderson and offered to assume the management of the library. The offer was accepted by the directors and the library was removed to "Reeve's art gallery," on the west side of the public square. The Young Men's Christian Association did not last long and the books went back to the board of directors. For about a year the books were stored away and the library was then reopened in the office of Judge Chipman, where it remained until in 1889.

Late in the year 1888 eight young men organized a club, with Claude S. Burr as president, and Charles Platter as secretary and treasurer. This club held its meetings in the Robinson & Lovett block, on the north side of the public square. Its members secured a majority of the shares of the old library stock, took control of the books and removed them to the club rooms. Donations were received about this time from various persons that brought the number of volumes up to 650.

On February 12, 1889, the Anderson Reading Room and Library Association was incorporated with the following board of directors: John W. Lovett, John F. McClure (then mayor), Stephen Metcalf, Martha V. Underhill, John E. Canaday, Mattie V. Berg and Mrs. E. B. Goodykoontz. These directors, in connection with the club above mentioned, continued in control of the library until the spring of 1891, when a proposition was made to the city to take charge of the books

and established a city library. On May 11, 1891, the city council resolved "That the books, papers, furniture and effects of the Anderson Reading Room and Library Association be accepted by the city of Anderson, in accordance with the action of said association transferring said property to the city, and that the same be hereafter maintained as a city library."

Anderson now had a city library, but had no place to put it. The books were removed to the Newsom block and Marcus Kilburne was installed as librarian. He was soon after succeeded by Anna B. Myers. In April, 1898, the library was removed to the Masonic Temple on Meridian street. In the meantime a tax had been levied for the support of the library and the purchase of new books. By this method the library was increased until it became evident that the quarters in the Masonic



ANDERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Temple would soon become too small and in 1901 M. M. Dunlap, then mayor of Anderson, wrote to Andrew Carnegie, asking for a contribution that would enable the city to erect a library building. Mr. Carnegie was at that time in Europe, but the following year the mayor wrote again and this time was successful in securing the promise of a donation of \$50,000, on the condition that the city would furnish a suitable site and appropriate \$5,000 annually for the support of the institution.

These conditions were complied with, the lot at the northeast corner of Tenth and Jackson streets was purchased for \$17,400, and work on the building was soon afterward commenced. It was completed in the spring of 1905 and was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at the Central Christian church on the evening of April 20, 1905, the dedicatory address being made by M. M. Dunlap and the building accepted for the city by Mayor John L. Forkner. The total

cost of the grounds, buildings and furnishings was \$72,200. Miss Katherine A. Chipman is the librarian and Miss Carrie E. Lake, assistant. The library now numbers about twenty-two thousand volumes and is one of the points of interest in the city of Anderson.

The following extract concerning the Elwood public library is taken from a little booklet issued by the Library Association: "The Elwood Public Library had its inception in 1898 in the thought of Mrs. A. D. Moffett and has been brought to its present status of usefulness and efficiency by the Elwood Library Association.

"The association had its origin in a committee, composed of Mrs. Moffett, Mrs. D. G. Evans, Dr. H. M. Brown, Rev. L. C. Howe and Rev. George Chandler, which was appointed in October, 1898, by Mr. J. T. Alexander, of Greensburg, Indiana, to select a book list for a small subscription library, owned by the International Library Association, installed by Mr. Alexander in Room No. 1, of the building at the corner of South B and Anderson streets, then known as the Fitz Williams building.

"The committee met at the library room and pursuant to the suggestion of Mrs. Moffett, that a free public library be established, the librarian, Mrs. Eva Gilmore, was instructed to send postal cards to twenty persons, inviting them to a meeting at the library room, to confer with the committee upon the feasibility of the plan. In response to this invitation Mr. George Haynes, Mr. W. S. James, Mr. A. H. McKenzie and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Willkie met with the committee November 26, 1898, and it was decided to solicit subscriptions at \$10 a share to a fund of \$1,000 for the establishment of a free public library.

"January 10, 1899, sufficient funds having been subscribed to insure the fulfillment of the plan, a mass meeting was held in Odd Fellows' hall and a temporary organization was effected with Mr. F. N. Simmons as chairman, and Mrs. H. F. Willkie as secretary. Mr. H. F. Willkie was authorized to draft articles of incorporation and secure a charter.

"January 25, 1899, the charter having been obtained, and the required fund being guaranteed by subscriptions, the permanent organization was effected in Odd Fellows' hall by the election of a board of fifteen directors for a period of one year."

Popular interest in the movement to establish a public library was manifested in the subscriptions to the stock. Among the subscribers and contributors were most of the leading professional and business men of Elwood, a number of lodges and trades unions, Sunday school classes and the children of the public schools. In April, 1899, the library was opened in a small room at 1414 Main street, with 1,150 volumes, twelve magazines in the reading room department, and Mrs. Eva Gilmore in charge as librarian. In June, 1899, the library was turned over to the city and a tax was levied by the city council for its support. The following spring the library was removed to the new city hall building. In 1901, at the solicitation of the Women's Club, the American Tin Plate Company made a donation of \$1,000.

In December, 1901 Andrew Carnegie, in response to a communication from the librarian and secretary of the association, Mrs. F. L. Saylor, offered to donate \$25,000 for the erection of a building, provided the

city would furnish a site and levy an annual tax equal to 10 per cent. of the gift. The proposition was accepted, a further gift of \$5,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie in 1903, and on June 1, 1904, the building was dedicated and opened to the public. In the meantime Mrs. Hannah B. Leeds had given the library \$500 and D. G. Reed had donated \$100 as an endowment fund for a men's room in the library building.

In June, 1909, library privileges were extended to all the residents of Pipe Creek township, and about a month after this action was taken a branch library was opened at Frankton. J. L. Clauser was president of the board in 1913; Mrs. M. E. King, secretary, and Miss Henriette L. Scranton was librarian.

Some efforts were made to establish a public library in Alexandria in the closing years of the last century, but they were unsuccessful.



ELWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY

The present library association was organized in 1901 and soon after it was chartered steps were taken to secure the assistance of Mr. Carnegie in the erection of a suitable building. A donation was promised under the usual conditions that an appropriate site be furnished and an annual tax equal to 10 per cent. of the donation be levied by the city council for the library's support. A lot was accordingly purchased at the corner of East Church and Wayne streets, the council levied a tax that would bring in about \$1,400 annually, and Mr. Carnegie sent in his donation of \$12,000, which was subsequently increased by a supplementary gift of \$2,000. The building, a neat little structure, was opened to the public in 1904 and in 1913 the library numbered over five thousand volumes.

The board of directors of the Alexandria Library Association for the year 1913 was as follows: Dr. F. G. Keller, president; Rev. G. A. Little, vice-president; Mrs. Minnie Malone, secretary; Rev. F. P. Faust, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church; E. P. McMahan, representing Monroe township; A. L. Custer, superintendent of the public schools; Mrs. F. C. Jones and W. H. May, the last named being an ex officio director, by virtue of his office of township trustee. Miss Zada Carr is the librarian and Miss Bessie Bertsche, assistant.

A library association was organized at Pendleton on November 8, 1877. Dr. O. W. Brownback was elected president and James W. Hardman, secretary. Articles of association and a code of by-laws were adopted and it was decided to solicit subscriptions to a capital stock of \$1,000, divided into two hundred shares of \$5 each. Subscriptions amounting to \$110, or twenty-two shares, were made at the meeting and the work of soliciting was commenced. J. B. Lewis, W. F. Morris, O. W. Brownback, Charles E. Goodrich and Benjamin Rogers were elected directors to serve until the annual meeting of the stockholders as provided for in the articles of association. Among the stockholders were Hervey Craven, A. W. Cook, B. F. Aiman, G. A. Phipps, J. R. Silver, J. F. Silver, Isaac P. Rinewalt, F. M. Hardy, W. R. Kinnard, S. F. and J. L. Thomas, J. W., H. F. and W. H. Lewis, and a number of others



PENDLETON PUBLIC LIBRARY

whose names cannot be ascertained. The library was established in what was known as the Red Ribbon reading room in the Commercial block, but the records of the old association appear to have been lost and the history of the library cannot be obtained.

The present public library in Pendleton was first conceived by Mrs. Sarah Skillen Cook and her ideas were carried into effect by an organization known as the Independent Social Club, Mrs. Cook being aided by Mrs. Ida Parsons, Thomas M. Hardy, Sr., and her club associates in the establishment of a circulating library of their own, supported by contributions. The library was kept in Tank's drug store, but as interest in the work increased it soon became evident that more commodious quarters would have to be secured. A mass meeting was therefore called at the Methodist Episcopal church in the early part of 1910, to discuss "ways and means" of making the library a permanent institution. Thomas M. Hardy, Sr., offered to donate a lot on East State

street, near the high school building, if money could be raised for the erection of a building. This fact was made known to Mr. Carnegie, who offered to donate \$8,000, if the town board would guarantee an annual fund of \$800 for the support of the library. His proposition was accepted and a tax levied in accordance therewith, and on March 1, 1912, the building was formally dedicated. Jacob P. Dunn, of the state library commission was present and delivered the principal address, Major Henry Post, Grand Army of the Republic, presented the library with eighty-four volumes of war history, the Saturday Club gave 110 volumes, the churches also contributed a number of volumes, and on March 4, 1912, the library was opened to the public, with Miss Margaret Wade, as librarian. The library now numbers about 2,200 volumes.

In addition to the public libraries above described, every public school in the county has a small library composed of works of reference, history and travel, and the books prescribed by the young people's reading circle, supplementary to the regular course of study in the common schools. It is impossible, in the absence of official reports, to give the number of volumes in these school libraries, but Professor James W. Frazier, county superintendent, estimates that there are ten thousand volumes in the township schools alone. There are probably as many more in the school libraries in the cities and incorporated towns.

With school property valued at over \$1,100,000; with more than a quarter of a million dollars expended annually in teachers' salaries; with almost a score of well-edited local newspapers; with four public libraries housed in buildings erected especially for their accommodation, and some twenty thousand volumes in the libraries of the public schools, the reader may see that the educational development of Madison county has been at least equal to that of the other counties of the state. As a rule, the teachers employed in the public schools are men and women of inherent natural ability, supplemented by training for their work, and many of them hold teachers' licenses of the highest grade. The parents generally believe in education, newspapers and magazines find their way into a majority of the homes, the school and public libraries are well patronized by the students in the public schools, and everything points to a still higher educational standard in the county in the future.

CHAPTER XII

BENCH AND BAR

FIRST SEAT OF JUSTICE—EARLY COURTS AND PIONEER JUDGES—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY LAWYERS—SKETCHES OF JUDGES AND PROMINENT ATTORNEYS—THE SUPERIOR COURT—INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH LEGAL PRACTICE.

Contributed by Frank P. Foster, October, 1913

When Madison county was organized in 1823, its seat of government was located at Pendleton and kept there until 1828, when it was moved to Anderson. The first housing of its court in this city, or town as it then was, though that was less than a century ago, links the dawn of our courts with a cherished romance of the period, for our first courthouse was a log cabin which had been built and inhabited by the good Indian, Chief Anderson, and his son.

At the beginning of our judicial needs, the statutes made provisions for a circuit court which has continued down to the present, and bids fair for a long life yet. Now and then at different dates other tribunals have sprung into existence, but most of them, some after a considerable period, others in a few brief years, following their creation were cut short and are no more. The jurisdiction of these additional courts was not so comprehensive as that of the circuit court.

The probate court which flourished from 1829 to 1852 had to do simply with such matters as are now addressed to the probate side of the circuit court. James Scott was its first judge and held his office for more than ten years and until 1841, when W. H. Mershon rose to the same honor wore it during a like period and until 1851 when J. N. Starkey succeeded him only to lose his office the next year when the court was abolished.

With the disestablishment of the probate court, a court of common pleas was brought into existence and was retained until 1873, when the legislature compelled it to go the way of the former inferior tribunal. The district of this court was composed of the counties of Madison, Hancock and Henry. And the attorneys elected to fill the office of judge while it lasted were as follows beginning with the first and naming them in the order of their service: David S. Gooding of Hancock county, Richard Lake of Madison, William Grose of Henry, E. B. Martindale of Henry, David S. Gooding, again elected in 1862, William R. West of Madison and Robert L. Polk of Henry.

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And the attorneys who prosecuted the pleas of the state in this court were from first to last naming them in the order of their service: James W. Sansberry, W. R. Hough, Calvin D. Thompson, William F. Wallace, Joseph W. Worl and Washington Saunders.

The only bench in the county which in importance may properly be classed with that of the circuit court is our superior court organized in 1895. Aside from criminal and probate cases, over which it has no power, its jurisdiction is co-equal and co-extensive with that of the circuit court in all civil causes.

The superior court of Madison county has proved itself of great value. Its beginning took on a happy cast from the splendid administration which it received through the ability of William S. Diven, its first judge, appointed to the position by the governor of the state immediately upon the passage of the act creating the court. He brought to the discharge of his duties all the essential requisites of a successful *nisi prius* court—industry, impartiality, a keen sense of honor and the mental power to grasp readily the force of testimony and the law's reasons.

The confidence of the public in this court continues. The three terms inaugurated since that of Judge Diven closed have enlisted the conscientious labors of Henry C. Ryan, Cassius M. Greenlee and Clarence H. Austill, the present incumbent, respectively in the order named. And their deliberations and decisions have aided in securing for this tribunal the high respect of the bar and of litigants, and a bright place on the pages of our judicial history.

Referring again to the circuit court we behold a long line of judges who have from time to time been summoned to its service. At the time of its creation and for many years following that, two associate judges were called to sit with the circuit judge in the trial of causes. This form of procedure lasted until 1852. Then it was changed, and ever since then the circuit judge has presided alone.

The names of those occupying this position from the birth of the county down to 1852, are William W. Wick, Miles C. Eggleston, Bethel F. Morris, William W. Wick (second term), James Morrison, David Kilgore, and Jeremiah Smith. And the associate judges who served during the same period were: Samuel Holliday, Adam Winsell, Andrew Jackson, Charles Mitchell, William Prigg, Abram Thomas, Uriah Van Pelt, David Pickard, George Millspaugh, J. W. Walker and Eli Hodson. And the names of the circuit judges since 1852 are: Stephen Major, Joseph S. Buckles, Henry A. Brouse, John Davis, James O'Brien, Winburn R. Pierse, Hervey Craven, Eli B. Goodykoontz, David N. Moss, Marcellus A. Chipman, Alfred Ellison, John F. McClure, Charles K. Bagot.

This court in Madison county, owing to its long life, coeval almost with that of the state, and the high and faithful character of its functions deserves in this connection more than a mere mention of its duration or its honored names. Those of an earlier period with few exceptions were chosen from the counties with which Madison at different times was framed into judicial circuits, and naturally were not so well known to us as those who were elevated to that station from our

very midst, which of course took place as populations grew denser and the circuits in consequence dwindled in area. This process has advanced until Madison county has become a circuit to itself. The judges of the old circuits, however, were men of exalted characters and deserve as they are sure to retain the respect and gratitude of all who have inherited the safe and sane conditions of a society to which they definitely contributed by their care and efforts in the administration of justice. The record of the Madison circuit court can not be truly traced in terms other than those of praise. No one of its many members was ever impeached nor so much as threatened with such a proceeding. It has never been charged or believed upon reliable authority that any one of them was ever moved or tempted in his official action by corrupt considerations. The people of the county can not too often recall the debt of gratitude they owe to their clean and upright judges. Think of the thousands of controversies they have heard and helped to settle. It seems but little short of marvelous that through all the quarrels of neighbors and the fierce litigation that has marked our local history, we should yet have settled down to the quiet order of the present, so that all fair minded men now looking back over the work of the courts may say, "well done." Can the general public or the litigants directly effected do less than declare the integrity and intelligence of the Madison county courts?

To some of the men who have served upon the circuit bench in recent times there attaches a special interest, both from the inherent traits of their characters and from the volume and importance of the questions which they were called upon to try and determine.

At the conclusion of a certain trial before the Honorable Hervey Craven wherein the defendant had been fined, his attorney in a complaining tone remarked that the judgment was rather severe. To this the judge replied, "Well, damn him, he shot my dog."

Again, when a woman of none too savory a reputation for chastity had appeared at the bar for trial upon a charge which emphasized her unfortunate weakness, the judge after a composed but complete survey of the court room, turned to the sheriff and inquired why it was that Dr. _____ and Mr. _____, and a number of well known citizens, naming them, were not present. None of these gentlemen had any connection with the case, but the judge knowing their relish of the testimony usually elicited at such trials, thought it worth while to inquire in open court for them.

But who looking back a generation does not delight to honor the "rough and ready" manner of Judge Craven, by which he enlivened the administration of justice? And though somewhat eccentric in his notions of procedure and the etiquette of the court room, no one questioned his integrity or that he possessed a fearless love of justice or the courage to open for it a highway to the true goal when weighty issues were at stake.

The disposition to encourage a compromise of pending litigation has increased notably during the present generation. This may be the case in various counties of the state. But whether such is a fact or not, it is so in Madison county. And the spirit of compromise was given

its most distinctive opportunity when Eli B. Goodykoontz succeeded Judge Craven on the bench in 1880. Judge Goodykoontz had never exhibited the extreme qualities of a militant, even as a practitioner. He came nearer to being what is generally understood as an office lawyer. And while he was unquestionably a good pleader and sound lawyer, as may be supposed from his long partnerships with two giants of the local bar, that first with John Davis, who subsequently became judge, and that afterward with the late James W. Sansberry, he did not enjoy participation in the fierce conflicts of the form. Hence, as was but natural when he came to preside as the judge of the circuit bench, it was his habit as it was his happy privilege, in cases promising but meager results at the end of long drawn out struggles, to suggest to attorneys for plaintiffs and defendants a settlement without trial. In many instances his advice was followed. And soon the resort to mutual settlements without the intervention of judge or jury became almost common, except in the weightier cases where differences were radical or of such a nature that the tribunal provided by the statute, as often happens, was the most expedient, the cheapest and the best that could be invoked for the determination of the dispute. But Judge Goodykoontz was a man of the purest morals, the highest integrity, and with his firm grasp of legal principles, he was a positive aid in the conduct of the court, and his widespread and healthful influence for honorable practice at the bar had a justification in all that he did and stood for.

Marcellus A. Chipman came to the bench in 1888. He was the absolute antithesis, both of Judge Moss his immediate predecessor and of Judge Goodykoontz who had preceded Judge Moss, in his attitude toward pleading and practice. They cared hardly at all for form, if only results might be reached. Judge Chipman was more lawyer like. Trained to make issues by regular and logical steps, he adhered to that method always. And nothing delighted him more than a well worded, clean cut, logical presentation of an issue on paper. To him came exquisite delight to weigh the argument of counsel as revealed in sharp incisions of keen retort or in the heavy proof of authority piled on authority. He fell nothing short of the kindly men who had gone before him in his hope to see justice prevail. He had all patience, and would listen to an advocate old or young as long as he cared to write or talk in support of his position. But he seemed to think that when a party had committed his grievance to the court, it should be threshed out through the processes there provided. And so with the circumspection of the clear headed pleader, with the promptness of the faithful public servant, with the fairness of the just judge, he welcomed the formation of the issues to a finish and all the conflict that those joining them might produce until judgment was rendered. This requirement of the court too was a good lesson to those practicing before it. The advantage of well reasoned statements and carefully prepared papers were readily recognized by all members of the bar. And there is no doubt that many, especially the younger lawyers, have experienced great help in the fondness of Judge Chipman for correct pleading and for all the finer practices of the profession.

Alfred Ellison was chosen circuit judge by the electors of the county in 1890, being at the time but thirty-six years of age, probably the youngest candidate ever elevated to that position in this county. He had then been engaged in the practice of his profession but a few years, and there were not lacking those in the campaign who expressed their doubts of his ability to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspired. But the fact soon dawned and to the great gratification of his friends, that he was fully master of the new situation. During the first four years of his term there were more causes disposed of by him each term than ever found their way to a trial calendar in a single term in any court in this county before or since. Hundreds of these causes involved large sums and important interests. But the judge did not shirk the mountain of labor which thus piled up before him. Day after day he held court through terms practically unending, for when the statutory time arrived for a new term to commence the old one was still holding on. Besides this, night sessions of the court were not uncommon. Ten o'clock found court in session many nights. And upon a few occasions the jury was instructed by Judge Ellison after the clock in the tower had struck the solemn hour of midnight. The work was more than one judge should have been required to do. And finally to relieve the overworked court and to facilitate the disposition of cases the movement began, which resulted in the establishment of the superior court in the latter part of his term. Very few, only three or four of the judgments rendered by Judge Ellison and appealed to the supreme court were reversed. And he never met with a reversal in the higher courts from his instructions to a jury.

The characteristic bearing of Judge Ellison upon the bench was distinctly courteous, and his uniform kindness and ease of manner toward the several members of the bar served to make him popular. And all remembering his industry, his integrity, and his kindly disposition, retain for him their admiration and good will.

The success of Judge Ellison had made it plain that the younger as well as the older lawyers were fit for the bench. And so as one of this class had done so well, the thought was natural that another might be tried. It was in this conviction that the people called John F. McClure to try his hand. He was just rounding to the maturity of his mental powers when elected judge in 1896. And endowed with a conquering greediness for the toil that runs a question down, he delved into the principles of law and the details of evidence in so thorough a fashion that although he may have seemed to be slow as he plodded, it was plain when he had concluded his finding and judgment that he was really rapid, for then the whole fabric of the case stood revealed and its atmosphere cleared in his complete consideration and exposition of the same. His re-election to a second term was an indorsement of his first. And during the whole of his twelve years upon the bench he performed a prodigious amount of labor, through which with admirable judicial poise and earnest manner uniquely underlaid with a fine sparkle and relish of quiet wit, he won and retains the deep appreciation of the bar and public.

It may be that the merits of Charles K. Bagot as judge of the Madi-

son circuit court can not now be so truly measured or appreciated as they may when his entire career in such capacity shall have dropped into the golden mould of time. But his work has gone far enough already to warrant an assertion of its success, as it has a general belief that he will leave behind him a judicial record of exceptional worth and ability.

He had engaged for many years in an active practice in the courts when called to preside in this one. He possessed a rare knowledge of the law and of the rules of procedure, which he has carried and applied in the best and most conscientious way to his work upon the bench. Laying aside the partiality which the attorney naturally takes on for his client, he assumes in his high position the impartiality and reserve which are found only in the trusted arbiter of litigants. And his unfailing evenness of temper and genial disposition, together with his recognized understanding of the law fit him well for his varied work as judge in questions of probate, in civil and criminal causes.

And passing now from the bench in this narrative to the bar of Madison county, one realizes more fully still the difficulty of attempting a sketch at once truthful and of interest concerning an institution and the numerous individuals composing it, whose lives and labors are inwrought all told with a hundred years of human controversy.

But while the task looms doubtful of complete success, it is not without attractiveness. There is so much of variety, of effort and of inspiration connected with the character and history of our bar that a real pleasure fills the minds as it soars in survey of the noblest of its past and dwells on the precious lessons that have flowed thence to the present.

There is a glory in the very simplicity and naturalness by which lawyers practicing before a court come into association. They do not arrive by any assignment. They have no "Union." They stand there at the call of human brotherhood, obedient to the needs and rights of clients. Money is not the main moving cause. Fees are charged and paid, but they are only incidental to the work. They are absolutely requisite now and then of course. But the compelling magnet which draws men to this profession is the burning thought of fame and of service to one's fellows and to society.

Lawyers laboring always in a situation that would enable them to form the most rigid combine to monopolize employment and fix charges, do not choose to exercise such advantage. The field is left always open. Every attorney remains free to serve whom and to charge what he pleases. In this also he consults his client, and the compensation is largely a mutual matter between them. This is the most honorable relation between employer and employed in the world. The fee may be thousands, it may be nothing, but all the same the attorney has the consciousness of having done his duty and of having satisfied his client. He has come into this notion of his service by tradition and by impulse. If he has studied the ethics of his profession, he knows that in a way he is a public servant and that upon him rests a duty to aid the ends of justice, although in particular calls upon his time and talent there may be no pay, while on the other hand he has the right to handsome compensation for intense thought and devotion to the dearest or most valuable interests of another.

Could character actuated and developed under such ideals be otherwise than strong? Could living sustained in such a pursuit be anything but noble? The lawyer may not often enough reflect upon the value or the extent of his influence. It is sure that he rarely boasts of it. But his quiet conduct exerted with a fair understanding of what is just and what is practical in his community is a steadying, leavening force that has no equal man for man in any other calling.

The legal profession attracts to its pursuits men of brains. There are such in almost every county seat in the United States, who are able, should the opportunity offer, to preside with credit in the highest courts of their state or country. The most of this modest talent receives no public notice. It does not need nor long for that, for it is a reserved and latent force and a pleasure to itself and to those it serves in a private and effective way.

Moreover, here is found exceptional honesty and the trust that follows it. In business enterprises generally a mortgage or binding contract is executed to secure performance. With all, the lawyer's word is better than a bond. The deepest secrets and sums without limit repose absolutely on his judgment and in his keeping. The wrongs wrought by dishonorable practice on the part of members of the Madison county bar, could any be found, would make but a bagatelle compared with the mass of that which is square and upright. Realizing this, it is easy to understand the uniform courtesy and good feeling that prevails among practitioners here, where envy and ill will have but little place. But hope each for the other and faith that the greatest success will follow each individual as he adheres nearest to an open and honest struggle is the sentiment which animates the members, and is well nigh universal among them.

The Madison County Bar Association was organized in January, 1892, with Howell D. Thompson as president; Edward D. Reardon, secretary, and E. B. McMahan, treasurer. Mr. Thompson served until his death, when Frank P. Foster was chosen as his successor and still holds the position. Upon the removal of Mr. Reardon to Indianapolis, Frederick Van Nuys was selected as secretary and still serves in that capacity, and Mr. McMahan continues to discharge the duties of treasurer. All these positions are merely formal, for the purpose of the association is purely social. It has no stated meetings; it has formulated neither a constitution nor by-laws. Its members assemble only when called upon to attend the last sad rites of a stricken one, or on the occasion of a banquet or other social function. But even in this unwritten and informal character, the members of the bar have come to regard their association as something more than nominal and are ever ready to lend their presence and aid to its invitations and directions.

It would not be worth while, perhaps, if it were proper at all, to comment here upon living members of the bar, since sketches of them, or many of them, will doubtless appear in biographical notices, elsewhere in this volume. But it may be helpful to collect, which is done, at the foot of this article, a roster of the practicing attorneys in our court from the beginning to the present.

Something also may be said of some of those who have passed to the

"bourne from which no traveler returns," members of the Madison county bar, who in one way or another, now and then in a manner very simple and in other instances quite grave, but generally in such a fashion as to leave an impression with their fellows and upon the community that history hastens to collect and hold for posterity to whom its recital may be of use and interest in after years.

As a mere mark of wide spread circumstance, the earliest period of the Madison county bar is the farthest famed of any in its entire record. A few of its first members were governors, and others United States senators. James B. Ray became governor of Indiana in 1823. To the same station in 1843 rose James Whitcomb, who was later advanced to the senate of the United States. Oliver H. Smith, a profound lawyer and a happy writer, whose "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," will last with the state's literature, was elected a United States senator in 1836.

Smith, prior to the time he became senator, and Ray, while governor, bore conspicuous parts, though in a very different capacity in one of the most remarkable lawsuits that was ever prosecuted in this county or in the United States. It may be worth while here to recall the fact that Madison county's trial of widest note and importance took place but one year after the organization of the county.

It was in the spring of 1824, that a party of Seneca Indians—two men, three squaws and four children—encamped on the east side of Fall creek, about eight miles above Pendleton. They were peaceable and came to hunt and trap. They had been there a week, when in the evening seated about their blazing fagots wholly unsuspecting of harm, they were visited by five white men of the neighborhood—Harper, Sawyer, Hudson, Bridge and a son of Bridge, aged eighteen. They enticed the male Indians from the camp on a pretext of having them help in hunting some lost horses, and shot them, then returned and killed the squaws and both boys and the two little girls. Harper fled and made good his escape. The others were arrested and held for trial. News of the crime flew as if on the "wings of the wind." Soon it was known in every wigwam and war council of the powerful Senecas. The settlers then but sparse were greatly alarmed, lest the deed would call the redskins to retaliate. And the white folks of that day knew what a campaign of the tribes for vengeance meant. And all were astir. But notice of this foul murder was taken by others also. It had the attention of John Johnson, Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio. And he and others visited all the Indian tribes and promised them that the government would punish the offenders, and obtained from them consent to make no hostile move until there had been time for the law to act. The war department at Washington also was on edge. A national policy and great interests were at stake. And the secretary of war was quick to weigh the gravity of the situation. The preparation for and conduct of that trial were directed from the capital of the nation. The secretary of war employed United States Senator James Noble to make an argument in the case, authorizing him at the same time to fee an assistant for the same purpose. Calvin Fletcher then a young man, and a brilliant lawyer, was the prosecuting attorney. An array of able counsel, some of them

from Ohio, appeared for the defense. Hudson was tried first. He was convicted and hanged. Several Seneca Indians, relatives of the victims, were present at the hanging. The other three defendants were tried, convicted and sentenced to the gallows. Sawyer and the elder Bridge paid the extreme penalty. The younger Bridge was on the scaffold and the noose was around his neck. He was but a stripling, and much sympathy had been expressed for him. The governor had considered a petition for his pardon. And an incident of his action on this serves strongly to reveal a trait that was prominent in Governor Ray. He was fond of impressing others with his importance. He was, it is related on good authority, eccentric and vain. He did not hesitate to make a spectacular exhibition of himself in order to draw the attention of the public to himself. And to this young man in his awful hour and before the vast concourse of people gathered about him, the governor chose not to send his message by a courier, nor to approach the scene in solemn and dignified bearing, such as would seem to have been suitable to that occasion, but to ride his steed furiously into the expectant crowd just in time to stay the fatal drop, dismount, ascend to the scaffold and address the quivering culprit thus:

"Young man, do you know who now stands before you?"

"No sir," said the dejected boy.

"Well sir, it is time that you should know. There are, sir, but two beings in the great universe who can save you from death; one is the great God of Heaven, and the other is James Brown Ray, governor of Indiana, who now stands before you. Here is your pardon. Go sir, and sin no more!"¹

This case was remarkable not alone for its atrocity and for the able and illustrious counsel engaged in it. It stood out no less clearly for the absolute faithfulness of the local and national officers and attorneys in the execution of the law for the expiration of the crime committed upon those helpless children of the forest. And it was the first instance in America of a white man suffering the death penalty under the law for murdering an Indian.²

Richard K. Benson who practiced here in the seventies, and Charles Nation who continued to do so until some time in the eighties, though they did nothing so far as the records run to call forth particular comment, each held a certain personal relation to which interest has attached. For the former was the brother of Luther Benson, the eloquent temperance advocate noted in his day throughout the land, while the latter was the son of a former marriage of the husband of Carrie Nation, who in campaigning against the liquor traffic a decade or two ago, won as her sobriquet, "The Hatehet."

One of the attorneys who came to the Madison county bar in the first decade of its history was Robert Newell Williams, a man of extraordinary versatility in the general business and industrial life of the community. For he was not only a lawyer, but a skilful accountant, a successful politician and a captain of industry. Through the seventy

¹ Stories of Indiana, Maurice Thompson, p. 196.

² Early Indiana Trials and Sketches, Oliver H. Smith, p. 57.

years allotted to him, his life unrolled like a ribbon of beauty and completeness. He was born in 1800 at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. And migrating from there when he had arrived at the age of sixteen with his parents traveling in a wagon drawn by one ox, he halted with them in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton. During the succeeding twelve years, young Robert labored principally at making and mending shoes and harness, steamboating and at teaching school in his adopted county, and in Darke and Preble counties, Ohio. While residing near Dayton, he made a trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans by boat. On arriving at Cincinnati on his return and being in a hurry to reach home, he walked the entire distance from Cincinnati to his home, a distance of 55 miles between daylight and dark of one day. But it was in 1828 that his eyes first fell upon the light that shone over Andersonstown. And here his services were soon in demand. There being but few men in the rural districts of those days, who could discharge the duties of public office, and no bar to the number of such positions one might occupy, he held the office of postmaster, county auditor, clerk and recorder, all at the same time. He represented his county two terms 1842-43 and 1847-8 in the Indiana legislature. And when Anderson became a city, he was chosen without opposition to be its first mayor. Besides these offices, he served during the war as deputy revenue collector and as a clerk for the medical board, having charge of the physical examination of those drafted for military service.

Mr. Williams had an aptitude also for handling large industrial projects. He was one of the contractors who built the first railroad in Indiana, the old junction line extending from Indianapolis to Madison. And he undertook with the company that constructed what is now the Pan Handle Railroad to do a portion of their grading. He believed in the material as well as the political and educational development of his city and his name was synonymous with progress. Williams' addition to the south front and Williams' street, now Twelfth street, were named for him.

The late Augustus M. Williams, the first white male child born in Anderson, was the son of Robert Newell Williams, and by whose liberality and love of learning the son was afforded a classical education at Asbury University. And the late Addison D. Williams, also a lawyer and for many years the surveyor of Madison county, was his son. And there still reside in this city two of his grandsons, Drs. Charles F. and Lucian O. Williams.

The breadth and independence of his mind may be judged by his preferences in voting for presidents in the course of which he so favored John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Harrison, Fremont and Lincoln. And in all the varied relations of lawyer, public official and private citizen he sustained a charter of unquestionable integrity, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Another of the early legal lights was John Davis. He first saw the light of this world in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1812. His father, when John was quite young, moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he owned and operated large woolen mills. During this period the son attended Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. Later, he came westward and read

law with John Elliott at Newcastle, Indiana. He settled in Anderson for the practice of his profession in 1835. Giving some attention to politics, he was elected to the state legislature in 1842 and again in 1852. In recognition of his legal attainments and fitness, he was honored with the judgeship of the circuit court from 1865 to 1869, which was then held in Anderson, Noblesville, Kokomo and Tipton.

Judge Davis was one of the strong lawyers of his time and enjoyed a large practice. Many of the well known attorneys who afterward came to the bar studied under him. Among these were Richard Lake, Eli B. Goodykoontz and William R. Myers.

Judge Davis owned considerable of the land in and near town and he laid off into building lots several additions. Upon his retirement from the bench, he traveled extensively and journeyed to Europe. While at Acqui in Italy, he suffered from a stroke of paralysis, and returning thence to his home, he continued to reside in Anderson, one of its venerable and most respected citizens until his death which occurred in 1875.

In this connection, let us refer also to Richard Lake. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1825. At the age of nineteen he came to Anderson to visit his cousin, John Davis. This was the John Davis who afterward became judge and who was then practicing law in Anderson. Young Lake liked the country here, liked his cousin, more than liked the sister of his cousin's wife, for two years after that he made her his wife, and thinking he would like to be a lawyer himself, he entered upon a course of study with such in view in the office of his cousin.

Determined to make his education more complete he attended the Martinsburg Academy in 1847. The next year he was admitted to the Madison county bar, and in the following year to practice in the supreme court.

His success was rapid, when once he had launched into the practice. Though not so close a student, perhaps, of the books as some of the old attorneys, he possessed a native strength in debate and judgment of human nature that made him a lion before the jury. His practice once extended throughout eastern and southern Indiana, and he rode the circuits with the veterans of the bar.

Judge Lake was the recipient of many public honors. He was the postmaster of Anderson by appointment from President Pierce. He served a term as judge of the court of common pleas. And he was elected to represent his county in the general assembly of 1862-1863.

He was personally and as a citizen one of the finest of characters. Truthful, honest and square in all his dealings, he was large of heart and immense in his good cheer. And so he lived to the end of his life which came on the 22nd day of February, 1898, at his home on South Jackson street in the city of Anderson, surrounded by his affectionate wife, sons and daughters.

The career of James W. Sansberry looms large in the history of the Madison county bar, and is calculated to encourage worthy young men to high endeavor. Born in Brown county, Ohio, he lost both his parents when he was but six years of age. A home was found for him with an uncle in Delaware county, Indiana. But he was fourteen years old

before he received the advantages of any schooling. Then he went to the common schools, and in a few years taught a country school. Following this he entered the Delaware Academy at which he made rapid progress in his studies. In 1849, he went back to his birth place in Ohio and while there taught a term of school. Subsequently he returned to Muncie and began the study of law in the office of Joseph S. Buckles where by good conduct and close application to his books he gave promise of the success which he subsequently achieved. There he made such favorable impression on his preceptor that when he first bid for law business, which he did in Anderson, 1851, the name of his mentor was coupled with his own, and his sign read, "Buckles & Sansberry."

Mr. Sansberry was at once a hard working lawyer and an eloquent advocate. Many of his jury speeches are remembered to have been among the most powerful ever delivered here. And his success at the bar both in the fate of his clients and in the remuneration which he earned was commensurate with his merits. And he died the wealthiest member our bar has ever been called upon to mourn.

As some measure also of the range of Mr. Sansberry's capacity, it may be pertinent to say, that he filled the office of prosecuting attorney from 1852 to 1856 having been reelected midway between these dates. In 1864 he served as a presidential elector on the ticket favoring General McClellan. He served one term in the legislature of his state—the session of 1870-71. And he discharged these several duties with the high degree of talent and integrity which leaves with every citizen and constituent a feeling of pride and satisfaction.

Mr. Sansberry passed away at the age of seventy-seven. But seventeen years prior to that he had retired from active practice at the bar, thus exhibiting a rare exception to the rule. For when he was thus but sixty years of age in fine physical and mental condition and in the very plenitude of his practice, he chose to retire and live the remainder of his days the easy, quiet life among his neighbors and with his family, which he had fully earned and so deeply enjoyed to the very last.

Another giant of those days was Milton S. Robinson. He was born in Ripley county, Indiana, April 20, 1832, and reared there and in Decatur county. He began the practice of law at Anderson in 1851, and continued it until his death, July 28, 1892. But, like most men of his stamp and profession, public service broke some links in the chain of his prime pursuit. Milton S. Robinson was a patriot. And when the bugle note of war sounded, he dropped his Blackstone and shouldered a musket. He went to the front and remained there till the war was over. He was mustered in as a lieutenant-colonel, but afterward promoted to a colonelcy, frequently commanding a brigade. And in March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant services at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and other great battles.

And he had some political side lines too. He was a presidential elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856. He was only twenty-four years old at that time. He was elected to the state senate in 1866, to congress in 1874 and again in 1876, and appointed a judge of the appellate court of Indiana, 1891.

But it was as a lawyer perhaps, after all, that Colonel Robinson

made his deepest and finest impression on those who knew him. It would require a book to relate the trials and incidents which bear upon his work and conduct in the practice. But if the dominant note of his soul can be sounded in one word, we venture to say it was honesty. He was perfectly oblivious to the temptation for gain. He first satisfied himself that his client was in the right before he would take his cause. And rather than retain a fee which he thought was excessive, he would insist on the return of all above what he considered just, although it may have been passed to his credit long prior with the client satisfied.

In his family relations he was generous and above reproach. Always ready to open an opportunity to the young man and quick to extend a helping hand to his older comrades and associates, he had so lived that when he passed out from among his neighbors and friends, their name was legion whose hearts were bound to him like "hoops of steel."

Howell D. Thompson, who at the time of his death, March 14, 1901, had been in continuous practice longer than any member of the bar then living, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1822. He spent his early boyhood days there working upon his father's farm. Then he came west and while a young man attended Farmer's College in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1849. Afterward he taught school and found his way to the study of law in the office of Hervey Craven at Pendleton. He was admitted to this bar in 1851 and shortly afterward admitted to practice in the Indiana supreme court and in the federal courts.

He and Winburn R. Pierse associated themselves together for the practice of their profession soon after they had finished their studies. And the firm of Pierse & Thompson enjoyed a large practice in Anderson until 1873, when by mutual consent it was dissolved.

Mr. Thompson gave his time and attention more exclusively to his profession probably than any other attorney at this bar. No office or other business ever drew him away, except that of school examiner which he held for two years. He clung to his desk with a rare devotion. Night, almost as regularly as day, found him there. He prided himself on his fine collection of law books. And his library, rich in its store of elementary texts, contained among its varied choice reports, besides those of his own state, the New York court of appeals, Johnson's Equity Reports, the Ohio State Reports, the Michigan Reports, the Minnesota Reports and a set of the North Eastern Reporter.

Mr. Thompson was wonderfully methodical in his practice and in all his habits and work about his office. As an instance of this may be cited his custom of writing down in narrative form a history of every lawsuit in which he was ever engaged. He kept this up to the end of his life. He had thus filled large journals with these records, all carefully indexed. He put down the names of the parties in full, the nature of the issues and all the data pertinent to the case. Much of this great labor seemed to be for nothing. But in scores of instances attorneys and others looking for facts that had passed from the minds of men and from current sources of knowledge have found on the pages of his old records the information they sought.

To the student who might be studying in his office, he was uniformly kind and helpful. For the advancement of such he showed a genuine enthusiasm. He took up the course with the young man. He assigned him lessons. He came to the office, if more convenient, at night to hear him recite. He delighted in this manner to review the principles as laid down in Blackstone, Parsons, Chitty and Starkey. And it is needless perhaps to say that in doing so, he supplemented what was brought out of the books with many oral illustrations from his own experience which made a deep and abiding impression on the mind of the learner.

He was for many years and up to the date of his decease the president of the Madison County Bar Association. And although his health had become impaired during the last few years of his life, his interest in the courts and in the attorneys never lagged. He was regularly in attendance on call days and always with the same cheerfulness and smile that had marked him in days of more rugged health. And when Howell D. Thompson passed the last time from the court room and from earth, which was shortly afterward, every attorney at the bar felt the loss of a friend.

And speaking of Mr. Thompson it is but natural to refer to Winburn R. Pierse, so intimately were they associated as students, as partners and as rivals at the bar. They were of about the same age, both studied together with Judge Craven, began the practice together as partners and each of them was engaged in active practice when death overtook them, which was but a few years apart.

But a business venture of considerable importance to this part of the country made a large hiatus in the legal career of Winburn R. Pierse. About 1873, he became interested in promoting the construction of the Anderson & Lebanon Railroad, now the Central Indiana. He was one of its stockholders and to its development devoted much of his energy, time and means. In a financial way it proved a failure. And Judge Pierse like some of his associates in the enterprise was a heavy loser. And after several years spent in the furtherance of this laudible but costly undertaking, he returned to the work of his profession.

Judge Pierse was a brilliant lawyer. He had a good legal mind. And the versatility of his powers has often been the subject of remark. It has been the judgment of some lawyers well qualified to speak in this regard, that he was as well equipped in every way for the practice of law as any one who has ever appeared in our courts.

He served two years upon the bench of the circuit court. But the major part of his time found him in the fierce conflicts of the court room. And the attorney whoever he might be, and in whatever kind of a cause they might be engaged, knew when Judge Pierse was on the other side, that he would have a fight on his hands. His success at the bar was great. Still he was a good loser. And when beaten took his defeat with the same chivalric grace which he wore in the hour of triumph.

Oliver P. Stone studied law in Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, and was there admitted to the bar. He came to Anderson in

the '50s and practiced there for some time. He then turned his attention to educational work and was for several years school examiner under the old law. He became a large real estate owner and at one time owned the property now known as "Lincoln Terrace," near the Catholic church, at the corner of Eleventh and Fletcher streets. Mr. Stone was a successful lawyer and as school examiner did much to pave the way for the present magnificent public school system of Madison county. His son, Frank L. Stone, is now a practicing physician of Pendleton.

One of the most interesting among the patriarchs of the profession was DeWitt C. Chipman. He is not generally classed among the early practitioners, because he lived much longer than his brothers at the bar. He was born in the same year as James W. Sansberry, and a year prior to the natal time of Richard Lake. But he lived until November 24, 1910. He came well down among the moderns with firm and elastic step.

Mr. Chipman was an older man than most people took him to be. Likewise, he is entitled to a higher rating as a lawyer than has generally been accorded to him at this bar. The fact is he had passed the meridian of his power as a lawyer before he came to Anderson. But it is the province of history to credit one with all he may have done whenever or wherever it may have been.

DeWitt C. Chipman lived in Noblesville nearly thirty years after he came from New York in 1841, and before he came to Anderson in 1870. But he had received a good education at some of the recognized institutions of learning in New York before he came west. He began the practice with flattering prospects. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1854 in his circuit comprising several counties, including that of Marion, where he met at that bar those brilliant young scions of their science, Benjamin Harrison and Jonathan W. Gordon. And so satisfactorily did he discharge his duties as the state's attorney, that he was retained as a deputy in the same place for ten years after the expiration of his own term, and during which time, the convictions accredited to him numbered nearly nine hundred.

In the latter portion of his life he made a specialty of patent law, and he finally drifted into this branch exclusively. He had undoubtedly a greater practice in this field than any other attorney in this county.

Mr. Chipman was the recipient of several political honors of which any one might be proud. He was the first mayor of the city of Noblesville. He was chosen to a seat in the legislature of 1857, and later he was made the collector of internal revenue in his district under a commission signed by Abraham Lincoln.

John A. Harrison was a contemporary also of the above named Nestors. And in the days of his prime he was a foeman worthy the steel of any of them. He took up the law in the process of a natural development rather than from any set purpose in the start. He was a scholar, a mathematician, a civil engineer, a grammarian and acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages. He taught in the schools, but was induced to accept the office of justice of the peace and here his keen

and versatile mind grasped the grandeurs of the law, and he resolved to pursue it. He served two terms, in 1862 and 1864, as prosecuting attorney. He was counsel for the Bee Line Railroad for twelve years. And he was retained in many cases of importance in this and other counties. He was profoundly versed in the lore of the law and gave to its practice his undivided attention.

As an instance of his sagacity as an adviser, the following is recalled: A tax had been voted in several townships, to aid in the construction of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Afterwards, however, this promotion became very unpopular, the tax payers in great numbers had permitted the tax to go delinquent and petitioned the auditor of the county not to advertise or seek to collect the tax. This official was uncertain as to the action he should take. He realized the feeling of his constituents. But he knew also that if he should act contrary to law, he would become liable on his bond and might suffer serious damages for his mistake.

In this dilemma he consulted John A. Harrison who advised him to advertise the sale, and let the tax payers enjoin the collection. Thus the enraged tax payers could gain their point and the auditor would be shielded by the court's decree, whatever the final outcome might be. His counsel was followed.

Coming now to a more recent epoch of the bar in this county, we find the name of Joseph T. Smith who was born and grew to manhood in Boone township and came to the county seat about 1870. He was a careful, painstaking lawyer and enjoyed a large probate practice. He associated himself with Charles L. Henry under the firm name of Smith & Henry, and this continued for several years until 1878 when Mr. Smith moved to Manhattan, Kansas, where he died in 1907.

Calvin D. Thompson was a well known young lawyer who showed forth at this bar in the seventies. He devoted himself largely to the criminal practice, and built up a numerous clientage. This however fell away in later years. His health becoming uncertain, he moved with his family to Indianapolis, Indiana, about 1881, and lived but a short time afterward. He was a man of the warmest heart, of open mind and generous impulses. He was survived by his faithful wife and daughter, well remembered by old Andersonians.

One of the brightest young men who ever lived in Madison county was August S. McCallister, a son of one of this county's early inhabitants, who figured in the political and social affairs of the community, highly respected and often honored by his fellow-men. Augustus S. McCallister was endowed by nature with language rarely possessed. He was a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law School and a member of the Madison county bar. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Madison and Hamilton, but after serving for two years resigned.

As an orator he never had a superior in the local field and was equaled only by the late Captain William R. Myers. Captain Myers was more dramatic in his oratorical flights and raised his audience to the fullest height, while McCallister was calm and deliberate, his eloquence coming from the depths of a soul enwrapped in his utterances

and a heart that knew no bounds of affection. His voice was clear and melodious and touched the tender chords of human nature as his words fell upon the ears of his auditors. He was well versed in the political issues and was always in demand upon the hustings in his district.

While attending the law school at Ann Arbor Mr. McCallister had an honor conferred upon him that he treasured as a pleasant memory through life. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas visited the city of Chicago, the students of the law school called upon him to pay their respects, and young McCallister was selected to make the address presenting the party of students. This is said to have been one of his finest oratorical efforts. His address was much appreciated by Mr. Douglas and applauded by his classmates.

Mr. McCallister was a brilliant writer and to this talent may be attributed, to some extent, his abandoning the pursuit of law. He was a lover of political excitement and contributed to the local press many well written and sometimes scathing articles on the political situation. He was also for a time an editorial writer on the staff of the *Anderson Standard*, the columns of which during that period can tell better of his ability than any words of his biographer. Men of less intellectual caliber have filled high places and many who were his inferiors in education and natural ability have been chosen to offices of trust and honor in his immediate surroundings. He was content with the things that were to be. He aspired to no political preferment, the only office he ever held having been thrust upon him. While he had his dislikes for some men, as all humankind possesses, they were not malicious. He could forgive and forget. His hand was as open as his heart and he was as generous towards the faults of others as he was in bestowing alms upon the poor. He gloried in espousing the cause of those whom he admired and was clasped with his friends. His love for his fellow-man was deep-seated and the embers of affection for those he loved died only when the last spark of human life left his body, in the year 1881, in a lonely ward in a public hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, whither he had gone a few months before.

Fulsome praise is often bestowed upon the unworthy and men who have no real claim to prominence are frequently eulogized because of surrounding influences. This sketch is penned in remembrance of one who was worthy of all the good things that could be said of him, while drawing around him the drapery, hiding the faults to which he was heir.

Leander M. Schwin was born in Monroe township, in this county, in 1847. He worked on his father's farm, and later attended the law school of Valparaiso University, being a graduate of its first law class in 1881. He and E. B. McMahan immediately thereafter constituted a firm which engaged in the practice for two years at Alexandria, following which they came to Anderson. Here W. A. Kittinger joined them when their "shingle" read, "Kittinger, Schwin & McMahan." Mr. McMahan withdrawing from the firm in 1887, the other two remained together until the death of Mr. Schwin.

Mr. Schwin was endowed with a fine legal mind, and applied himself closely to his work and with pronounced success. But being nat-

usually of a frail constitution his health began to give way probably in 1890 or 1891. He spent the greater part of 1893 in Colorado, in an effort to build up his health, but without avail, and in November of that year while en route home, he breathed his last. And the Madison county bar had lost one of the gentlest, brightest and best equipped of its members.

To the same period also belongs Edwin P. Schlater, who when yet a young man in his teens, migrated from his native state of Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1856. He was engaged in work upon some of the public records, of that county when his skill which was great in that line, was noticed by no less a person than Thomas A. Hendricks, who recommended him to Col. William C. Fleming, clerk of the court in this county, and who was then in need of a deputy.

Mr. Schlater came to Anderson in 1865 and became useful not only in the clerk's office, but from time to time in several of the other county offices in the keeping of the books and the transaction of the business connected with the same. And his expert knowledge and thorough familiarity with the county records became of incalculable value after the fire of 1880, which destroyed the old courthouse and burned, or partially burned, many of the records and papers then kept in it. But Mr. Schlater was able to identify and restore some of the more important of these documents which otherwise would have been a total loss.

But the gifts of Edwin P. Schlater were not to be confined to the dry details of records and accounts. His mind took a wider range and it was no great while until he had proven himself to be an efficient statute lawyer. He began the practice of law in 1878. He was more familiar than any attorney of his time at this bar with the provisions and practice relating to drainage, gravel roads and probate matters, and for many years he enjoyed an enviable and lucrative class of business along those lines. He was industrious, prompt to fill his engagements and strictly honest and reliable, and those traits combined with habits of social, moral and family faithfulness made him one of the best of Anderson's citizens. The year of his birth was 1840 and that of his death 1894.

George M. Ballard arrived in Elwood from Belpre, Ohio, in the seventies. He lived and kept his office there many years for the practice of law in this and adjoining counties. When the town of Elwood was changed into a city, Mr. Ballard became its first city attorney. In 1886 he removed his residence to Anderson and opened a law office here. He was recognized as one of the strong lawyers of the bar when he came to the county seat and his business was soon all that he could take care of. He was the city attorney of Anderson during a term, also of the towns of Pendleton and Lapel. He was for many years solicitor for the Pan Handle Railway Company and for the Belt Railway Company of Anderson. But besides his corporation practice he appeared on one side or the other of many noted civil and criminal causes tried in Madison and other counties.

The triumphs of Mr. Ballard at the bar are worthy of recital owing to the simple fact, if upon no other ground, that he rose to his commanding place there through the native strength and poise of his own

brain, unaided and alone, and without the preparation of a professional or even a literary training. He felt the loss and need of these or at least thought he did, and often spoke of it with regret. But the ranks of the profession are sprinkled with disciples of the law who had enjoyed these advantages fully and who were yet but pigmies by the side of George M. Ballard as they opposed him in the actual conflicts of the trial and in his telling arguments before the jury.

One instance of his sway in this regard is worthy of recall. It was his defense of young Overshiner on the charge of murder in the first degree. The probability of guilt on the statement of the case seemed probable. But the defendant was the son of a devoted friend of his counsel, and no labor was spared, no detail of evidence was left unsifted that would help or hurt his client. He traveled to distant states to take the depositions of witnesses whose testimony he needed. It was a defense prompted by the loyalty of friendship and not for any fee. The whole being and ambition of George M. Ballard at the time was wrapped up in this effort. The day for trial, after long delay and the complete readiness of Mr. Ballard, came on. The state was represented by able counsel. But the exhaustive preparedness of the defense, the relentless determination and above all the burning eloquence of Mr. Ballard poured forth upon the understandings of men direct from a soul wholly convinced of the innocence of his client and the righteousness of his cause could not be withstood, and the verdict could only be what it was, "not guilty." The return of that verdict, Mr. Ballard often said afterward, was one of the happiest moments of his life. And it was an achievement worthy of such an expression and of a great legal battle.

The chivalric demeanor, the courtesy and good cheer of George M. Ballard toward the members with whom he came in contact must ever remain in the memory of each among its happiest treasures.

Captain William R. Myers was an honored member of the Madison county bar. He joined the ranks of this profession rather late in life. And his popularity among the people was such that, after doing so, he was spared but little time for the close work required at the lawyer's desk and in the courts. Still he was there long enough to definitely and meritoriously identify himself with the practitioners of the county, and to make it clear that he belonged to the large school of attorneys who believed in the law as a science and in its employment for the help and good of individuals and communities.

Captain Myers was born in Ohio in 1836 and was brought by his parents to this county the same year. He had the advantages of a good education for those times. And after he had grown up and passed from the academy, he taught several terms of school. He served as the county surveyor for several years beginning with 1858. But he could not stay at home while the integrity of the Union was in the balance. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and fought through the whole bitter struggle among the "bravest of the brave."

Returning from the field of war, Captain Myers again became a teacher and for several years was at the head of the Anderson schools. After this he took up the study of law and served as prosecuting attor-

ney in 1872 and 1873. He was elected to congress in 1878. After his term of service there and a brief interval of two years he was elected to the office of secretary of state and reelected two years afterward. In 1892 he was called by the people to fill that office again, being the only person who has ever had three terms in the office of the secretary of state in Indiana.

One of the remarks of pride which the partisans of Captain Myers make of him is that he would have been governor of his state had he not declined to stand for the nomination in 1892. And this is in all probability true, for it was generally understood that his party would give him the nomination without opposition should he desire it, and he had run ahead of his ticket in every race he had made for popular suffrage. But he was suffering from the severe injuries which he had sustained in a wreck of the Big Four train, on which he was a passenger, and he was afraid to hazard the strain and anxiety of a campaign and of public duties. Putting himself out of the race, Claude Matthews was placed at the head of the Democratic ticket, which was elected.

Captain Myers was a forceful figure in politics. In his best days, it was difficult to find his equal on the stump. He was in demand in every locality of the state when a campaign was on, and his refreshing magical utterances hung and swayed his audience on every syllable. Daniel F. Mustard, his life long friend and an advocate of his merits as an orator insists that he did not exaggerate in once writing him up as the "Cicero of the West." And the Hon. Charles E. Henry, in a happily worded tribute to him at the meeting of the bar on the occasion of his death, which occurred on April 10, 1907, among other things, said, "that William R. Myers had done more to make Anderson and Madison county known throughout the state of Indiana than any other man."

Looking to the personal qualities of Captain Myers, one finds no lack of the desirable. Big of mien and big of heart, open-minded, candid, fair. Artless as a child and generous to a fault. But the modern vocabulary is insufficient, except it borrows from the old, to fitly describe him, and his character may be best set forth in the words of the immortal poet of whom he was so fond and whose lines he so well interpreted,

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

Several others of the present generation of lawyers have gone out forever, among whom may be mentioned David W. Wood, who came to the bar in 1878, served as prosecuting attorney by election in 1884, and by appointment at the instance of the governor in 1889. He and William R. Myers were associated as partners at law for several years. In 1893 he formed a similar relation with Willis S. Ellis, which continued to the death of Mr. Wood, on the 26th day of June, 1901. He enjoyed a good practice. He went about his work in a quiet way, and a superficial notice might have given the impression that he did not do much in his profession. But a thorough examination found him associated from term to term with some of the heaviest and best paying litigations.

Mr. Wood was one of the most companionable of men. Sunny by nature, he took time and occasion to cultivate the jovial and joyous side of life. Neat in dress and fine in person, he carried an easy passport to every social function, and they were many, which he graced. His death, sudden and tragic, was a shock and a sorrow to the whole community, and to the bar a loss of that agreeable nature the touch of which indeed, "makes the whole world kin."

The rise of Gilbert R. Call in his profession was rapid and remarkable. He was born near Elwood in 1866. But when sixteen years of age his father with his family sought a home in the hills of Arkansas. Gilbert, however, not being satisfied to remain long in that region returned after two years to his boyhood haunts. He was without money, except such as he earned through his own exertions. He taught five terms of school in Tipton and Madison counties. Then he took up the study of law with Judge Cassius M. Greenlee in Elwood, where he made such progress that he was soon admitted to the bar and began the practice in 1888. It was but two years after he began that the Sheet and Tin Plate Company of his native city retained him to look after its legal interests in this and other counties. In 1906 he was engaged in active legal work for the United States Steel Corporation and for which service in the last year of his life, his salary was advanced to the sum of \$700 per month. The employment of Mr. Call by both the above corporations had continued from the time of his engagement until the date of his death, and with every probability, as those closely associated with him know, of still higher promotion in the service of his wealthy clients, had not the dread summons of the universal foe come to him at the early age of forty-two. He passed away on December 4, 1908, of abdominal inflammation following an operation for appendicitis.

Edmond F. Daily is still remembered. He was another of the self-made disciples of the law. He was born in the "back woods" of Bartholomew county. During his boyhood days, he worked hard at the usual routine tasks on his father's farm and attended the country school in the winter. In this way he gathered some insight of the common branches, then he found his way to the Hartsville Academy, in attendance at which he made good use of his time and added to his store of knowledge. Following this he read law and was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1883. He came to Anderson in 1885, from which time his progress in the practice was steady, until failing health checked his energies two or three years before his death, which occurred on September 17, 1910.

Mr. Daily has sometimes been referred to as a case lawyer. And certainly to the cases in which he became deeply interested, he made a great effort and showed no little skill in his examination of law and evidence for the support of his side of the controversy.

But the most pleasant, perhaps the most impressive gift of Mr. Daily was his droll and unique humor. This he possessed in abundance, and by him was frequently given expression orally and with the pen in veins of such piquancy and surprise as to engulf his hearers into laughter and applause. His description of the forty-story building on the site of the courthouse in the boom days was a fetching bit of ridic-

ulous imagination. And his picture of the slowness and hesitation by which the few country folks approached the place where once upon a time he was billed for a speech fell nothing short of that fine power which is able to turn a situation extremely embarrassing into one genuinely funny.

Among the brothers of the bar called by the "grim reaper" to final account in recent years, none presented a character more odd, perhaps, than that of John T. Ellis.

He stood six feet three and one-half inches in his socks, and he often stood in them. He was slender in build, and this only rendered more curious his habit while yet unmarried of leaving his hotel and visiting his office and business places on the way, before breakfast and before making his toilet. Often without donning a top shirt he would throw a coat over his undershirt and with this loosely buttoned would walk the streets undaunted. Yet he possessed a certain fastidiousness as to his dress, and indulged in some very good clothes. In this indeed he exhibited another trait somewhat out of the ordinary, for he purchased most of his wearing apparel in England and Canada. He visited these countries frequently, and maintained that he was always able to get his "duds" through minus any custom duties. How he was able to do this and to make such voyages never ceased to puzzle the other members of the bar, but he went, that is certain.

Mr. Ellis was born in 1856, came to Anderson about 1891, and died March 23, 1909. He was not overly industrious in the consultation of authority in the preparation of a cause which he might have in hand. But his agreeable social qualities put him on good terms with many of his fellow attorneys. He did not hesitate to utilize their knowledge, and when a legal question of difficulty confronted him, he would call upon one or more of his good lawyer friends and draw them out on his knotty points until he had gathered such information as he deemed sufficient.

In general and current literature, he was well posted, and his conversation, ready and enriched with its southern flavor, never failed to earn for him a hearty hearing. The loss of his genial, kindly presence has been keenly felt, while he is remembered with that warmth that is never lost to those who are kindly and genial.

Yet another name belongs to this necrology—the name of one for whom there was such regard that it seemed he might have been living in our midst a lifetime when the hour had come for him to say "Farewell." His residence, however, had been here since 1893 only, at which time he arrived, cheerfully took up and so pursued his work till the 3d day of July, 1910, when without a murmur he laid it down, though still in the meridian of his intellectual strength and usefulness.

The bar and public appreciated the worth and service of Thomas Bagot from the start. And it is doubtful whether any one ever came into this community a stranger, as he did, who was more quickly or more fully received into its confidence than was he. Whether this was due more to the modest bearing which marked his manner, to the just and logical processes of his mind or to the deep sincerity of his faith in man and respect for his fellows, we do not know. But all are aware

to a certainty that the trust reposed in him was not misplaced. The early impressions of him but strengthened with the length of time. Each new acquaintance, each word with an old one, enlarged the treasury of his friendships. And in the light and warmth of these affections and of his whole career, its close could have come as it plainly did, only as a shock to every heart that held kinship with his.

The life of Thomas Bagot was an active one, full of the hard struggles that bring self-reliance and usually accompany success. He was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, August 19, 1851, but while yet a tender youth was taken by his parents to Ripley county, Indiana, whither they then moved for residence on a farm. Thomas then attended the public schools of his neighborhood. He easily mastered the branches there taught and some that were not found in the limited curriculum of the common schools in his day. Thus while yet a young man he was himself well qualified to teach, and he began to do so in the country schools. But a promotion was soon waiting for him. He was selected as principal of the school at the town of Canaan, Jefferson county at which he remained for several years. Then he was connected for a time with the Moore's Hill College where he became an instructor in mathematics and conducted a Normal course. He served one term as county school superintendent of Ripley county. And a glimpse at the breadth of his acquirements may be had also in the fact that he filled the office of surveyor during a term in his old county. But the measure of his learning in this particular may be better judged from the book entitled "Plane Surveying" of which he is the author. This work, first published in 1883, has passed through several editions, is consulted by students and is in wide use by civil engineers in active service. It is a model of directness and plain statement. Brushing aside the needless verbiage and involved propositions that had burdened the pages of former treatises on the subject, he fused in the light of an intelligent generalization a crisp brevity, and brought forth a much needed and practical text book.

And besides the volume which he produced, other evidences abound of his literary taste. For he possessed a fine collection of books, including some rare ones and many by standard authors. With these through years of careful reading, he had cultivated a fond familiarity. And few were the important topics of learning with which he had not some historical acquaintance.

From 1886 to 1893 Mr. Bagot engaged in the insurance business at Newcastle, Indiana. It was during this period that he met Miss Georgia Byers, a most gracious and estimable lady, who in 1896 became his wife. In addition to his duties as an insurance agent at Newcastle he gave some attention, as he had even prior to that time, to the study of law. And when he settled in Anderson, he was ready to commence practice. His success was certain from the first, and his law business grew steadily on during all of his seventeen years at the bar, and which was, at the time he was obliged from failing health to give it up, in amount and character a splendid monument to his honorable and faithful devotion to his profession.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS WHO HAVE PRACTICED AT THE MADISON COUNTY BAR

Thomas C. Anthony, Clarence H. Austil, L. D. Addison, O. A. Armfield, Lot. Bloomfield, Hiram Brown, Joseph S. Buckles, Ovid Butler, Lucian Barbour, Nathan Brag, George M. Ballard, Guy Ballard, Perry Behymer, Andrew J. Behymer, David L. Bishop, Richard Broadbent, John Beeler, Thomas Bagot, Charles Bagot, E. S. Boyer, Blaine H. Ball, William S. Beeson, Sparks L. Brooks, Arthur Beckman, Joseph Cox, William Carpenter, Franklin Corwin, Hervey Craven, T. C. S. Cooper, DeWitt C. Chipman, Marcellus A. Chipman, E. B. Chamness, Albert C. Carver, Albert E. Carver, Bartlett H. Campbell, Gilbert R. Call, Edward R. Call, Arthur C. Call, Kenneth L. Call, Jacob L. Crouse, Charles Clevenger, Patrick J. Casey, John Davis, Byron H. Dyson, William S. Diven, Albert Diven, Edmund F. Daily, Morey M. Dunlap, **A. L. Doss**, Samuel Deadman, Miles C. Eggleston, Joseph E. Elliott, Floyd S. Ellison, Alfred Ellison, William F. Edwards, James H. Edwards, Willis S. Ellis, John T. Ellis, William Eldridge, Calvin Fletcher, Cyrus Finch, James Forsee, Frank P. Foster, D. H. Fernandes, Sam C. Forkner, James M. Farlow, Morris E. Fitzgerald, Joe G. Field, Wade H. Free, James Gilmore, Harvey Grigg, William Garver, Lemuel Gooding, Eli B. Goodykoontz, Cassius M. Greenlee, Elbert S. Griffin, William Herod, C. D. Henderson, Abram A. Hammond, Mason Hughes, John A. Harrison, S. W. Hill, Charles L. Henry, J. W. Hardman, James M. Hundley, Edgar H. Hendee, Nicholas Harper, Edward J. Hall, George E. Haynes, Paul Haynes, Blanchard J. Horne, Lewelyan B. Jackson, William H. Jones, Dee R. Jones, Ancel Jones, William H. Johns, Samuel Johnson, David Kilgore, Alfred Kilgore, Obed Kilgore, William A. Kittinger, Sanford M. Keltner, Lewis E. Kimberlin, **Frank Kimball**, Elbert E. Kidwell, Richard Lake, John W. Lovett, Frank A. Littleton, Isaac A. Loeb, Earnest B. Lane, William O. Lee, Addison Mayo, William R. Morris, Bethnel F. Morris, James Morrison, W. H. Mershon, David Moss, Allen Makepeace, Simeon C. Martindale, William R. Myers, Linfield Myers, Eli P. Myers, Samuel B. Moore, Frank Mathews, James A. May, Lawrence V. Mays, Carl Marrow, Loring Mellette, Providence McCorry, Augustus S. McCallister, J. H. McConnell, John F. McClure, E. B. McMahan, J. B. McIntire, Robert McLean, James Noble, David Nation, Charles Nation, William O'Brien, Thomas V. Orr, William R. O'Neil, Philip B. O'Neil, William J. Peaslee, Joseph F. Polk, Winburn R. Pierse, J. W. Perkins, Luther F. Pence, Myron H. Post, William Quarles, James B. Ray, Martin M. Ray, Reuben A. Riley, James Rariden, Humphrey Robinson, Jacob Robbins, Milton S. Robinson, Ward L. Roach, Henry C. Ryan, Marc Ryan, Edward D. Reardon, Christian Y. Rook, Austin Retherford, L. A. Rizer, John H. Scott, James Scott, Jeremiah Smith, Oliver H. Smith, D. Lord Smith, Seth Smith, Philip Sweetzer, Isaac Searce, Earl S. Stone, Oliver P. Stone, James W. Sansberry, Edwin P. Schlater, Albert A. Small, Jesse C. Shuman, William A. Swindell, William A. Spring, W. S. Shelton, John Shannon, Daniel W. Scanlon, Charles T. Sansberry, Glenda B. Slaymaker, Horace C. Stilwell, Carmon N. Sells, Charles H. Test, Howell D. Thompson, Calvin D. Thompson, Amzi W. Thomas, John R. Thornburg, Mark P.

Turner, John C. Teegarden, James A. Van Osdol, Albert H. Vestal, James W. Vermillion, Frederick Van Nuys, Daniel B. Wick, William W. Wick, James Whitcomb, John M. Wallace, David Wallace, Edgar C. Wilson, Thomas D. Walpole, Robert N. Williams, Addison D. Williams, William R. West, Francis A. Walker, David W. Wood, John E. Wiley, Herman F. Wilkie, Robert F. Wilkie, Wendell Wilkie, E. M. Welker, Simon Yandes, William G. Zerface.

CHAPTER XIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

THE PIONEER DOCTOR—HIS GENERAL CHARACTER AND METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE—HIS STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY—BALZAC'S TRIBUTE TO THE COUNTRY DOCTOR—SKETCHES OF EARLY MADISON COUNTY PHYSICIANS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—THEIR HISTORY—PHYSICIANS IN THE ARMY—PENSION EXAMINERS—LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

One of the most useful individuals in a new settlement is the physician, though the life of the pioneer doctor is not all sunshine and roses. About the only inducement to a young physician to locate in a frontier community, was the hope that he might "grow up with the country." When the first physicians came to Madison county the region was sparsely settled, no roads were opened and calls had to be made on horseback, through the woods, the doctor frequently riding long distances to visit his patients, who were scattered over a wide expanse of territory. Money was rare in the frontier settlements and the doctor often received his fee in fresh pork or cordwood. Sometimes he received no fee at all, but this condition of affairs did not deter him from doing his duty and ministering to the sick. Viewed in the light of modern medical progress, the old-time doctor might be considered a "back number." There were no drug stores to fill prescriptions, so he carried his stock of medicines about with him in a pair of pill-bags—a contrivance composed of two leather boxes, with compartments for a number of vials; these boxes were connected with a broad strap that was thrown over the rear of the saddle. Many times the early doctor was not a graduate of a medical college, having acquired his professional training by "reading" with some other physician. No X-ray machine, or other costly or elaborate apparatus, graced his office. His principal surgical instruments were the lancet, for letting blood, and the turnkey, for extracting teeth, for the doctor was dentist as well as physician. In his stock of drugs calomel, quinine and Dover's powders were standard remedies, and every doctor knew the formula for making "Cook's pills." He had a wholesome contempt for germs and microbes and frequently went about his business without considering whether he was in an antiseptic condition or not. There was generally one redeeming feature about the early physician. He did not assume to know it all and as his business prospered he attempted to keep pace with the times by attending a medical college somewhere, the better to qualify

himself for his chosen calling. His patrons looked upon him as a friend, as well as a professional adviser, and on the occasion of his visits to their homes the best piece of fried chicken or the largest piece of pie found its way to his plate.

In his travels about the settlement he heard all the latest gossip, knew what was passing in the minds of the citizens, and this gave him an opportunity to serve his neighbors in some public capacity. A list of county officers shows that the doctor has often been called upon to discharge the duties of some local official, to represent his constituents in the state legislature, or even in the halls of congress. It is quite probable that as many male children in the United States have been named for the family physician as for the country's great warriors or statesmen. The great French novelist, Honore de Balzac, pays a tribute to the country doctor when he says: "It is not without reason that people speak collectively of the priest, the lawyer and the doctor as 'men of the black robe'—so the saying goes. The first heals the wounds of the soul, the second those of the purse, and the third those of the body. They represent the three principal elements necessary to the existence of society—conscience, property and health."

The first physician to locate in Madison county, of whom any definite information can be obtained, was Dr. Lewis Bordwell, who established himself at Pendleton about the time the county was organized. He remained there but two or three years, when he removed to Iowa, where he practiced his profession until his death. Dr. Bordwell has been described as a genial gentleman of pleasing personality. He had the failing of "looking upon the wine when it was red," and sometimes, when under the "influence," was wont to boast of his success as a physician, declaring that he had never lost a patient.

He was succeeded by Drs. John L. and Corydon Richmond. Dr. John L. Richmond was born in Massachusetts in 1785, studied medicine and began practice at Newton, Ohio, where he performed what was probably the first recorded Cesarean operation in the United States. About 1832 he located at Pendleton, where he was also pastor of a Baptist church. A few years later he removed to Indianapolis and practiced there until 1842. In that year he received a paralytic stroke, when he retired from practice and removed to Covington, Indiana, where he died.

Corydon Richmond was a son of the above and was born in New York state in 1808. At the age of twenty-four he graduated at the Ohio Medical College and began practice in Pendleton. Later he practiced in Indianapolis for a few years and in 1844 located in Howard county, Indiana. In 1863 he became assistant surgeon in a military hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, but at the close of the war returned to Howard county, where he passed the remainder of his life.

In 1833 Dr. Madison G. Walker located in Pendleton, where he practiced for nearly thirty years. He was a native of what is now West Virginia. In 1862 he retired from practice and about twelve years later removed to Missouri. When Frederick Douglass was assailed by a mob in 1843, Dr. Walker rescued him, in which he was assisted by Dr. Edwin B. Fussell, who had settled in Pendleton a few years before. A

little after Drs. Walker and Fussell came Drs. John H. and Ward Cook, natives of Tennessee.

Dr. John H. Cook was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville and was one of the early specialists in diseases of the eye and ear. In the treatment of cases of this character he was frequently called to some of the larger cities. He loved debate, was a fluent speaker, and in 1836 was elected to represent Madison county in the legislature.

Dr. Ward Cook made the journey from Tennessee on horseback. He had previously studied medicine in his native state and soon after coming to Pendleton was examined and licensed to practice in Indiana, his license bearing date of October 20, 1832. Three years later he went to Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, where he practiced until 1849. In the meantime he attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine where he was graduated in 1839. In the spring of 1849 he returned to Pendleton, and there resided until his death. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for over sixty years and was a contributor to some of the leading medical journals.

The first physician to locate in Anderson was a Doctor Burt. Little can be learned concerning him, but it is supposed that he was Dr. Dickinson Burt, who was the first physician in Delaware county, locating there about the time that county was organized. He came to Anderson about 1826 or 1827 and is said to have been also a school teacher.

In 1828 a Doctor Pegg located in Anderson and practiced there for about two years, when he was succeeded by Doctor Ruddell, who remained there for about seven years, when he removed to Marion county. Neither of these physicians have left much of their records in the county, and little is known of them except what is here stated.

Dr. Henry Wyman, a native of New York state, began practice in Anderson in 1831 and soon came to be recognized as a leader in his profession. His practice extended to all parts of the county and even to adjoining counties. In connection with his professional work he was also editor of a local newspaper. In 1864 he removed to Blissfield, Michigan, where he died in 1892. In 1837 and 1838 he was elected to the legislature from Madison county.

Other early physicians in Anderson were Dr. E. R. Roe, Dr. Andrew Robb and a Dr. Carmean, but little can be learned concerning them or their work.

Dr. Townsend Ryan was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1813. Upon arriving at his majority he went to Hamilton, Ohio, and embarked in mercantile pursuit and was also interested in canal transportation between that city and Cincinnati. The panic of 1837 left him practically stranded. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and upon receiving his degree from that institution he located at Lewisville, Henry county, Indiana. In 1842 he came to Anderson, where he continued in practice for a quarter of a century. He represented Madison county in the legislature in 1848, was one of the first vice-presidents of the Indiana State Medical Society when it was organized in 1849, and was lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war. After the war he engaged in railroad build-

ing, in which he lost a second fortune, and then returned to the practice of medicine.

Dr. John Hunt, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, began the practice of medicine in Huntsville in 1839. Some years later he removed to Anderson and still later to a farm in Lafayette township. He had a large practice in each of these localities and became a power in politics. It has been said that he could dictate the nominations made by the Democratic party for all the offices in Madison county. He served as state senator for Madison and Hancock counties in 1851-53 and in 1860 was elected county treasurer. He died at Springdale, Arkansas, July 23, 1895.

His brother, William A. Hunt, was also a physician of prominence in the county in his day. He was a small boy when the family settled at Huntsville. He attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and began practice on a farm about four miles north of Anderson. In 1868 he removed to Anderson, where he first engaged in the drug business, but soon resumed practice, in which he continued until within a few days of his death. He was president of the old county medical society during the entire period of its existence and was a writer on miscellaneous subjects of more than ordinary ability.

Dr. John W. Westerfield was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 1, 1816, and came with his parents to Fayette county, Indiana, in 1828. He studied medicine in Rushville and in 1839 settled in Madison county. He owned the first drug store ever established in Anderson and practiced his profession there for many years. His death occurred on September 29, 1895. In early life he was a Methodist, but later espoused the cause of the Spiritualists, and at the time of his death was president of the state association, a position he had held from the time the association was first organized.

Dr. W. P. Brickley was one of the early physicians of the county. He first settled in Fall Creek township, where he practiced for several years. Then attracted by the inducements offered in the West, he went to Iowa. A few years later he returned to Madison county and opened an office in Anderson, where his son, Eugene T. Brickley, is now engaged in the drug business. Doctor Brickley is remembered by old-timers as a popular and successful physician.

Dr. Thomas N. Jones located in Anderson a few years before the beginning of the Civil war, having previously practiced in Hancock county and at Pendleton. He served as assistant surgeon of the Second Indiana Cavalry and later as surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry in the Civil war. He was a successful physician, always managed to secure the confidence of his patients, and stood high in the esteem of his brother practitioners. He was twice elected to the state legislature—in 1872 and 1874. He died in 1875.

Contemporary with Dr. Jones was Dr. George F. Chittenden, who began practice in Anderson in 1858, as a partner of Dr. John Hunt. In the spring of 1861 he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry and upon the reorganization of the regiment a year later was made surgeon. Subsequently he served as brigade surgeon, medical director of the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army

Corps, and at the siege of Vicksburg was inspector and director of that corps. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature for the district composed of the counties of Madison and Henry, and in 1873 was appointed one of the directors of the Central Insane Asylum, a position he held for eight years.

Other Anderson physicians of prominence in days gone by were Noah L. Wickersham, Benjamin F. Spann, Chauncey S. Burr, D. M. Carter, Oscar Ardery, Zimri Hockett, William J. Fairfield, Jesse P. Crampton, Dewitt Jordan, Luther B. Terrill, E. H. Menefee, L. P. Ballenger, William Suman, Thomas J. McClenahan and Joseph F. Brandon. The last named practiced for several years at Perkinsville and after removing to Anderson engaged in the drug business. Dr. Wickersham practiced for thirty-five years in Anderson and was a poet of considerable ability. Dr. Spann was a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, located at Anderson in the fall of 1860 and continued in practice there for thirty-four years. He was a member of the state, county and American medical associations. Dr. Burr was born in Middletown, Indiana, in 1840, graduated in medicine in 1865 and practiced for fifteen years in Anderson, ten years in Mitchell, South Dakota, and fourteen years in Chicago, where he died in 1905. Dr. Carter was a member of the first Madison County Medical Society and was for a time its treasurer. After several years successful practice in Anderson he went to Randolph county and died there. Little is known of Drs. Ardery, Ballenger and Jordan. Dr. Hockett was one of the most eminent and successful physicians in the county in his day and enjoyed a large practice. His son is now a practicing physician of Anderson. Dr. McClenahan, a promising young physician, died at an early age, before he had an opportunity to establish his reputation. Dr. Fairfield practiced twenty years in Anderson. He was a finely educated man, a graduate of Bellevue Medical College of New York, and was a "chalk talk" lecturer—a talent he often employed in addressing medical societies. In 1907 he removed to Delta, Colorado. Dr. Crampton was a native of Ohio. He located at Anderson in 1852 and practiced there for fourteen years, being part of the time engaged in the drug business. Dr. Terrill was born in Missouri, graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, practiced for a while in Cincinnati, located in Anderson in 1895 and died in 1910. He was a skilful surgeon and while in Anderson was surgeon for the American Steel and Wire Company. Dr. Menefee came to Anderson about 1860 and was secretary of the old medical society from 1862 to 1867. He was a native of Virginia. Dr. Suman was a native of Madison county and practiced there for thirty-eight years, twenty-two of which he was located in Anderson and the other sixteen in Frankton.

As early as 1828 a Dr. Henry located at Chesterfield and not long after a Dr. Kynett also settled there. Drs. Balingall and Preston, of Middletown, also made visits to the settlers about Chesterfield, though neither of them were ever located in Madison county. Early in the '30s Dr. George W. Godwin began practice at Chesterfield, but a little later removed to Yorktown, Delaware county. Dr. David Dunham settled on a farm a short distance northwest of Chesterfield in 1834 and in 1847

a Dr. Davis located there. These were the pioneer physicians of Union township.

One of the first physicians in the county was Dr. William Goodell, who located in Jackson township, on the site of the present village of Halford, in 1825. He did not remain long and little is known of his career as a physician. Absalom Paris also practiced in that neighborhood at an early date. He died in 1870.

In the old village of Prosperity was Dr. William Paris, who came to Madison county in 1825. He was both physician and preacher. He was succeeded at Prosperity by Dr. Joseph Saunders, who practiced in the county for twenty-five years, and who was the first president of the Madison County Farmers' Insurance Company.

At Huntsville the first physician was a Dr. McCain, who was also a merchant. Following him came Dr. John Hunt, previously mentioned, and Dr. Joseph Weeks, who began his professional career there but later removed to Mechanicsburg, Henry county.

In 1840 a number of physicians came to the county. Dr. John Horn located at New Columbus (Ovid) and was the first physician in that village; two brothers, Drs. James and John Barrett, settled at Fishersburg; later in the year Dr. William Kynett also located there; Dr. Thomas Douglass located at Perkinsville, and Dr. Robert Douglass where the city of Elwood now stands. About this time a Dr. McNear located at the old village of Moonville, in Richland township. Doctor Horn remained at Ovid but a short time, going to Middletown and later to Yorktown. He was succeeded by Dr. Hildreth in 1842, Dr. W. B. Bair in 1844, and during the next few years Drs. Clark, Smiley and Barry all located there.

Dr. W. F. Spence established himself in practice at Alexandria in 1839—the first physician in that town. In 1842 Dr. John W. Perry came and for a time was in partnership with Dr. Spence. Dr. Spence later removed to Jonesboro, Grant county, where he died. Another early physician in Alexandria was Dr. Cyrus Westerfield and not long afterward came Dr. David Perry. A few years later Drs. S. B. and Leonard Harriman located in Alexandria. The former afterward removed to Richmond, Indiana, and the later to Sterling, Kansas. Both are now deceased.

Dr. Robert Douglass was the first man to practice medicine in what is now the city of Elwood, having located there twelve years before the town was laid out. Sometime in the '40s Dr. J. M. Dehority located in that vicinity and engaged in the general practice of medicine. He accumulated a fortune and during the last fifteen years of his life was engaged in the banking business. Dr. John Beck and his son Thomas were also practicing physicians of Elwood. Dr. Beniah T. Callaway first began practice in Alexandria in 1849, but a year later removed to Elwood, where he practiced for thirty-nine years. He was also interested in banking operations.

The first physician at Frankton was Dr. John M. Laughlin, who located there in 1854. He died not long afterward and his widow married Dr. Philip Patterson. Other early physicians here were Dr. Reuben Harvey, Dr. W. M. Sharp and a Dr. Young. Since their day a number of physicians have practiced in Frankton.

Dr. Thomas Benton Forkner, son of Micajah and Elizabeth Allen Forkner, was born in Liberty township, Henry county, Indiana, in 1840. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Magann, of Hagerstown, who served as surgeon of an Indiana regiment in the Civil war, and in 1862 graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. The following spring he began practice at Clark's Station (now Florida), in Madison county, where he continued until 1865, when he removed to Anderson and practiced there until his death, which occurred in October, 1869.

Dr. Cyrus Graul located at Summitville in 1867, about the time the town was laid out, and three years later Dr. C. V. Garrell located there. Other physicians who practiced at Summitville during the latter part of the last century were Samuel Brunt, John Wright, W. V. McMahan, M. L. Cranfill and T. J. Clark. Dr. William J. Morgan practiced at Gilman from 1870 to 1880. He was a charter member of the present Madison County Medical Society. He died on October 13, 1896.

Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, who has practiced his profession at various places in the county, is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was born in 1836, of Huguenot ancestry. After graduating in medicine he practiced in the South until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he came to Indiana and located first in Randolph county. In 1865 he came to Madison county. He was one of the first trustees of Frankton when that town was incorporated, but later removed to Elwood, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the board of United State pension examiners and is one of the best known physicians in the county. In 1878 he was elected to represent Madison county in the legislature.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

The first medical society in the county had its beginning in a meeting held on November 1, 1862, in Anderson. Physicians present were Townsend Ryan, William A. Hunt, N. L. Wickersham, Henry Wyman, B. F. Spann, William Suman, J. F. Brandon, E. H. Menefee, Philip Patterson, D. M. Carter and W. B. Bair. Dr. Wyman was elected to preside and Dr. Menefee was chosen secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the name of Madison County Medical Association was given the new organization. At one time this association numbered twenty-eight members. The last meeting of which there is any record, was held on April 29, 1867. Dr. William A. Hunt served as president and Dr. E. H. Menefee as secretary during the entire history of the association. Dr. W. B. Bair was elected treasurer at the organization meeting, but died six months later and Dr. D. M. Carter was elected to the vacancy.

Harden's History of Madison County mentions a medical society, which was organized at Pendleton in October, 1873. At the first meeting Drs. Ward Cook, O. W. Brownback, T. G. Mitchell, J. H. Harter and W. H. Lewis were present. Dr. Cook was chosen temporary president and Dr. Lewis temporary secretary. Invitations were sent to all regular physicians in the county to meet at Pendleton on Thursday, November 13, 1873. At that meeting the society completed its organization with thirteen members, viz.: Drs. Ward Cook, O. W. Brownback, T. G.

Mitchell and J. H. Harter, Pendleton; B. L. Fussell and W. P. Harter, Markleville; Hiram Duncan, Simeon Yancey, S. A. Troy, J. M. Jones and T. K. Saunders, Fortville; J. M. Fisher, H. G. Fisher and Daniel Cook, Fishersburg; W. H. Lewis, Huntsville; and D. H. Myers, New Columbus. Dr. Hiram Duncan was elected president; W. H. Lewis, secretary; J. H. Harter, treasurer; Ward Cook, O. W. Brownback and Simeon Yancey, censors. The constitution provided for semi-annual meetings—on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May and November. A few members were added at subsequent meetings, but in time the interest waned and the society died of inanition.

On the last day of August, 1875, the following physicians met at the office of Dr. Chauncey S. Burr, in Anderson, and organized the present county medical society: John W. Perry, B. F. Spann, Jonas Stewart, V. V. Adamson, Walter H. Lewis, Oliver Broadhurst, George F. Chittenden, N. L. Wickersham, W. V. McMahan, Joseph Saunders, William J. Morgan, James E. Inlow, Daniel W. Cottrell, Cyrenius Free, Chauncey S. Burr, J. T. Sullivan, Jephtha Dillon, William Suman, William A. Hunt, J. M. Littler and H. E. Jones.

These twenty-one doctors constituted the charter membership of the society. A constitution and code of by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected: John W. Perry, president; W. A. Hunt, vice-president; Jonas Stewart, secretary; C. S. Burr, treasurer; W. H. Lewis, B. F. Spann and John T. Sullivan, censors. Since the organization of the society the membership has been increased until it includes practically all of the physicians of the county who take a proper interest in the uplifting of their profession. Following is a list of the presidents of the society, with the year in which each was elected: John W. Perry, 1875; Ward Cook, 1877; George F. Chittenden, 1878; William A. Hunt, 1879; N. L. Wickersham, 1880; Jonas Stewart, 1881; Samuel F. Brunt, 1882; Horace E. Jones, 1883; B. F. Spann, 1884; William Suman, 1885; John W. Hunt, 1886; I. N. Van Matre, 1887; John W. Cook, 1888; N. L. Wickersham, 1890; W. J. Fairfield, 1891; John B. Fattic, 1892; Benjamin H. Perce, 1893; F. P. Nourse, 1895; John W. Cook, 1896; A. W. Tobias, 1897; W. W. Kneale, 1898; O. W. Brownback, 1899; G. A. Whitledge, 1900; J. W. Covertson, 1901; A. E. Otto, 1902; J. M. Littler, 1903; William M. Garretson, 1904; Etta Charles, 1905; T. O. Armfield, 1906; F. G. Keller, 1907; L. E. Alexander, 1908; L. O. Williams, 1909; W. A. Boyden, 1910; J. E. Hall, 1911; F. F. Mendenhall, 1912; M. A. Austin, 1913.

In many respects the secretary is a more important officer than the president, as upon him devolves the duty of keeping the records and notifying the members of any important measure to come before the society. It is therefore deemed appropriate to include a list of the secretaries. In this list the names occur in the order in which the secretaries served: E. H. Menefee (secretary of the old society), Jonas Stewart, Horace E. Jones, Charles E. Diven, William M. Garretson, W. N. Horn, William Suman, Fred J. Hodges, John B. Fattic, E. W. Chittenden, W. W. Kneale, G. A. Whitledge, A. W. Collins, O. E. McWilliams, Lee Hunt, M. A. Austin, Thomas M. Jones, B. H. Cook, S. C. Newlin, Etta Charles.

The officers of the society for the year 1913 were: M. A. Austin, president; S. C. Newlin, vice-president; Etta Charles, secretary and treasurer; O. W. Brownback, L. F. Schmaus, F. F. Mendenhall, censors.

The following named physicians of Madison county served in the Civil war, 1861-65, though at the time of their service some of them were not residents of the county: George F. Chittenden, surgeon Sixteenth Indiana Infantry and afterward inspector and director of the Thirteenth Army Corps; John C. Cullen, assistant surgeon, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, promoted to surgeon; Thomas N. Jones, assistant surgeon Second Indiana Cavalry and surgeon One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry; Townsend Ryan, surgeon Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry and colonel of the Thirty-fourth; C. S. Burr, surgeon of a regiment of colored troops; Simeon B. Harriman, assistant surgeon Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry; Tecumseh Kilgore, assistant surgeon Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry and surgeon Thirteenth Cavalry; Stanley W. Edwins, assistant surgeon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry; Benjamin H. Perce, in the ranks and as hospital steward; Horace E. Jones, in the ranks and later a lieutenant in the United States navy; Jacob H. Harter, in the ranks; Jonas Stewart, in the ranks and as corporal in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

At different times the following physicians of the county have been called to serve upon the board of United States examining surgeons for pensions: George F. Chittenden, John C. Cullen, Jonas Stewart, Charles N. Branch, John B. Fattie and Benjamin H. Perce, of Anderson; Stanley W. Edwins, of Elwood; and F. G. Keller, of Alexandria. The profession has also been well represented in the matter of holding county offices or serving as members of the state legislature.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS, 1912

The subjoined list of Madison county physicians is taken from the last report of the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration, for the year ending on September 30, 1912:

Anderson—Charles L. Armington, John C. Armington, Maynard A. Austin, Wilber A. Boyden, E. E. Brock, George F. Chittenden, Edgar W. Chittenden, Albert W. Collins, Ernest M. Conrad, David M. Comer, Benjamin H. Cook, James L. Cummins, Charles E. Diven, John B. Fattie, Henry W. Gante, J. J. Graham, John H. Hammond, George H. Hockett, William N. Horn, Lee F. Hunt, M. V. Hunt, Horace E. Jones, Thomas M. Jones, W. W. Kneale, John H. Lail, James A. Long, Oscar E. McWilliams, Doris Meister, Uberto H. Merson, Isaiah Miley, Weir M. Miley, Albert W. Miller, Elizabeth Miller, J. O. Morrison, Stanley C. Newlin, Samuel C. Norris, Thomas J. O'Neill, Benjamin H. Perce, Moses A. Rush, Albert H. Sears, Glen V. Sigler, Nancy E. Snodgrass, Jonas Stewart, James McC. Stoddard, Silas J. Stottlemeyer, Julius R. Tracy, Harley E. Ward, G. A. Whitley, Lucian O. Williams, Samuel C. Wilson, Noah S. Wood.

Elwood—John D. Armfield, Tilman O. Armfield, Julius C. Blume, Carol C. Cotton, Charles G. Dick, George W. Eddingfield, S. W. Edwins, Ester M. Griffin, W. H. Hoppenrath, Nathaniel H. Manring, Franklin

W. Mendenhall, H. L. Miller, Luther A. Mott, G. V. Newcomer, M. L. Ploughe, Chandler P. Runyan, Daniel Sigler, A. W. Tobias, E. L. Wiggins.

Alexandria—Edmund J. Beardsley, Oliver S. Coffin, John J. Gibson, Joseph E. Hall, Frank G. Keller, A. B. Mercer, A. E. Otto, Augustus R. Schaefer, Leonard F. Schmauss, C. D. Schurtz.

Pendleton—L. E. Alexander, Orlando W. Brownback, John W. Cook, Horace C. Martindale, William R. Sparks, Frank L. Stone.

Summitville—Winser Austin, Etta Charles, J. D. Garr, Seth H. Irwin, Lewis F. Mobley, F. W. White, John W. White.

Miscellaneous—Paul Armstrong and Amos B. Ballard, Gilman; Eilan V. Boram, Benjamin L. Petro and Charles M. Smethers, Markleville; Charles E. Conway, William M. Garretson and Virgil G. McDonald, Perkinsville; Joel Cook, Orestes; John W. Covertson, W. J. French and J. L. W. Peck, Frankton; John T. Newhouse, Chesterfield; John I. Rinne and Thomas J. Stephenson, Lapel; William F. Scott, Linwood.

CHAPTER XIV

CHURCH HISTORY

MORAVIAN MISSIONS—MONUMENT—THE METHODISTS—THE BAPTISTS—
FRIENDS OR QUAKERS—UNITED BRETHREN—ROMAN CATHOLICS—
CHRISTIANS OR DISCIPLES—NEW LIGHT CHRISTIANS—THE LUTHERANS
—THE UNIVERSALISTS—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CHURCH
OF GOD—CONGREGATIONALISTS—SPIRITUALISTS—THEIR CAMP GROUNDS
AT CHESTERFIELD—LIST OF CHURCHES IN THE CITIES.

No doubt the first religious establishment in what is now Madison county was the old Moravian mission on the White river, a short distance above the city of Anderson. About the close of May, 1801, John P. Kluge and his wife, accompanied by Abraham Luckenbach, a young man of twenty-four years, came from Goshen, Pennsylvania, where they had passed the winter with the missionary Zeisberger, learning the Delaware language, with a view to establishing a mission somewhere in Indiana. With them came two Delaware Indians—Thomas and Joshua—who had been converted to the Christian religion. This little party first stopped at the Indian village on the White river, opposite the present city of Muncie, where it was proposed to establish the mission, but the Indians, although they received the missionaries in a friendly manner, pointed out a place for them to settle, some distance down the river, near the village of Kikthawenund, or Chief Anderson.

The place where this mission was located was called by the Indians Wah-pi-mins-kink, or place of the Chestnut Tree, a large tree of that variety standing near the center of section 17, about two miles east of Anderson. Here the missionaries were welcomed by the Delaware chiefs and, after living in bark huts during the summer, erected a substantial log cabin for a permanent residence, into which they moved in November, 1801. They made slow progress in their work of converting the Indians, owing to a general distrust of and opposition to the whites. In March, 1806, Lukenbach and Joshua went to the Indian villages on the Mississinewa in search of a new location and soon after their return to Anderson Joshua was charged with being a witch and was killed by an Indian with a tomahawk.

Joshua was killed on St. Patrick's day—March 17, 1806—and soon after that the missionaries decided to ask the Moravian authorities at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for permission to abandon the mission. A messenger was accordingly sent to Bethlehem and Kluge and his companions waited through the summer, annoyed at times by drunken and

meddlesome Indians. Early in September the messenger returned bearing the permission for the missionaries to return to Pennsylvania and on September 16, 1806, they left the mission on the White river never to return. The cabin erected by them remained standing for several years and when the first settlers came to Madison county, about 1820 or 1821, they assumed that this cabin had been erected for a fort, because it was so much more substantial than the Indian structures that had been erected in the vicinity by the Little Munsees after the departure of the missionaries. Traces of this settlement could be seen for many years, but the plow of civilization has at last destroyed them, and the old Moravian mission is little more than a tradition.

In the fall of 1912 the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Anderson decided to mark the site of the mission with an appropriate monument, and began a canvass for funds. The monument was unveiled on Sunday, June 1, 1913, Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, delivering the dedicatory address. Arthur W. Brady made a short address, Mrs. Arthur W. Brady spoke on behalf of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the presentation speech was made by Mrs. Henry Durbin. A special guest on this occasion was Miss Alice Kluge, of Hope, Indiana, whose father was the first white child born in Madison county, having been born at the old mission, and whose grandfather was killed by the Indians in 1806, not far from where the monument stands. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

In Commemoration of
The Moravian Missions
To the Indians
Maintained on White River
South of This Spot, 1801-1806,
Erected by
Kikthawenund Chapter
Daughters of the American
Revolution,
1913

THE METHODISTS

To this denomination belongs the honor of being the first to establish a regular religious organization in the county of Madison. Services were held by itinerant Methodist ministers at the house of Elias Hollingsworth, at Pendleton, as early as 1821, but no attempt was made to found a church until in 1823, when Thomas M. Pendleton, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Thomas McCartney, Mrs. Samuel Holliday, Elias Hollingsworth and his wife, Samuel Hundley and wife, James Scott and wife, and perhaps a few others, residing near the falls of Fall creek, met and organized what was afterward known as the Pendleton Methodist Episcopal church. For about nine years meetings were held at the houses of the members. On April 28, 1832, Thomas M. Pendleton and wife deeded to the trustees of the church the north half of lot No. 32, upon which a log house of worship was erected. In 1839

this house was torn down and a frame structure with a seating capacity of about six hundred was erected at a cost of \$1,800. At the time it was dedicated it was the finest church edifice in the county. In 1877 it was enlarged and remodeled and was used by the congregation until the erection of the present handsome brick and stone house in 1905, at a cost of about \$15,000. Among the early pastors of this congregation were James Havens, Edwin Ray, J. H. Hull and W. H. Goode, all of whom afterward became prominent in the annals of Methodism.

As early as 1824 the few Methodists living in the vicinity of Perkinsville organized a class, with Benoni Freel as leader. The first sermon preached here was by Rev. James Reeder. For some time the little congregation held services in a log school house about half way between Halford and Perkinsville, but with the coming of more settlers the church grew in membership and about 1848 a brick house of worship was erected in Perkinsville. It continued to be the home of the congregation until 1888, when it was replaced by a larger and more pretentious edifice. This was the first church organization in Jackson township.

A few Methodists living in Green township, among whom were Samuel Gibson and wife, John Marsh and wife, James D. Hardy and William McCarty, organized a class in the fall of 1825 that afterward became the Mount Carmel church. Meetings were held in residences, school houses, etc., until 1848, when a house of worship was erected on the farm of Henry Manifold, a short distance northeast of the present town of Ingalls, where James Jones donated a small tract of ground for the Mount Carmel cemetery in 1862.

The next Methodist church to be organized in the county was in the town of Anderson in 1827. Prior to that time meetings had been held in private residences, particularly the homes of Collins Tharp and William Curtis. Among the first members were Collins Tharp and wife, William Curtis and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Henry Russell, Mrs. Harpold and Matilda Shannon. In 1839 Collins Tharp donated the congregation a piece of ground immediately west of Delaware street, between what are now Eleventh and Twelfth streets, for a church site and cemetery. Soon after that work was commenced upon a house of worship there, but it was never fully completed. Meetings were held there, however, for several years, when the property was sold to J. E. D. Smith, who used the unfinished structure as a carpenter shop until it was destroyed by fire.

After the sale of this place to Mr. Smith, the congregation met in the school house and other places until 1849, when two lots were purchased of Robert N. Williams on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Meridian streets, where a frame house was erected, at a cost of \$1,200. About 1869 the Methodist congregation purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Meridian, opposite the old frame church and where the Union Building now stands, where they commenced the erection of a large and commodious brick edifice. This church was completed in 1871, when the old frame house was sold to David W. Swank, who removed it to the corner of Ninth and Meridian streets, where it was used as a business house until destroyed by fire in the sum-

mer of 1886. In time Meridian street became a business street and the Methodist congregation sold the property and purchased a new location at the southwest corner of Jackson and Twelfth streets, where the present commodious and imposing house of worship was erected in 1900, at a cost of some \$50,000. This church is known as the First Methodist Episcopal church of Anderson. Since it was organized in 1827 three other congregations of this denomination have been established in the city—one on Noble street, Grace church, on Fourteenth street near Cedar, and one in North Anderson—and missions are maintained in the additions of Shadeland and Hazelwood.

According to Harden's History of Madison County, a Methodist society was formed at Fishersburg in 1827 and for a time met in private houses. Then a small log church was erected and used until 1834, when it was replaced by a larger one, also a log house, and this was supplanted by a frame building in 1853, at a cost of \$1,600. Among the early ministers at this church were a Rev. Mr. Miller, W. C. Smith, Lucien Berry and James Scott.

About the year 1831 Manly Richards, Joseph Carter, Andrew Bragg, Jacob and John Lambord, John Russell, James W. Manifold and a few other members of the Methodist faith organized a society at the old village of Menden, in Fall Creek township, known as the Antioch Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. J. N. Elsbury and Asa Beck were the first ministers. In 1842 a small frame house of worship was built, and it was used until 1868, when it became unsafe and a new one was erected about a quarter of a mile northeast, at a cost of \$3,000. After the decline of Menden the church remained and meetings are still held here, though the congregation has lost many of its members by death and removals.

What is known as the Busby Meeting House was located on the south bank of Lick creek, on the Warrington pike. A Methodist society was organized in this neighborhood in 1835 and the house was erected soon afterward. In 1865 the church was abandoned, the members uniting with other congregations.

In the fall of 1836 James Hollingsworth and wife, Mrs. George Mustard, and William Lower and wife met at the house of the last named and organized themselves into a Methodist society, or class, the first religious organization of any kind in Lafayette township. The class grew in numbers, but no effort was made to erect a house of worship until 1855, when a frame structure was built where the village of Florida now stands, at a cost of \$1,700. Among the early ministers were Revs. D. F. Strite, John Leach, J. W. Bradbury and John R. Tansey. The trustees of this church have always been liberal and have allowed other denominations to use the house, when such occupation did not interfere with the regular services of the congregation.

The first church in Pipe Creek township was a Methodist society, which was formed at the residence of Reuben Kelly, a short distance east of the present town of Frankton, in the summer of 1836. The first members were Reuben Kelly, William Taylor, John Chamness, Jacob Speck, Amos Goff, Joseph Miller and their wives, and perhaps a few others. At first this congregation was a part of the Anderson circuit

and the first preachers were the circuit riders. Among them were Hezekiah Smith, J. F. Stiles and J. C. Bradshaw, whose names are well remembered by old-timers. In 1867 the society removed to Frankton, where a comfortable house of worship was erected, and where the church is still located.

Mount Tabor Methodist church was organized in the northwestern part of Monroe township in 1838. The members first held their meetings in private houses, then in school houses until 1850, when a church was erected at cost of about \$1,200. Samuel McMahan, David Osborn, Wright Smith, David Austin and wife and Louisa McMahan were among the first members. James Havens, Hezekiah Smith and John Hull were some of the first preachers. After a number of years this church was abandoned, the members associating with other convenient Methodist congregations.

About 1840, a Methodist church was organized in the town of Alexandria. In 1845 the first house of worship was erected and was used by the congregation until 1873, when a new structure was commenced. It was completed early in the year 1876 and was dedicated on June 6th of that year. The cost of this edifice was about \$7,200. This building, which stands at the corner of North Canal and Broadway streets, has since been remodeled and added to, in order to provide better accommodations for the growing congregation. At the time this church was organized it was a part of the Pendleton circuit, but later was transferred to the Anderson circuit, where it continued until the Alexandria circuit was organized. The congregation was the first to be organized in Alexandria.

About two and a half miles west of Pendleton, on the Noblesville pike, is the Pleasant Valley Methodist church, which was the outgrowth of a class formed by Elder Donaldson in 1841, at the house of Samuel Dobson. In 1852 Mr. Dobson removed to Iowa, after which the meetings were held at the house of Andrew Shanklin until 1865, when a frame church was erected on the farm of George A. Williamson, just west of Foster's branch. Previous to the erection of this house the class had been regarded as a branch of the church at Pendleton.

In 1851 a Methodist society was organized at the house of Aaron Taffe, in Boone township, by Rev. William Boyden. Seven members at that time united to form the church and Wright Smith was chosen class-leader. Not long after that he built a log church at his own expense. This building was afterward sold to the township for a school house and a frame church was erected. In 1853 a Sunday school was organized, with Wright Smith as superintendent. Owing to the activity of Mr. Smith in promoting the welfare of this congregation, the church was named "Smith's Chapel." It is located on section 21, a short distance north of Duck creek.

A class was organized by the few Methodists living in the locality, at school house No. 5, Monroe township, about two miles east of Alexandria, in 1854. It was known as the Mannering class and was a branch of the Methodist church at Alexandria. No house of worship was ever built and after some years the class disbanded, though at one time it numbered about seventy members.

The Markleville Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1850 and meetings were held at the residences of Stephen Norman and Ralph Williams, and later in an old log house. In 1856 a neat frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1,400, a short distance south of the town, where services are still held.

Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church is located on section 8, in the northwestern part of Richland township. A few years before the beginning of the Civil war a few Methodists living in that neighborhood began holding meetings in the Holston school house. In 1860 a neat frame house, with a seating capacity of about four hundred, was erected, at a cost of \$1,200. A Methodist congregation had been organized in this township as early as 1832 by Elias Hollingsworth and Joseph Barnes, near the Union township line. In December, 1832, Joseph Barnes donated an acre and a half of ground in the southwest quarter of section 28 for a church site, and soon afterward a log house of worship was erected, taking the name of Asbury Chapel. In 1870 a new frame church was built on the northeast corner of section 29, on the south bank of Killbuck creek, at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Bowman, president of Ashbury (now DePauw) University, on September 13, 1870.

In the fall of 1861 Rev. R. A. Newton organized a Methodist society with twelve members at the Minnick school house, in Duck Creek township. Five years later a small house of worship was erected by John Reel on the farm of G. H. Harting. It was known as "Reel's Chapel" and was used by the Methodists and New Lights alternately for many years.

Rev. John Pierce, Robert Goodin and a few others organized a Methodist church at Chesterfield in 1870 and the following year a house of worship was erected. For some time services were held every two weeks, but the congregation did not prosper and the church was finally dropped from the circuit.

The first camp meeting in the county was held by the Methodist Episcopal denomination in 1832, about three miles southwest of Pendleton, on the farm known as the Samuel Hundley place. Rev. James Havens and other Methodist ministers were in attendance. The meeting was pronounced a success and similar gatherings were held there annually for many years, usually in the later summer or early autumn.

On the farm of J. R. Holston, near the Wesley Chapel above described, was the Wesleyan Camp Meeting Association grounds, where camp meetings were held by the Methodists for many years prior to 1880 and were largely attended. After that the interest waned and in a few years the meetings were discontinued.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Elwood was organized not long after the town was laid out in 1853. The present house of worship, one of the finest in the city, is located at the corner of North A and Anderson streets, directly opposite the postoffice building. It was erected in 1899, at a cost of about \$30,000.

There are also Methodist Episcopal churches at Lapel and Summitville, where the congregations are in a healthy condition and own handsome church edifices.

Rev. James Puckett organized the First Methodist Protestant church

of Elwood, with fourteen members, about 1865. Ten years later the membership had increased to about sixty and a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,000. This was probably the first society of this denomination in the county. The present place of worship is on South D street, near Anderson, where a comfortable frame house has been erected for the use of the church and the Sunday school.

On April 17, 1866, a Methodist Protestant church was organized at Hamilton, Jackson township, by Rev. Elias Wilson. For several years meetings were held in the school house or at the homes of the members, but in 1879 a frame house was erected in Hamilton, at a cost of \$1,000, for the use of the congregation, which then numbered about thirty-five members. This building was dedicated on October 19, 1879, by Rev. J. H. Luse, president of the Indiana conference. A Sunday school was organized about the time the new church was built.

Since the organization of these two Methodist Protestant churches, a congregation of that denomination has been formed in the city of Anderson. The house of worship is at the corner of Fifth and Locust streets.

In Madison county there are three colored Methodist churches—two in Anderson and one in Alexandria. In 1873 the colored Methodists of Anderson organized what is known as the Second Methodist Episcopal church. Not long after it was formed a small frame building, located at 1125 Delaware street, was purchased for the use of the congregation and meetings are still held there regularly.

Allen Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal church, was organized in 1890. For about six years meetings were held in such places as could be obtained, but in 1896 the membership had increased to about thirty and steps were taken to build a house of worship. A lot on the corner of Sixteenth and Sheridan streets was secured and a neat frame house erected thereon. It is considered one of the prettiest small church buildings in the city.

Shortly after the discovery of natural gas, the colored Methodists of Alexandria got together and formed themselves into a congregation. Meetings were held at the corner of West and John streets for several years, but recently the congregation has purchased the brick church edifice formerly used by the Baptists, located at the corner of Berry and Black streets.

THE BAPTISTS

After the Methodists, this denomination was the next to establish itself in Madison county. Two Baptist churches were organized in the year 1830—one in Pendleton and the other near New Columbus, in Adams township.

Among the first members of the Pendleton Baptist church were Nathaniel P. Richmond, J. L. Richmond, Martin Brown and their wives, Elizabeth Irish and Susannah Richmond. Nathaniel Richmond was the first preacher. In 1834 a church building thirty-two by forty feet was erected. It was used by the congregation until about 1854, when a larger house was built, at a cost of \$1,400. A few years later, while Rev. Mr. Wedge was pastor and P. R. Maul was clerk, a dissension arose

between these two persons that finally split the congregation in twain "by a Maul and Wedge," as it has been expressed in a sort of jest. The church, unable to continue its career successfully, sold its house of worship to the Friends, most of the members transferring their allegiance to the Baptist church at Anderson.

The Adams township congregation was organized about the same time as the one at Pendleton. For a while meetings were held at the residences of Caleb Biddle and Ira Davis. New members came in gradually, and in 1834 a small house of worship was built about half a mile south of New Columbus. Among the early preachers here were Nathaniel Richmond, Morgan McQuary, W. A. Thompson and William Judd. A small cemetery was laid out near the church, where some of the Adams township pioneers found their last resting place. This church, known as the "Pewee Baptist Church," held meetings regularly for over forty years, but about 1875 it began to wane in strength and influence. After that meetings were held at irregular intervals for some time and then ceased altogether.

In 1834 a few Baptists met at the house of Mrs. Rebecca Collier, about a mile and a half southeast of the present town of Markleville, and organized a church, with thirteen members. There is some diversity of opinion as to when the first building was erected by this congregation. Harden says a house was built in 1837, at a cost of about \$500, and other authorities state that it was built in 1852. All agree, however, that it was twenty-four by thirty-six feet in size. In 1872 this house was torn down and a new one of larger dimensions erected, at a cost of \$2,800. In both instances J. F. Collier gave the ground upon which the church building was erected, the new house being about half a mile north of the old one. It was dedicated by Rev. Joseph M. Brown, of Indianapolis, October 3, 1872, and is known as the Union Baptist church.

The Bethel Baptist church, located three miles north of Markleville, was organized about 1836. Until 1853 meetings were held in the school house near that point, but in that year a frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1,000. James F. Collier was the first pastor. The first trustees were Jackson Judd, James Ellison and Silby Clark. About 1862 a division arose that destroyed the usefulness of the church and some years later a denomination known as the Church of God came into possession of the house.

On June 18, 1842, the Little Killbuck Old School Baptist church was organized at the residence of Moses Maynard, with ten members. Rev. W. A. Thompson was the first pastor. In 1844 a log church was built on the farm of Christopher Maynard, near the southern boundary of Richland township. At the regular meeting in July, 1871, a difference of opinion occurred upon some doctrinal point, which resulted in several members withdrawing and taking with them the church records. This faction held meetings in the school house until a council of the neighboring churches decided the other side to be the regular church. But the mischief had been done. After a precarious existence of a few years the congregation ceased to hold meetings and the church went down.

In 1843 Rev. Nathaniel Richmond organized a Baptist church at Fishersburg, where a small house of worship was erected the next year. Mr. Richmond acted as pastor for some time, but the congregation was never strong enough numerically to carry the burden of organization and after about twenty years it gave up the effort.

John W. Forrest founded the village of Forrestville, on the northwest quarter of Section 21, Boone township, in 1850, and about three years later a Baptist church was organized there. Mr. Forrest, who was a local preacher of that denomination, officiated at the organization, but Rev. James Smith is said to have been the first regular pastor. In 1857 a neat frame church was erected, at a cost of about \$1,400. It stood upon Mr. Forrest's farm and was known as "Forrest Chapel." After several years the society became disorganized.

A congregation known as the Mount Pisgah Baptist church was organized in Monroe township in 1856, about four miles northeast of Alexandria, by Rev. John W. Forrest. No church was ever erected, the meetings being held in school house No. 6. The society was never very strong and after about twenty years it was abandoned, the members affiliating with other convenient Baptist churches.

Four miles northwest of Alexandria and a mile east of the old village of Osceola, the Lilly Creek Baptist church was established in 1858, though meetings had been held in that neighborhood as early as 1852. The first pastor was Rev. James E. Ellison. On May 2, 1868, the church was reorganized and in 1871 a frame church building was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. It was dedicated on the first Sunday in August of that year.

Through the efforts and influence of J. B. Anderson, a Baptist church was established at Chesterfield in 1869, with Rev. J. C. Skinner as pastor. Regular services were held for four or five years, but no house of worship was ever erected. Then, weary of the struggle for existence, the little flock disbanded, the members uniting with the Baptist church at Anderson.

It may seem strange that no Baptist church was organized at the county seat for nearly fifty years after the erection of Madison county, but such is the case. On October 23, 1871, a number of members of this denomination residing in Anderson, in conference with members of the Baptist congregations at Pendleton and Chesterfield, organized the First Baptist church of Anderson. On January 2, 1872, the Chesterfield church was consolidated with the new organization, and it was followed on the 23d of the same month by the Baptists of Pendleton. On October 19, 1872, the building committee appointed by the church purchased of the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation their house of worship on Meridian street for \$2,000. Previous to the sale of this property the Presbyterians had borrowed \$1,000 from the state school fund and placed a mortgage upon their church. This mortgage was assumed by the Baptists. At that time the Baptist congregation numbered about thirty members, none of whom could be called wealthy, and after holding meetings for some time in the building they were unable to pay the mortgage. The building was therefore sold by the state to satisfy the loan made to the Presbyterians some years before. This

church occupied the lot upon which the Hurst block now stands, on the west side of Meridian street, between Tenth and Eleventh. In 1890 the Baptist church was reorganized by Rev. J. W. Porter. During the next three years meetings were held in Oriental hall and such other places as could be conveniently secured for the purpose, but in 1893 a lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Lincoln streets was purchased, upon which was erected a house of worship. It was not completed for nearly three years after work on it was commenced. In May, 1896, the building was formally dedicated and since that time the church has been prosperous, ranking today among the strongest religious organizations in the city.

Zion Baptist church, about two miles north of Summitville, was organized in February, 1874, with Rev. J. J. Langdon as the first pastor. In 1878 a frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of about \$700. This church is located on section 17, a short distance east of the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad.

The Baptist church at Alexandria was organized on December 23, 1895, and for some time held meetings in the Red Men's hall. As the society grew in strength it was not long until a small house of worship was erected at the corner of Berry and Black streets. This building was recently sold to the colored Methodists and the Baptists bought the old Congregational church edifice at the corner of West Church and Canal streets, where they have a comfortable home.

One of the strongest Baptist churches in the county is the First Baptist church of Elwood. It was organized about twenty years ago and has been fairly prosperous ever since it was established. In the summer of 1913 a new house of worship was erected by this congregation at the corner of South D and Anderson streets, which is regarded as one of the handsomest churches in the city.

The first Baptist sermon in Van Buren township was preached at the house of Thomas Cartwright, a short distance south of Summitville, but the date of that meeting is veiled in uncertainty. Meetings were held from time to time after that, and the result was the organization of a Baptist church, which now has a fine brick building on East Mill street in the town of Summitville. The former house of worship occupied by this congregation was recently sold to the Dunkards.

A colored Baptist society, numbering about thirty members, was organized in the city of Anderson in 1890. It is styled the Second Baptist church. After meeting in various places for some time, a lot at the corner of Eleventh and Sherman streets was purchased and a small house of worship erected, where meetings have since been held regularly.

GERMAN BAPTISTS OR DUNKARDS

Probably the first society of this denomination in Madison county was the one organized near Summitville at an early date, but no reliable information concerning its early history is obtainable. For a number of years the congregation owned a one-fourth interest in the house of worship erected jointly by the Dunkards and Christians, or Disciples, on section 31, on the farm once owned by Thomas Cart-

wright. The outgrowth of this organization is the present Dunkard church of Summitville, which not long ago purchased the old Baptist church on East Mill street, one square east of the new Baptist church.

In 1860 Elder George Hoover organized a Dunkard church about a mile north of Ovid, in Adams township. For several years meetings were held in the school house or at the homes of the members. In 1873 a brick house of worship was erected near the north line of section 7, at a cost of \$2,500. It was two stories in height, the upper floor being used as an auditorium and the basement exclusively for the celebration of the Holy Communion. At one time this congregation was large and prosperous, but it has been weakened by deaths and removals until regular meetings are no longer held.

A German Baptist society was organized in the western part of Green township in 1872 and soon afterward a house of worship was built on the farm of David Richards, near the southeast corner of section 21. This church is known as "Beech Grove Church," though it is sometimes called "Frey's Church," on account of the long services of Rev. Enoch Frey as assistant pastor.

About 1890 a few members of this denomination in Anderson began holding meeting among themselves at their homes and in 1892 a small Dunkard church was erected on McKinley street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. The congregation is not strong, but the few members are zealous in support of their church.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS

Among the early settlers in Fall Creek township were a few members of this peculiar sect. In May, 1834, Enos Adamson and his wife deeded to Hezekiah Morgan, William Hunt and Abraham Adamson, trustees for the Society of Friends, a tract of three acres in the southwest quarter of section 15, near the present village of Huntsville, for a consideration of fifteen dollars, the ground to be used as a church site and cemetery. Later in the year a society was formed at the house of Jonathan Thomas and in 1836 a small log meeting house was erected upon the ground purchased two years before. Jehu Middleton was the first regular preacher. The Pendleton society was a branch of the Milford monthly meeting until 1839, when it became an independent monthly meeting. In 1857 the society erected a frame house, at a cost of \$800. For a time the Whitewater quarterly meeting was held once a year at this church, which was abandoned some years ago, so that there is now no regular place for holding meetings in the township, although a number of that belief still reside in the vicinity of Pendleton.

On January 13, 1894, a few Friends in Anderson met and organized a society, under the leadership of Rev. W. S. Wooton. For a while the meetings were held in the second story of a frame building on West Tenth street. Then the residence at the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Central avenue (206 East Fourteenth street) was purchased and converted into a meeting house. Two years after the organization of the society it numbered about one hundred members. It continued to gain in strength and in the summer of 1913 purchased the brick

church formerly occupied by the Hope Congregational church, at the southeast corner of Tenth and Chase streets. The Friends also have a church in Lapel.

UNITED BRETHREN

As early as 1835 the few members of the United Brethren faith living near Chesterfield organized a society and built a brick house of worship. Among the first members were Daniel and Brazleton Noland, John Suman, William Dilts and their wives, J. C. Guston and Henry Russell. The last named was selected as class leader and a minister named Smith was the first pastor. The church erected by this little band stood on the tract now occupied by the county poor farm. A small graveyard adjoined the church, where some of Union township's pioneers lie buried, among them Allen Makepeace, William Dilts and John Suman. This society has long since become extinct.

Sometime in the early '40s a few believers in the doctrines of the United Brethren assembled at the house of Samuel Gentry, a short distance east of Perkinsville, and organized themselves into a congregation. William Parkins was one of the moving spirits and was the first preacher. He was frequently invited to other localities to conduct services and on one occasion walked eighteen miles to preach a funeral sermon. For about ten years meetings were held at the homes of the members or in the school house, but in 1852 the church became strong enough to justify the erection of a frame house of worship in Perkinsville, at a cost of about \$1,000. Here the congregation worshiped for many years, and unless the house has been recently torn down it is still standing.

As early as 1836 a small society of United Brethren was organized in Hancock county, not far from the Madison county line, by Rev. David Storer. Meetings were at first held in a school house in Hancock county, but as most of the members lived in the vicinity of the old village of Menden, the first house of worship was erected there about 1844. The first preacher here was a man named Steward. At one time this society numbered about sixty members and was in a flourishing condition, but it became so weakened in time that meetings were held irregularly for awhile and then abandoned altogether. In the meantime a society had been organized in the town of Pendleton, where some of the Menden congregation renewed their membership in the church. The United Brethren church at Pendleton is a neat, substantial structure on the corner of John and High streets.

In Duck Creek township the United Brethren organized the first religious society and built the first house of worship in 1852. When organized by Elder Samuel Purtee, the congregation numbered but eight members. Subsequently they united with a few New Light Christians in the erection of the "Union Church," on the farm of W. F. Hollingsworth, in the southeast quarter of section 16. After a time the New Lights passed out of existence and left the United Brethren in control.

Another old United Brethren church is located a short distance south of Summitville, in the old building formerly occupied by the

Dunkards and Disciples, but no reliable information concerning its early history has been found. Originally this house fronted in the opposite direction, having been turned around when the road running past it was straightened so that it was on the other side of the building. The old graveyard here is upon ground donated by Thomas Cartwright, one of the pioneers of Van Buren township.

The United Brethren church in the city of Anderson was organized in the fall of 1889 by Rev. J. T. Roberts, at Westerfield's hall, on North Main street, where the meetings were at first held. In December, 1892, a small house of worship at the corner of Sansberry and Eleventh streets was dedicated, and here the congregation held services until the completion of their present handsome and commodious church at the corner of Ninth street and Madison avenue.

This denomination has a prosperous congregation and a handsome church building at Lapel, and the same may be said of Elwood. The church at Elwood is located at the corner of North H and Fourteenth streets. It is a substantial frame house, and, while not protentious in appearance, furnishes the active and flourishing congregation with a comfortable home. What is known as Beech Grove church in Lafayette township was built by the United Brethren, but has not been used by them for years. There is also a church of this faith located in what is known as the Innisdale addition at Alexandria. The congregation is small, but composed of earnest workers, and owns a neat frame house of worship.

THE CATHOLICS

While the Indiana Central canal was under construction in the latter '30s, many of the men working upon it were members of the Roman Catholic church. In order that they might have their spiritual needs properly attended to, Fathers François and Bacquelin visited the different gangs of workmen from Logansport to Anderson, celebrating mass in such places as could be obtained. The first mass in Anderson was said in a log tavern that stood at the southeast corner of Central avenue and Ninth street in 1837. Other pioneer priests followed them, saying mass in Anderson and in the Quinlan settlement on the prairie, southeast of the town, but it was twenty years before any attempt was made to organize a parish or establish a church.

In 1857 Father Clark came as a missionary and for a few months celebrated mass in the courthouse. The following year he began the erection of a brick building, to be known as St. Mary's church, on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Fletcher streets, but it was not completed until 1864, at which time Father McMahon was in charge. In January, 1866, he was succeeded by Father Crawley, who in May, 1870, started a movement for the erection of a new church. Accordingly, the lot just across the street, on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Fletcher streets, was purchased, the corner-stone of the new building was laid on July 4, 1875, and on May 29, 1877, it was dedicated.

Rev. J. D. Mulcahey came to the parish in 1891 and found that the church building was too small to accommodate the Catholic families of the parish. After consultation with some of the leading Catholics,

it was decided to erect a new church upon the site of the one that had been built in 1864, and which was then used as the parochial school house. It was torn down, the corner-stone of the present building was laid on July 9, 1893, and on October 6, 1895, it was dedicated. The cost of this building was about \$41,000.

Previous to 1860 mass was celebrated at irregular intervals in Elwood by missionary priests, the first ceremony of that character having been celebrated in the residence of John Buchanan. In 1860 Elwood became a "station" and was regularly attended by Father McMahon, then pastor at Anderson. From 1865 to 1884 Elwood was attended by Father Crawley and under his charge the station became a "mission." In February, 1880, Bernard Bauer and James Cornelius were given authority by Father Crawley to solicit and receive funds for the erection of a church. The first church was a small brick structure, dedicated in the fall of 1881. It cost about \$1,500. Eight years later the mission became a parish, under the name of St. Joseph's, and Rev. B. Biegel took charge as the first resident priest on Sunday, July 28, 1889.

In 1892 the little church was enlarged to three times its former size, at a cost of \$2,500, but it soon became evident that a new one was necessary. Father Biegel began the collection of funds for that purpose in 1894, the corner-stone was laid on October 8, 1899, and the building was dedicated on July 14, 1901, by Right Rev. H. J. Alerding, Bishop of Fort Wayne. The cost of the church, with its interior decorations, was \$60,000.

The Catholic church at Alexandria was first established as a station and was attended by the priests from Anderson. When St. Joseph's parish at Elwood was established in 1889, Alexandria became a mission under the charge of Father Biegel, who held services there twice a month. Early in the '90s St. Mary's parish was organized and a resident priest assigned to Alexandria. A few years later the present church, a commodious brick structure, was erected at the corner of Madison and Belmont streets. Rev. F. P. Faust is the present pastor.

CHRISTIANS OR DISCIPLES

The first church of this denomination in Madison county, of which any record can be found, was organized at Frankton in 1839, by Daniel Franklin, at the house of Elijah Ring. Among the thirty members, who were at that time enrolled, were Daniel and Joseph Franklin and their wives, Edmund Johnson and wife, Elijah Lawson and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plummer. About 1854 a majority of the members of this congregation transferred their membership to Elwood. In 1859 they came back and assisted in the reorganization of the Frankton church. A frame house of worship was erected in 1867 and since that time regular meetings have been held.

About 1840 a few Christians living in the northwestern part of Monroe township began holding meetings at their homes and shortly afterward organized themselves into the Lilly Creek Christian church. Their first meeting place was a log house, where they held services until

1871, when a frame church was built on section 3, not far from the Boone township line. The house cost about \$1,800.

In 1848 a meeting was held at the Baptist church near New Columbus and a Christian society was organized with Andrew Bray, J. I. Seward, Jesse Van Winkle and Eli Hodson as elders. Meetings were held in the Baptist church, in school houses and elsewhere until 1852, when a frame house was erected near the southeast corner of section 15, about two and a half miles northeast of Markleville. This building was destroyed by fire about 1854, but another was soon afterward erected at a cost of \$1,400. For many years this congregation flourished and then began to dwindle, owing to deaths, removals and other causes. Meetings finally ceased and the old house of worship was sold to Thornton Rector, who converted it into a residence. In its prosperous days, this church was known as "White Chapel."

A Christian church was organized at Alexandria in 1852, with a small membership, although meetings had been held in the town for several years prior to that date. Among the early members were Jacob Cassell, Martha Cassell, Joseph Fenimore, John McMahan, Elizabeth Fitch and Aunt Betsy Perry. A house of worship was erected in 1853 and used by the little congregation until about 1863, when it was declared unsafe and was abandoned. Some of the members then went to the Lilly Creek church and others to other societies, but in November, 1875, the Alexandria church was reorganized by Rev. William McKensey and most of the former members came back. Since then the society has prospered and now owns a neat and substantial frame house of worship at the corner of Berry and West streets.

New Hope Christian church, also called the Chambers church, was organized in 1854 with seven members, viz.: Hiram and John Chambers and their wives, Susan and Mary Chambers, and Nancy Scott. Not long after the organization, Hiram Chambers donated a small tract of ground near the south line of section 27, Richland township, for a church site. In 1869 a frame house was erected thereon at a cost of about \$1,500.

About 1857 Rev. Carey Harrison, a Christian minister of Hamilton county, came to Hamilton (now Halford) and held a "protracted meeting" in an old school house a short distance west of the village. At the close of the revival a Christian church was organized with about a dozen members. Elder Harrison continued to act as pastor for several years. No house of worship was ever erected by the society and about 1876 the meetings were discontinued.

What is now the Central Christian church of Anderson had its beginning back in the '50s, when Elders Jameson and New, of Indianapolis, came to Anderson as missionaries of the denomination. Services were held at the Chestnut Grove school house, a mile east of the "Crossing," and at other places until 1858, when a society was organized. Among the pioneer members were Burket Eads, Joseph Sigler, John R. Stephenson, William Mustard and John Kindle. The first house of worship was erected in 1861 at the northwest corner of Main and Thirteenth streets and the next year Rev. Joseph Franklin, of Covington, Kentucky, became pastor, a position he held for twelve years, during which time the membership increased to over one hun-

dred. The present handsome and commodious church edifice of this congregation, located at the northwest corner of Tenth and Jackson streets, was erected in 1899-1900. It cost about \$45,000 and is one of the finest church buildings in Anderson.

During the winter of 1859-60 Rev. George Newhouse, a Christian minister, visited Van Buren township and held services in Allen's school house, about a mile south of Summitville. James, Thomas and Ellen Hudson and Byron Vinson and wife were among the early members of this denomination to settle in that locality, and they were among the first members of the society that was organized by Mr. Newhouse. In 1873 a frame house, thirty-two by forty-four feet, was erected about a mile south of Summitville, at a cost of about \$1,500, and a Sunday school was organized. The Dunkards held a one-fourth interest in this house, but a few years ago both the Christians and Dunkards removed to the town of Summitville, turning the house over to the United Brethren. The Christian church building in Summitville is a neat frame structure and the society is in a flourishing condition.

Four miles north of Pendleton, in the southeast corner of Stony Creek township, Forest Chapel Christian church was organized on June 10, 1860, with sixteen members. A frame house of worship was erected the next year, Rev. B. F. Gregory was installed as pastor, but the congregation did not prosper and about 1880 meetings were discontinued.

On May 9, 1869, Elder Jonathan Dipboye organized a Christian church at Elm Grove school house, in Lafayette township, with eleven members. Meetings were held at the Elm Grove school house and other places in the township until 1872, when a frame house of worship, costing about \$1,000, was erected on the farm of George D. Thompson, not far from the school house.

The Christian church at Elwood was first organized about 1854. Before the congregation could erect a house of worship the Civil war came on and for several years the church languished. After the war the work was revived and the society took the name of the Main Street Christian church. The congregation now occupies a modern and commodious house of worship, a handsome brick structure, at the corner of Main and Eighteenth streets, and is in a prosperous state both in membership and finances. The Holiness Christian church is located at No. 2209 Main street, where the society has a small frame church, and there is a Church of Christ located at the corner of North B and Twentieth streets.

About 1876 the Baptists, Methodists and Christians of Adams township, especially those congregations near New Columbus, united in building a house of worship to be used by all three denominations alternately. This house stood a short distance of the village and was known as the "Union Church." It is no longer in existence.

NEW LIGHT CHRISTIANS

This denomination has never been very strong in Madison county. The Elm Grove church, above referred to, some years after its estab-

lishment, became a New Light church. About twenty members of this sect formed a society in Duck Creek township and for awhile met with the United Brethren in the church on the Hollingsworth farm, or with the Methodists at "Reel Chapel," a building erected by John Reel, of the New Light congregation. North of Linwood is a small frame building known as "Olivet" church, where a little band of the New Lights hold services, and there is a New Light church in what is known as Scott's addition to the city of Alexandria.

THE LUTHERANS

As early as 1847 Lutheran ministers visited the few members of that faith living near Ovid and held services in the residences of some of the faithful. A few years later a society was organized, with William Sanders, John Baker, John Mowery and wife and J. B. Cromer and wife as the first members. Meetings were held in an old log school house until 1861, when a substantial frame house of worship was erected a short distance of the village. Never very strong in numbers, the congregation found it burdensome to support a regular pastor, and services have been held only at irregular intervals.

At Anderson there are two Lutheran churches. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized on February 1, 1893, by Rev. W. J. Finck, the first meeting of the society being held in a small building on West Ninth street. Subsequently a lot at the corner of Chase and Fourteenth streets was purchased and a house of worship adequate to the needs of the congregation was erected. The German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized sometime after St. John's. It is an active growing congregation, whose place of worship is on Main street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

At Elwood, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church has a nice frame house of worship at the corner of North F and Fourteenth streets. The congregation here is harmonious and prosperous, although not large numerically. The Evangelical Lutheran church of Alexandria has been more fortunate in one respect than any other congregation in the county. It has a handsome brick house of worship at the corner of Black and West Washington streets that was erected by a wealthy New York lady and given to the Lutherans of Alexandria.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

On September 4, 1851, Rev. Edward Schofield organized the First Presbyterian church of Anderson, with eleven members. For several years prior to that time ministers of this sect had visited Madison county at intervals and held services at the houses of the believers or in school houses. About three years after the society was organized a movement was started for the erection of a church. In 1855 a brick house, 36 by 60 feet, was built on Meridian street, between Tenth and Eleventh, at a cost of \$2,500. When the Baptist church was organized in 1872 this building was sold to the new society and the Presbyterians erected a handsome edifice on the southeast corner of Ninth and Jackson streets,

where a lot had been donated by James Hazlett. This building is now owned by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The present Presbyterian church, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chase streets, was erected in 1904. It is a handsome brick building, with tile roof and art glass windows, and is one of the most imposing buildings of its kind in the city of Anderson.

A United Presbyterian church was organized at Alexandria on May 4, 1893, and on the 1st of July following Rev. A. K. Straw was installed as pastor. Not long after that a regular Presbyterian church was established in that city and now has a cozy frame house of worship at the corner of Harrison and Broadway streets. The First Presbyterian church of Elwood was organized about the time that natural gas was discovered there, or soon afterward, and is now in a prosperous condition. Its house of worship is a good frame building located at the corner of South A and Eighteenth streets.

THE UNIVERSALIST

There are but two congregations of this denomination in the county—one at Pendleton and the other in Anderson. The Pendleton society was organized in February, 1859. The first meeting was held in Pendleton on the 6th, but the organization was effected at Huntsville on the 20th of that month. Among the early members were Joshua Crawford, John Tillson, James Cassiday, Lewis Cassiday, John Wert, John Houston, Isaac Busby and T. G. Mitchell. John Houston, John Tillson and David Bousman constituted the first board of trustees. Meetings were at first held in the second story of the seminary, the school house, or in residences, but before the close of the year a frame house with a seating capacity of about 400 was erected, at the cost of \$2,500, on the corner of Main and Water streets. In 1895 the present building of brick, on the same site, was erected. It occupies the site of the old log court-house, where the Indian murderers were tried in 1824. A minister named Gibson was the first regular pastor, though the first Universalist sermon ever preached in Pendleton was delivered by Rev. R. B. Foster, of Indianapolis.

The Anderson Universalist church is a comparatively new institution and as yet has not become strong enough to erect a fine house of worship. The meeting place of this congregation is at 710 Jackson street.

THE EPISCOPALIANS

This denomination has churches at Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria. Trinity Episcopal church, of Anderson, was organized by Rev. J. H. McGlone, who began the work in 1890 and was the first rector after the church was established. Meetings were at first held in the Doxey Opera House until it was destroyed by fire, when a meeting place was found in the Olympic Theater. In time a lot was purchased at the corner of Thirteenth and School streets and in June, 1891, the corner-stone of the first Trinity church was laid. The building was completed in September of that year and meetings were held there until the erection of the present handsome stone edifice on Delaware street, which was completed in 1910.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Alexandria, was organized in December, 1895, by Rev. Francis C. Woodard. Meetings were held in halls, or other convenient places for awhile, but as the congregation gained in strength steps were taken to erect a church. The result is the cozy frame house of worship at the corner of East Monroe and Harrison streets, where the meetings are now held regularly.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, of Elwood, was organized about the same time as the one at Alexandria. This congregation now occupies a comfortable frame church edifice at the corner of North A and Eighteenth streets.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Maria Woodworth, a trance evangelist, came to Anderson in the summer of 1886 and held meetings in a tent at the fair grounds. She made a number of converts and at the close of her meetings 106 persons were baptized into an organization called the "Church of God." Soon after that a lot was purchased by the congregation, at the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Brown streets, where a house of worship was erected. It was dedicated in 1887 and the meetings of this peculiar sect are still held there.

Another church of the same faith was organized at Markleville in 1887. A church was built and regular services were held for a time, but the interest waned and after about ten years the congregation was without a pastor. Some of the members of this society united with the church at Anderson.

The Congregationalists have never been very strong in Madison county. Hope Congregational church, at Anderson, was organized on November 22, 1891, with eighteen members, and Rev. W. C. Gordon was the first pastor. For about a year meetings were held in the Olympic Theater and later in a building on Chase street. On August 16, 1894, the corner-stone of the brick edifice at the southeast corner of Tenth and Chase streets was laid and the building was completed in September, 1895. For some reason the congregation did not prosper and in 1913 the house of worship was sold to the Friends.

At Alexandria the efforts of the Congregationalists to establish a church met with a similar fate, the building they erected there being now owned and occupied by the Baptists. There are two congregations of this denomination now in the county—one on Pendleton avenue, in Anderson, and the other a Welsh Congregational church, which has a neat frame house of worship at the corner of South P and Twenty-second streets, in the city of Elwood.

On January 15, 1892, a Spiritualist society was organized in Anderson. After holding meetings in dwellings for some time prior to that date, under the leadership of Dr. John Westerfield, the organization was given an impetus at the beginning that resulted in the erection of a Spiritualist temple at northwest corner of Thirteenth street and Madison avenue before the close of the year 1892.

Two years before this society was organized the State Spiritualist Association purchased thirty acres of land just north of and adjoining Chesterfield for a camp ground. A large auditorium, with a seating

capacity of about 500, was built, the grounds were cleared of rubbish and undergrowth, several cottages were erected for the use of mediums or others who desire to sojourn on the grounds during the annual meeting, which is usually held in August. At these meetings Spiritualists come from all parts of the United States to consult with others of their belief and strengthen themselves in the faith and doctrines of Spiritualism.

In the foregoing, an effort has been made to give a true and faithful account of the various religious organizations of the county since its organization. There are and have been some religious societies that are not mentioned, perhaps, because authentic information concerning them is not available. In closing this chapter it is deemed advisable to include a list of the church organizations in the three cities—Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria—as given in the last city directories.

In Anderson. Allen Chapel, A. M. E., Sixteenth and Sheridan streets; Arrow Avenue Christian, Eighteenth and Arrow avenue; Central Christian, Tenth and Jackson; East Lynn Christian, 2207 George street; Christian Congregational, Pendleton avenue; Church of God, Fourteenth and Brown; First Baptist, Fourteenth and Lincoln; First Methodist Episcopal, Twelfth and Jackson; First Methodist Protestant, Fifth and Locust; First Presbyterian, Ninth and Chase; First United Brethren, Ninth and Madison avenue; Friends, Tenth and Chase; German Baptists, McKinley, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; German Lutheran, Main, between Twenty and Twenty-first; Grace M. E., Fourteenth, between Cedar and Madison avenue; Holiness Christian, Twenty-fourth and Delaware; Mission Alliance, Thirteenth and Main; Noble Street M. E., 2332 Noble street; Park Place M. E., Seventh street, between Park and Central avenues; Second A. M. E., 1125 Delaware street; Second Baptist (colored) Eleventh and Sherman; Seventh Day Adventists, Thirteenth near Hendricks; Spiritual Temple, Thirteenth and Madison; St. John's Lutheran, Fourteenth and Chase; St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Eleventh and Fletcher; Trinity Episcopal, Eleventh and Delaware; Universalist, 710 Jackson; Wesleyan M. E., 1209 West Ninth street.

In Elwood. First Baptist, South D and Anderson; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, South A street; Main Street Christian, Main and Eighteenth; Holiness Christian, 2209 Main street; Welsh Congregational, South P and Twenty-second; St. John's Lutheran, North F and Fourteenth; First Methodist Episcopal, North A and Anderson; First Methodist Protestant, South D near Anderson; First Presbyterian, South A and Eighteenth, United Brethren, North H and Fourteenth; St. Stephen's Episcopal, North A and Eighteenth; Church of Christ, North B and Twentieth.

In Alexandria. First Baptist, West Church and Canal; Christian Science Society, Odd Fellows' hall; St. Paul's Episcopal, Monroe and Harrison; Evangelical Lutheran, Washington and Black; First Christian, Berry and West; First Methodist Episcopal, Canal and Broadway; German Lutheran, Central avenue and Broadway; Joyce M. E. Chapel, Park avenue and Fifth street; Colored Methodist Episcopal, Berry and Black; Mission church, Harrison and Polk; New Light, Scott addition; United Brethren, Innisdale addition; St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Madison and Belmont; First Presbyterian, Harrison and Broadway.

CHAPTER XV

CHARITIES AND CEMETERIES

EARLY METHODS OF CARING FOR THE POOR—MADISON COUNTY'S FIRST POORHOUSE—LATER POORHOUSES—THE COUNTY INFIRMARY—ORPHANS' HOME—ASSOCIATED CHARITIES—ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL—SKETCH OF ITS FOUNDER—COUNTRY GRAVEYARDS BY TOWNSHIPS—GROVELAND CEMETERY AT PENDLETON—ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY AT ALEXANDRIA—PARK VIEW—ELWOOD CEMETERY—GRAVE ROBBERY—ANDERSON CEMETERIES—MAPLEWOOD ASSOCIATION.

In the early years of Indiana's history the unfortunate poor were taken care of by the townships, each township having one or more officers known as overseers of the poor. It was customary for these overseers to "farm out" the paupers under their charge. The results obtained by this method were not always humane, as the one who bought the services of a pauper was more frequently interested in "getting his money's worth" than in the welfare of his bond servant. To the credit of Madison county, it can be said that the practice never prevailed here to any great extent, though a few such cases are on record. The minutes of the county board for the January term in 1834 contain the following entry:

"Now comes John Berry, one of the overseers of the poor of Anderson township, and reports that, after due notice, he did, on the 11th day of December, 1833, farm out to Nathaniel Chapman, Lydia Passons, a pauper, for the term of one year for \$11.75, he being the lowest bidder."

About this time the first steps were taken to build a poorhouse for the county. At the May term in 1834 the commissioners received the report of Joseph Shannon, county agent, which was as follows: "To the honorable Board of Commissioners of Madison county, building of a house advertised on the 26th of February and sold on the 7th day of April, 1834, to the lowest bidder, to wit: Jacob Shaul, for \$20.00, he giving bond and approved security to have the poorhouse finished on or before the 5th day of May, on Section 15, northeast quarter, town 19, N. R. 7 E.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Agent."

The report was approved by the board and the county auditor was ordered to draw a warrant for \$20 in favor of Jacob Shaul for building a poorhouse. This poorhouse was located on the road later known as the Fishersburg pike, about two miles of the public square in Anderson. On December 7, 1847, William Sparks, James Bell and Bazaliel Thomas, county commissioner, sold to John Davis the east half of the northeast

quarter of section 15, township 19, range 7, for \$400, the order stating that the tract thus transferred was the poor farm.

Four years before that sale was made, the commissioners had purchased two acres of ground in what afterward became the South Park addition to the city of Anderson, the tract extending from Main to Pearl streets, between Nineteenth and Twenty-third. John Renshaw, county agent, awarded to John Jordan a contract for the erection of a "county poor house, 20 by 30 feet square, two stories high, with a stone chimney," for \$100. This was an improvement over the \$20 building erected in 1834, and with several additions and other improvements served the county as a home for the poor for over a quarter of a century.

At the March term of the commissioners' court in 1853, Neal Hardy, William Sparks and Evan Ellis were appointed a special committee to examine farms for sale, report upon the prices for which they could be purchased, the character of the buildings thereon, and whether living water was plentiful upon such farms, with a view to establishing the county poor farm in a new location. If this committee ever carried out the investigations for which it was appointed, the records do not show the fact, but it is probable that nothing was done, as the poorhouse in the south part of Anderson continued in use until 1868. In that year it was sold and the commissioners purchased a farm in Richland township of John Nelson and the paupers were removed there. In purchasing this farm an agreement was made with Mr. Nelson to act as superintendent of the farm and keeper of the poor and he continued to act in that capacity until the board decided to purchase another farm, in a more desirable location, and erect a permanent poorhouse. This farm was afterward conveyed back to Mr. Nelson.

At a special session of the commissioners, held on July 5, 1877, the board purchased of Berryman Shafer 212 acres of land in Union township, about four miles east of Anderson, and there permanently established the county infirmary. At the time of purchase there was a large brick residence on the farm and this was converted into a residence for the superintendent. Plans and specifications were advertised for, and on July 18, 1877, those submitted by Edwin May, an Indianapolis architect, were accepted. On September 3, 1877, the contract for the erection of a building was awarded to William B. Wright, of Anderson, for \$7,200. It was completed in January, 1878, when the paupers were removed to the new institution, which was placed under the charge of A. J. Ross as superintendent, his wife at the same time being appointed matron. Recent improvements have been made, which gives Madison county one of the best infirmaries in the State of Indiana.

Some feeble attempts were made to care for the orphans and friendless children of the county prior to 1885, but it was not until March 6, 1885, that any official action was taken by the board of county commissioners. The records for that date contain the following entry:

"It is ordered by the board that a home for the friendless and orphan children of Madison county, Indiana, be purchased and established at such place in said county as said board of commissioners may designate."

On December 4, 1885, it was "ordered by the board that in all applications for admission to the orphans' home, the application must be

accompanied by the recommendation of the township trustee where the child resides that such child is a proper subject for relief in the county asylum."

This was followed on December 8, 1885, by the appointment of a visiting committee, consisting of B. W. Scott, Mrs. Edward Roberts and Mrs. Leah M. Craven, though up to this time no home had been established. On March 17, 1886, Decatur Vandeventer and wife transferred to the county of Madison ten acres in the west half of the northwest quarter, section 19, township 19, range 8, for a consideration of \$1,000, as a site for an orphans' home. This tract is located in the southeast part of the city of Anderson, fronting east on Columbus avenue and north on Twenty-fifth street. In September after the purchase of the property Thomas J. Lyst was paid \$63 for building a cistern, the first improvement made by the county. The old residence was used as the "home," Mrs. Henry C. Brown, Mrs. Allen Richwine and H. J. Blacklidge were appointed a visiting committee, and Mrs. Celia Hockett was installed as matron. She resigned on December 18, 1886, and Mrs. Mary C. Robertson was appointed in her place. Mrs. Robertson remained as matron for several years.

At first, the plan for caring for the children was to pay the matron so much daily for each inmate. The contract made with Mrs. Robertson, when she first entered upon her duties, shows that she was to receive twenty-five cents per day for each child under her charge, for which she was to supply them with wholesome food and the necessary clothing, and to send them to the most convenient public school, the commissioners to furnish the books and other necessary school supplies, and to pay the matron's salary quarterly. This system was continued until in 1901. Late in the year 1900 a movement was started to organize a Childrens' Home Association, the principal object of which should be the finding of permanent homes with good families for orphans, friendless or abandoned children. The organization was completed in January, 1901, when the county commissioners turned over the buildings and grounds of the orphans' home to the association, which assumed control of the institution on February 1, 1901, and is still in charge.

The present officers of the association are: Mrs. Wallace B. Campbell, president; Mrs. Isaac E. May, vice-president; Mrs. H. D. Webb, secretary; Wallace B. Campbell, treasurer. W. A. Harris is the superintendent of the home and Mrs. W. A. Harris is matron. Since the association took charge of the home the commissioners have annually made an appropriation for its support. Several essential improvements have been made in the property and the institution has been placed upon a more substantial foundation than under the old regime. From forty to sixty children have annually been placed in good homes, where they will be cared for and educated. None of the officers or members of the Childrens' Home Association receives a salary, their labors being given for the good of humanity, and through their systematic and unselfish work the orphans' home of Madison county has been improved in character until it will compare favorably with such institutions elsewhere.

In the early part of 1903 there were a number of unemployed people in Anderson, many of whom were both able and willing to work, but were

unable to find any remunerative employment. These conditions led to the organization of the Associated Charities, which began its labors on May 7, 1903, with the following officers: W. H. Stanton, president; Mrs. George J. Manning, vice-president; Mrs. C. W. Hooven, secretary; W. S. Poling, treasurer; Miss Anna Doan, general secretary. The plan and purpose of the organization is similar to those of organized charity work everywhere—to assist the worthy poor by giving them opportunities to find employment where it is possible to do so, rather than by dispensing charity with a lavish and indiscriminate hand.

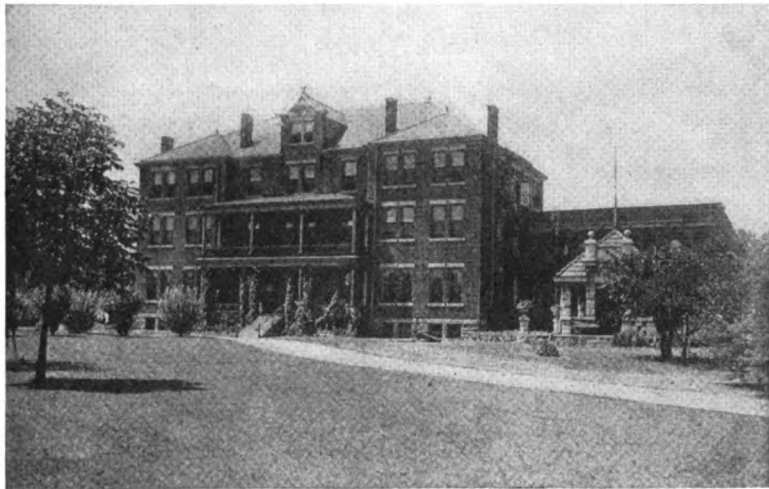
Headquarters are maintained at 425 Union building, where the general secretary is in attendance every afternoon, except Sunday. Most of the work devolves upon the general secretary and in the ten years that have passed since the Associated Charities was first organized, this office has been held by four persons, viz: Miss Anna Doan, Miss Maud Prier, Miss Gertrude McCleery and Miss Leafy M. Wharton. The last named has held the position since June, 1912. In September, 1913, the officers were: Mrs. C. W. Hooven, president; A. W. Brady, vice-president; Mrs. G. A. Lambert, secretary; E. E. Luce, treasurer; Miss Leafy M. Wharton, general secretary; Earle Young, chairman of the finance committee.

Anderson has one charitable institution of which her citizens may well be proud, and that is St. John's Hospital, situated between Brown and Jackson streets, the grounds extending from Nineteenth to Twenty-second street. This hospital was made possible by the generosity of "Uncle" John Hickey, who on March 31, 1894, deeded the old Hickey homestead, occupying the above mentioned tract of ground, to "the trustees of the corporation of St. Mary's Academy, for the use and benefit of the Sisters of the Holy Cross." The deed of conveyance also contains the provision that if it should ever become necessary, for any reason, to sell the property the trustees shall invest the proceeds of such sale in other property, within or adjacent to the city of Anderson. Immediately after the conveyance was made and the trustees came into possession of the property a hospital was opened in the old frame residence. The next year a two-story brick building, 65 by 95 feet, was erected and equipped with every modern hospital appliance for the treatment of diseases or the performance of surgical operations. This building was so designed that it could be added to, should the occasion ever require, and in 1900 it was improved and extended, making the hospital one of the best in the state of Indiana. Although the institution is the property of and under control of the Catholic Sisters of the Holy Cross, many public spirited citizens of Anderson contributed to the building fund, confident in the belief that the hospital would be impartially managed. And this has been the case. Its doors and benefits are open to the afflicted, without regard to race, social condition or religious affiliation.

John Hickey, the founder of this institution, was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland. He came to Anderson in 1853 and there accumulated enough of this world's goods to give him a competence. In giving the old homestead for a hospital site he might have perpetuated his name by a stipulation that the institution should bear the name of "Hickey Memorial Hospital," or some similar appellation. But this

he did not do. He gave the ground to an organization of the church in which he had been reared, confident that the benefits of the hospital would be administered in that broad catholic spirit which has always been a distinguishing trait of hospitals of this character. "Uncle John" Hickey, as he was affectionately called by his many friends, died a few years ago in Anderson. His familiar face is missed upon the streets of the city where he so long made his home, but the hospital he established is an enduring monument to his unselfishness and charitable disposition.

In the settlement of a new country, one institution that must be established, yet one that the settlers are loath to see make its appearance among them, is a burial place for the dead. Scattered over the county of Madison are a number of country graveyards, most of which have no special history. When the first death in a community would



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

occur some one would donate a piece of ground for a burial place and this would be the beginning of a cemetery. Frequently no deed of such a tract was made to trustees and entered upon the records. As the old settlers died or moved away these graveyards often fell into disuse, were neglected and in many instances only a trace of them remains. As far as possible a list of these country graveyards is given by townships, and where any one of them has a recorded history it is noted.

In Adams township there is a small burial ground on section 10, near the northeast corner of the township. The Gilmore cemetery, on section 17, was laid out in 1833, on ground donated for the purpose by Hugh Gilmore. His wife, Lucretia, died in February, 1833, and her remains were the first to be interred upon the tract set apart by her husband as consecrated ground for a neighborhood cemetery. On section 18 there are two cemeteries. One near the Lutheran church, near Ovid, and another a short distance further southwest, on the John S.

Davis farm. On section 20, on the south bank of Lick creek and about half a mile west of the Big Four Railroad, is another graveyard, and the Collier cemetery is situated on section 35, on land donated by J. F. Collier in 1836 as a burial place in connection with the Baptist church. Mr. Collier's son Amos, who died on January 3, 1836, was the first one to be buried in this cemetery.

In Boone township the plat books show a cemetery on the old Dickey farm, near the center of section 10, and another on section 21, near the site of the old village of Forrestville, which was laid out in 1850. It is probable that this graveyard was established about the same time.

In the southern part of Duck Creek township, on the line between sections 2 and 35, is a cemetery that was evidently established at an early date, as is shown by the fact that when a public highway was established on the section line a detour was made to the southward around the graveyard to avoid disturbing the resting place of some of the old pioneers of the township.

There are a number of burial places in Fall Creek township, where the first settlements in the county were made. As recorded in chapter V, the first deaths in this township were those of a Mr. Martin and his wife, who were buried in one grave, near a large oak tree, in the western part of the present town of Pendleton, though no regular cemetery was ever established at that place. A short distance east of the village of Huntsville, near the center of section 15, is an old burying ground, on what is known as the Aiman farm. Just a mile west of it, on section 16, is the old Falls cemetery, which is now controlled by the Grovelawn Cemetery Company.

Samuel Irish donated a tract of ground here for burial purposes and the Falls Cemetery Association was organized on December 16, 1864, with Dr. M. G. Walker as president; T. G. Mitchell, secretary; J. O. Hardy, treasurer; W. A. Baker and David Bowsman, directors. The cemetery established by this association is immediately south of the old Falls graveyard on the tract donated by Mr. Irish, on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 16.

The Grovelawn Cemetery Company was incorporated on July 25, 1902, with a capital stock of \$22,500. Of this stock \$7,500 is known as common stock and the remainder is preferred stock. Ample provisions are made in the articles of incorporation for the redemption and cancellation of both the common and preferred stock of the company. Soon after being incorporated the company purchased fifty-seven acres of land immediately across the Anderson pike from the old Falls cemetery. In an announcement by the company it is stated that "A satisfactory arrangement has been made with owners of lots in the old Falls cemetery, in which there are no longer any lots for sale, whereby these old burying grounds, which are adjacent to the new grounds and only separated from them by a highway, become a part of the grounds of the new association and governed by its rules. These old cemetery grounds compose about eight acres of land, and the grounds purchased by the new association fifty-seven acres, thus making sixty-five acres in all under the ownership and care of Grovelawn Cemetery Company. The needs of the community for burial purposes, it will therefore be seen, have been amply provided for for more than one hundred years."

R. Ulrich, a landscape architect of national reputation, was engaged to prepare plans for the walks and drives through the grounds and make such suggestion as his knowledge and experience might dictate for otherwise beautifying the grounds.

One thing has been done by the Grovelawn Cemetery Company that deserves especial commendation. Thomas M. Pendleton, the founder of the town that bears his name, was buried upon the farm he owned at the time of his death. The new company removed his remains from the neglected grave and reinterred them in a prominent place in the new cemetery, marked by a "beautiful monument purchased by voluntary contributions from persons who were pleased thus to honor his memory."

The officers of the company in 1913 were: W. F. Morris, president; J. Q. Reid, vice-president; W. H. Aiman, secretary; A. B. Taylor, treasurer. These officers and J. D. Kinnard constitute the executive committee and all are members of the board of trustees. The other trustees are C. L. Henry, W. H. Lewis, D. J. Williams, O. W. Brownback, G. D. Barrett, Elmer Hester, T. M. Hardy, George P. Frank, George P. Longnecker and O. H. Burdett.

Another old country graveyard in Fall Creek township is situated in the southeast quarter of section 22, near the old Friends church established there many years ago, and still another is on the south bank of Lick creek, near the site of the old village of Menden. Here Ralph Williams, Mrs. Manly Richards and other Fall Creek township pioneers are buried.

Pleasant Valley Methodist church, located in the northeastern part of Green township, was organized in 1841. In 1857 William A. Williamson donated a tract of land near the church for burial purposes and this is known as Pleasant Valley cemetery. The first to be buried here was a little daughter of J. W. Ford, who died on March 30, 1858.

Beech Grove cemetery was established in the latter part of the year 1871, when the German Baptists of Beech Grove church purchased two acres of ground from David Richards, in the southeast quarter of section 21, near the church, and set the tract apart as a graveyard in connection with their church. The first to be interred here was Washington Pettigrew, who died in the fall of 1872.

At Mount Carmel Methodist church, near the present town of Ingalls, a cemetery was laid out in 1862 on land donated for the purpose by James Jones. In July of that year George Clayton, a private of the Second Indiana Cavalry, died while at home on furlough and his remains were the first to be interred in Mount Carmel cemetery. He was buried with military honors.

On the Doty farm, about two miles west of Ingalls and not far from public school No. 1, in Green township, is a small graveyard where some of the early settlers of that locality are buried.

Four country graveyards are marked on the plat books for Jackson township. One is on the bank of a little tributary of Pipe creek, section of the township. The second is on the Foland farm, near Pipe creek and public school No. 3, in the northwest quarter of section 27. The third is situated on the south bank of White river, a short dis-

tance southeast of Perkinsville, and the fourth is about half a mile east of the little hamlet of Halford.

When the Pan Handle Railroad was built through Lafayette township in 1856, John Keller started "Keller's Station" about a mile and a half northwest of the present village of Florida. A little east of the station a graveyard was established on the southwest quarter of section 15, where several of the early settlers are buried. Keller's Station did not long survive and the graveyard is now seldom used, except by some family whose relatives were buried there at some period in the past.

About four miles northeast of Alexandria, on the south bank of Pipe creek and in the southwest quarter of section 10 is a small cemetery that dates back to the settlement of that part of Monroe township. There is another little cemetery about a mile southeast of the old village of Osceola, on a small tributary of Lilly creek. A third is located on section 22, a short distance southeast of Orestes, and near the northwest corner of the township is the old Mount Tabor cemetery, which was established in connection with Mount Tabor Methodist church, about 1850. There is also a small graveyard just east of the road running from Alexandria to Anderson, near the southern border of the township.

There is a small cemetery between Jackson and Monroe streets, just east of Harrison, in the city of Alexandria, though there have been no interments here for several years. In the early '70s Necessity lodge, No. 222, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Alexandria, realizing the need for a cemetery conducted on modern principles, purchased a tract of ground south of what is now Fourth street and east of Park avenue, laid out the walks and drives, and put the property in charge of a board of trustees composed of members of the lodge. Subsequently some additional ground was purchased, extending the cemetery south to Sixth street, and including in all about twenty-five acres. Burials in this cemetery are not confined to members of the order, but are open to the general public. This is the only cemetery in the county owned and managed by a fraternal organization and it is one of the prettiest in Madison county.

On March 13, 1908, the Park View Cemetery Association, of Alexandria, was incorporated with M. M. Walker, president; Harry M. Adams, vice-president; Virgil S. Day, secretary, and Vernon H. Day, treasurer. The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$5,000 and a tract of ten acres, immediately south of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, was purchased and laid out for burial purposes. This is one of the newest cemeteries in the county, and while there have been but few burials so far, there is every prospect that it will become one of the most beautiful, as the association is exercising great care in looking after the grounds and keeping them in the best of condition.

In Pipe Creek township there are two graveyards near Frankton—one south of the town, near the township line, and the other north of Pipe creek, not far from the Pan Handle Railroad. There is also a small cemetery on the Shell farm, in section 11, near the southern boundary of the township, and another in the northeast corner of the same section. Other old-time graveyards in this township are in the

west side of section 19, near the Big Branch; near the center of section 21, about a mile southwest of Elwood; and in the southeast corner of section 30, about three-fourths of a mile north of Frankton.

The Elwood Cemetery Association was incorporated in April, 1895, by Daniel King, Thomas Dehority, L. M. Good, Lewis Hefner and Dr. Daniel Sigler. On the bank of Duck creek, south of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad and extending from Tenth to Thirteenth streets, was an old graveyard that had been established soon after the town of Quincy was laid out in 1853. No one was responsible for its care except the persons whose relatives and friends were there interred and this voluntary service was not sufficient to prevent the place from becoming unsightly by being overrun with weeds and shrubbery. Moreover, the growth of Elwood from a small town to a city of considerable portions, after the discovery of natural gas, made it essential that a cemetery association be incorporated, with power to assume the management of the burial place. The old graveyard was therefore turned over to the association and in a short time presented a different appearance.

The site of this cemetery is naturally pretty, and since the improvements made by the association it has become one of the handsomest "cities of the dead" in Madison county. In this cemetery is the vault or mausoleum erected by Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, which is considered to be the finest in the county. It is built of dressed Indiana oolitic limestone, is elevated above the adjacent driveway and is approached by a flight of six stone steps. Inside the structure are marble sarcophagi, stone vases and urns for flowers, etc. This tomb was erected by Doctor Edwins in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Flora M. Howe, whose remains are therein deposited. The cost of the vault was about \$4,000. There are also a number of fine monuments in the Elwood Cemetery, most of which have been erected since the organization of the association.

In 1891 Bishop M. E. Campion, of the Fort Wayne diocese, consecrated a tract of five acres of ground one and a half miles southwest of Elwood for a cemetery for St. Joseph's parish of the Catholic church. Since the establishment of this cemetery about four hundred and fifty bodies have been there interred. According to the custom of the Catholic church it is under the care of a sexton, who keeps it in order, and it is one of the really pretty burial places of the county.

The plat books of Richland township show three graveyards, all of which were established years ago. The first is in section 5, near the northern boundary; the second is at the cross-roads on the southern line of section 11, and less than a mile west of the Delaware county line; and the third is in the northwest quarter of section 19, a short distance southeast of the old village of Prosperity.

Two miles northeast of Fishersburg, on the road running to Anderson, is an old graveyard, where a number of the pioneers of Stony Creek township are buried. Near the southern line of section 28, a short distance south of the town of Lapel and on the banks of Stony creek, is another cemetery, which is used by the people of Lapel and Fishersburg.

On the county poor farm in section 10, Union township, is the "Pot-

ter's Field," where the inmates of the county infirmary who die while in that institution are buried. Other cemeteries in this township are located in the southeast quarter of section 23 and near the center of section 35. There is also a family burying ground on the old Clem farm near the west side of section 34.

Only two cemeteries are shown on the plat of Van Buren township. One of these is located in the northwest quarter of section 17, a short distance west of the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad and less than half a mile south of Zion church. The other is at the old Christian church about a mile south of Summitville. The ground for the latter was donated for a graveyard by Thomas Cartwright soon after the township was settled.

About half a mile southwest of the old Moss Island Mills, on the north side of the Perkinsville pike, is a small graveyard, which is one of the oldest in Anderson township. In the extreme southeast corner of section 22, near the line of the Union Traction Company and the road leading to Pendleton, is another old-time graveyard, and three miles south of Anderson, on the New Columbus pike, is the Whetstone cemetery. This burial place acquired considerable notoriety in the early part of 1876, through the robbery of one of its graves. Mrs. Abner Brothers, a young and popular woman, who had been married but a short time, died early in the year and was buried here. On the night of January 14, 1876, John Stewart and Tunis Whetstone, returning home from a dance, upon approaching the cemetery noticed a team hitched to the fence, with two men not far from the buggy, and in the moonlight saw the nude corpse of a woman that had just been taken from the grave. They hurried to the residence of Dr. Railsback, a short distance north of the graveyard, and after arousing him started to alarm other persons living in the neighborhood. While they were thus engaged the two grave-robbers took the body and drove toward Anderson as fast as the horses could go.

An investigation the next morning disclosed the fact that the body of Mrs. Brothers was missing from the grave. Henry McDaniel, a brother-in-law of Mr. Brothers, and some of his friends hurried to Indianapolis, where they found the body in the dissecting room of one of the medical colleges. Suspicion pointed to a medical student that had been reading under Dr. Zimri Hockett, of Anderson, and it developed in the investigation that the team and buggy used in carrying away the body belonged to Dr. Hockett. Marshal Daugherty went to Indianapolis to arrest the student, who was then attending the college, but some of his friends warned him in time for him to make his escape. It was afterward learned that the intention was to take the body of a pauper named Taylor, who had recently been buried in the cemetery by the township trustee, and that the resurrectionists made a mistake in the grave. The student remained away from Madison county until the excitement died away, when he returned to Anderson. While the excitement was at its height some people were inclined to think that Dr. Hockett was connected with the robbery, but it was afterward made plain that he was blameless, the body snatchers taking his team and buggy without his knowledge or consent.

At the March session in 1832 the county board "Ordered, that William Curtis, agent of Madison county, for Andersontown, the seat of justice of said county, do make and execute to John Berry, in consideration of a certain lot of ground, by said Berry transferred, for the purpose of a burying ground, a deed for lots No. 15 and 16, in the south-east square of Andersontown."

Two years later, in January, 1834, the board again took action upon the subject of a burial place, the records of that session showing that it was "Ordered, That Joseph Shannon be, and he is hereby, appointed agent for the seat of justice of Madison county, and that he is hereby instructed to receive a good deed of John Berry for a burying ground, agreeably to said Berry's undertaking, and also to collect the amount of the donation subscribed thereon."

The records do not show that a deed was ever executed by Berry, nor can the "amount of the donation subscribed thereon" be learned. This was the first cemetery at Anderson. It was located at the east end of Bolivar (now Tenth) street. In 1839 Collins Tharp donated a small tract of land situated on the west side of Delaware street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, as a site for a Methodist church and burial place. Most of the bodies buried in the first cemetery were removed to the new one, but a few years after the Civil war the knoll upon which the old cemetery had been situated was removed by the Pan Handle Railroad Company and a number of human bones were found. These were loaded on the cars and hauled away, with the gravel which was being used as ballast along the line of the road.

- In 1863 the Anderson Cemetery Association was formed and a tract of ground north of the river was purchased as a site for a new place of sepulture. By this time the old Tharp graveyard was practically surrounded by residences and those buried there were removed to the new cemetery across the river. Some of the coziest residences in Anderson now occupy the ground that was formerly the Tharp graveyard.

St. Mary's cemetery was established by the Catholic church in 1867, when a tract of ground, a little south of Twentieth street and extending from Brown to Lincoln streets, was purchased as the parish burial ground. A little later it was consecrated according to the ritual of the church and the first one to be buried here was Michael, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Carmody. This cemetery is directly opposite St. Mary's hospital.

Last but not least is the beautiful Maplewood cemetery, which lies just across the highway from the Anderson cemetery established in 1863. Maplewood Cemetery Association was incorporated on February 17, 1902. The original trustees were George Lilly, John H. Terhune, William H. H. Quick, James J. Netterville, Thomas N. Stilwell, Albert A. Small, James A. Van Osdol, John L. Forkner, James Wellington, Willis S. Ellis, John P. Sears, George E. Nichol, Charles L. Henry, Dale J. Crittenberger and William H. Stanton. With the exception of Messrs. Terhune, Wellington, Small and Sears, the original members still serve on the board. Terhune and Wellington are deceased. In 1913 the officers of the board were: George Lilly, president; Will Surbaugh, secretary; George N. Nichol, treasurer.

Soon after the association was incorporated a tract of about 216 acres of ground, situated immediately east of the old Anderson cemetery, was purchased and R. Ulrich, a landscape architect, of Brooklyn, New York, was engaged to lay out and plat a cemetery according to the most approved designs of modern times. Upon the grounds is a natural grove of about thirty-five acres and in the open places some 800 trees have been planted. The work of improvement is still going on, the drive-ways are being macadamized, etc., and to this work lot owners are not asked to contribute, the entire cost being paid by the association.

In 1907, when those having friends buried in the old cemetery across the road saw what the Maplewood Association was doing, a movement was started to have the old graveyard placed under the association's care. A fund of \$10,000 was raised by subscription and paid to the association in consideration of its assuming the perpetual care and control of the old cemetery, and a contract to this effect was consummated. The association then assumed control of the old cemetery, which is now known as West Maplewood, and began the work of clearing away the weeds and briars with which it was overrun. In the six years that have elapsed since that time the old cemetery has put on a new appearance.

The Maplewood Association was not organized for profit. It was projected and maintained by men whose chief desire was to give to the people of Anderson and vicinity a burial ground of which they need not feel ashamed. It is the plan that, when the debts of the association are paid and the current operating expenses are provided for, the entire income shall be used in further improving and beautifying the grounds. The capital stock of the association is \$75,000, of which \$25,000 is common and \$50,000 preferred stock. Article III of the articles of incorporation provides that "All funds of the corporation raised by the issuance of capital stock shall be used in the purchase and improvement of real estate acquired for cemetery purposes; and all funds arising from the sale of burial lots or burial permits shall be used to retire the capital stock as herein before provided, and in the improvement of the property of the corporation and in the acquisition of additional property and improvement thereof, all of which shall be used for cemetery purposes. It is specifically understood and agreed upon that and provided that all funds received by the corporation from the sale of burial lots and burial permits not required for the care and improvement of the cemetery property, the payment of necessary and proper expenses and the retirement of capital stock, as herein provided, shall be kept and used as a sacred fund for all time for the improving, ornamenting and caring for the cemetery property."

Further on in the articles it is stipulated that the "provision regarding the funds of this corporation shall never be changed or modified, it being a fundamental principle upon which this corporation is organized that no profits shall inure therefrom to any person or persons, either by virtue of their being stockholders or owners of lots or burial permits under this corporation, save and except the dividends herein before specified to be paid on the preferred capital stock."

Organized on this basis, if the plan is adhered to, there is no reason why the Maplewood cemetery at Anderson should not become one of the

most beautiful in the state. The natural features are well adapted to the purpose and the work so far done justifies the prediction that the Maplewood Cemetery of the future will be still more attractive than it is at present.

Much credit is due to William H. Stanton, the first president of the association, for the beautiful appointments of Maplewood cemetery. He visited a number of cities and studied their cemeteries, and with the knowledge thus gained he was able to pursue his work intelligently until he succeeded in laying the foundation of a plan that has made Maplewood one of the beauty spots of Madison county.

CHAPTER XVI

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—FAIR ASSOCIATIONS AND FAIRS—ANDERSON LYCEUM—OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—HORSE THIEF DETECTIVE ASSOCIATION—THE MASONIC FRATERNITY—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—A LIVING FLAG—BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—MISCELLANEOUS LODGES AND SOCIETIES—TRADES UNIONS—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

One of the first societies to be organized in Madison county was an agricultural society. In May, 1835, the county commissioners ordered "That notice be given by posting up manuscript advertisements at Pendleton, Andersontown and New Columbus, that a meeting for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society in Madison county will be held at Andersontown on the last Saturday of May, instant, and that the sheriff be required to give said notice."

No record of what was done at that meeting can be found, but it is quite probable that a society of some sort was organized, as the commissioners records for March 7, 1837, contain the following entry: "Ordered by the board, that the sum of twenty-five dollars of the county funds of Madison county be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the agricultural society of said county, which sum shall be audited by the clerk and paid by the county treasurer to the president of said society."

The first fair in the county, so far as can be learned, was a private enterprise, projected by Archibald Parker and Joseph Barnes, and was given upon the public square in 1837. No admission fee was charged and no premiums were awarded except the red and blue ribbons. The next fair was at Huntsville in 1839, but little can be ascertained concerning it, further than that William Roach, Isaac Busby, John H. Cook, Conrad Crossley and John J. Lewis were the active promoters of the fair.

There is no record showing that the agricultural society of 1835 ever gave an exhibit of farm products. This society did not live long and in 1850 a second society was organized with Dr. Townsend Ryan as president. The first fairs held by this society were on grounds at the west end of Tenth street, on what is now known as the Sansberry homestead. In June, 1862, William Crim, one of the county commissioners, was ordered by the board to purchase twelve acres of the Michael Ryan

land, near Anderson, "for the use of the Madison County Agricultural Society (Fair Ground), said purchase not to exceed \$33 per acre." At the September term following Mr. Crim reported the purchase of lots Nos. 13 and 14, Thomas Moore's addition to the town of Anderson, each containing six acres, for the sum of \$406. The purchase was approved by the board and on the same day the lots were donated to the agricultural society, on condition that the society would fit up and properly maintain a fair ground upon the same. Failure to comply with the conditions imposed would cause the lots to revert to the county. In June, 1868, the society paid back to the county the purchase price of \$406, with interest, and received a deed to the fair grounds. Lots 13 and 14 of Moore addition were immediately north of Eighth street and west of the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad, extending north to the vicinity of the present Third street. They have since been subdivided and are now covered with comfortable homes.

Under the act of February 20, 1867, the Pendleton Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting held in Judge Hervey Craven's office on June 20, 1867, when a committee of ten was appointed to solicit stock subscriptions. On July 27, 1867, a second meeting was held and the articles of association were adopted. That same month the society purchased of W. V. Shanklin eighteen acres of ground for a fair ground. On February 8, 1868, J. H. Kinnard was elected president of the society; E. Williams, secretary, and J. W. Bomgardner, treasurer. The first fair was held by this society in September, 1868, and annual exhibits were held thereafter until 1876, when the society was disbanded.

In the meantime the Madison County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society had been organized in May, 1868, with William Crim as president, Dr. Townsend Ryan, secretary, and John P. Barnes, treasurer. On the last day of that month a tract of ground a short distance of the old fair grounds was leased and the first fair was given by the society the following fall. A considerable sum of money was expended in making improvements upon the grounds and fairs were held annually until 1890. The last three fairs preceding that year had not been well attended and the society underwent some financial reverses. The land in the meantime had increased in value, proceedings had been instituted for opening streets through the grounds, and in 1890 they were subdivided into residence lots and the old joint-stock agricultural society passed out of existence.

From 1892 to 1894 the North Anderson Driving Park Association held annual races on grounds in North Anderson. Of this association H. C. Ryan was president; C. K. McCullough, secretary; W. T. Durbin, treasurer; N. A. Free, superintendent. Large stables and a mile track were provided, but the races were not patronized as liberally as the association had anticipated, the stockholders refused to meet the assessments, and the grounds were sold by order of the circuit court in 1894.

The last fair ground established in the vicinity of Anderson was situated on the right bank of White river, at the east end of Ninth street. Fairs were held here for a few years, but they were not successful, owing to a general lack of interest, and the fair grounds were sold to the city of Anderson for a public park. This park was dedicated

on July 4, 1913, and is known as "Foster Park," from the fact that the land was purchased during the administration of Hon. Frank P. Foster as mayor.

The Elwood Driving Park and Fair Association was organized on October 3, 1895, with C. C. Dehority, P. T. O'Brien, D. G. Evans, M. J. Clancy, H. G. Harting and F. M. Harbit as the first board of directors. Fairs have been held here annually since that time and have been fairly well attended. Horse, corn and poultry shows are given every year at Alexandria, Lapel and Pendleton.

A society known as the Anderson Lyceum was organized in 1858 for the purpose of discussing current topics and such questions as might come before it. One of the questions debated soon after the society was organized was the "Kansas Question," which just then was attracting universal attention. Among the debaters were such men as Dr. Townsend Ryan, Neal C. McCullough, Thomas N. Stilwell, Milton S. Robinson, James M. Dickson, Thomas W. Cook and I. N. Terwilliger, all of whom were more or less prominent in public life in later years.

Probably the first old settlers' meeting in the county was held at Pendleton in 1856. Among those who participated were John Markle, John H. Cook, Thomas Silver, Isaac Busby, Conrad Crossley, Samuel D. Irish and Abel Johnson, all of whom have since passed to their reward. The next meeting of this character, of which there is any account, was held at Alexandria in July, 1873. It was attended by people from all parts of the county and by some from adjoining counties, and a general interest was awakened in the importance of perpetuating the history and traditions of pioneer days. The following year the old settlers of Madison and Hamilton counties held a meeting near Perkinsville. Other meetings were held at various places during the next twenty years, but it was not until July 16, 1894, that steps were taken to form a permanent Old Settlers' Association. On that date a meeting called by Samuel Harden, Rufus H. Williams and others assembled for the purpose. John L. Forkner presided at the meeting and William P. Newman acted as secretary. In the organization of the association Francis Watkins was elected president and a vice-president was chosen from each township in the county. The first meeting held under the auspices of the association was in Ruddle's grove on August 30, 1894. It was largely attended and John H. Terhune, then major of Anderson, welcomed the visitors in an appropriate address. A number of speeches were made by old residents, among whom were J. M. Farlow, Dr. Ward Cook, James Hollingsworth, Charles Fisher, James W. Sansberry, Samuel Myers, and David S. Gooding. Since then meetings have been held every year and a record of the proceedings of the association has been kept. This record contains many interesting facts concerning the manners and customs of pioneer days and some day it will prove a veritable mine of information to the historian. The last meeting of the association was held at Mounds Park, near Anderson, Sunday, August 10, 1913.

In the early '70s an organization called the Patrons of Husbandry came into existence and in a short time spread over the entire country. It might be called a union of farmers, whose objects were to secure better prices for their products and better transportation rates on rail-

roads. One of the cardinal principles was to do away with the middleman as far as possible and buy directly from the manufacturer. To carry out this principle cooperative stores were established by the order in a number of towns and cities. Local societies were called granges, and the members of the organization soon came to be known as Grangers. The first grange in Madison county of which any definite account can be gathered, was Normal Grange, No. 218, which was organized on July 3, 1873, with F. M. Wood as master and A. E. Swain as secretary. Dageon Grange, No. 348, was organized on July 12, 1873, with thirty-three charter members; P. S. Baker, master; M. H. Hannon, secretary. On August 8, 1873, a grange was organized at Osceola, and on the 28th of the same month Manring Grange, No. 357, was organized at the Manring schoolhouse in Monroe township, with thirty-five charter members. Jesse Hall was elected master and N. H. Manring, secretary. Richland Grange, No. 464, was organized at the College Corner schoolhouse in Richland township, with David Croan as master and Jonathan Dillon as secretary. Charity Grange, No. 588, was organized on October 6, 1873, with J. S. Guysinger as master and Lenox Gooding as secretary. Two days later Fishersburg Grange, No. 554, was organized with Harvey Gwinn as master and Harrison Quick as secretary. On the 9th Adams Grange, No. 590, so named from the township in which it was located, was organized with fifteen charter members, but the membership increased rapidly and before the close of the year was over fifty. Anderson Grange, No. 520, received its charter on October 10, 1873, with twenty charter members, but the names of the first master and secretary cannot be learned. On October 12, 1873, Markleville Grange, No. 625, was organized by William G. Lewis, of Grant county, Indiana, who was one of the regular organizers of the order and assisted in the establishment of most of the Madison county granges. Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 495, was organized on October 21, 1874, with twenty-one charter members. Buttonwood Grange, No. 891, was organized on November 6, 1873, with sixteen charter members. Boston Grange, No. 1122, was organized on December 23, 1873, with J. R. Boston as master and J. L. Fussell as secretary. Huntsville Grange, No. 1166, was organized on January 9, 1874, with thirteen charter members. Richmond Chapel Grange, No. 1167, was organized on January 13, 1874, and there were also granges organized in Union and Fall Creek townships about the same time, or a little before. They were known as Union Grange, No. 422, and Fall Creek Grange, No. 544, but nothing of their history can be ascertained.

There were a few other granges established in the county and by the close of the year 1874 it was estimated that over 1,200 Madison county farmers were members of the order. It was not long until designing men gained admission to the Grange and began using it to further their political ambitions, so that the usefulness of the organization was destroyed. There is no doubt, however, that the agitation begun in the Grange movement, as it was called, has been responsible for much of the subsequent legislation regarding freight and passenger rates on railroads. Women were eligible to membership and held offices in the local granges.

Some years ago a Horse Thief Detective Association was organized in the state of Kansas for the purpose of running down horse thieves, thefts of that character being of common occurrence. Other states took up the idea and a National Horse Thief Detective Association was the result. Bankers and merchants were admitted to membership and a robbery or burglary committed against one of the members soon enlists the aid of the entire association in the effort to apprehend the offender. Several branches of this association have been established in Madison county. They are Central, No. 40; Jackson Township, No. 46; Pleasant Grove, No. 74; Lilly Creek, No. 88; Alexandria, No. 114; Frankton, No. 132; Scatterfield, No. 136; Monroe Township, No. 141; Good Intent, No. 159; Elwood, No. 173; Lapel, No. 175, and Anderson, No. 210.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY

The Masonic fraternity was the first of the charitable or benevolent secret societies to establish a lodge in Madison county. On January 29, 1841, nine Masons met at Pendleton to consider the question of applying to the grand master for a dispensation to organize a lodge in that village. These nine men, who afterward became the original members of the lodge, were John H. Cook, James L. Bell, Thomas Adamson, Archibald Cooney, Henry Wyman, Samuel D. Irish, William H. Mershon, William Roach and Thomas Silver. All signed a petition to the grand master for a dispensation, which was granted, and on February 10, 1841, the lodge was formally instituted. On May 15, 1841, Bernard Thomas received in this lodge the degree of Entered Apprentice, being the first man to be initiated into Masonry in Madison county. The first officers of the lodge were James L. Bell, worshipful master; William H. Mershon, senior warden; Samuel D. Irish, junior warden; John H. Cook, secretary; Thomas Silver, treasurer; Joseph Chittwood, senior deacon; Thomas Adamson, junior deacon; William Roach, tiler.

This lodge continued under dispensation until May 24, 1842, when it received a charter from the grand lodge as Madison Lodge, No. 44, and on June 17, 1842, it was formally instituted under the charter by Thomas Silver, who was appointed a special deputy for the purpose. Meetings were at first held in the second story of a dwelling owned by John H. Cook, but in 1853 a Masonic hall was built by the lodge. After many years this building was torn down and the present Masonic Temple was erected in 1892 on the same lot, situated on the west side of State street. It is three stories in height and cost about \$8,000 in the beginning, but improvements costing \$1,100 were later added. On December 31, 1912, the lodge reported 124 members, to which additions are constantly being made by the initiation of new members. In 1913 Ray O. Golder was worshipful master of the lodge, and George A. Phipps was secretary.

Chesterfield Lodge, No. 53, was chartered on May 27, 1844, with G. W. Ballingal, worshipful master; G. W. Godwin, senior warden; Edward M. Farland, junior warden. This lodge met in the hall over the school room for about thirty years, when it became so weakened by death and removal of members that it surrendered its charter in May, 1875.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 77, at Anderson, was organized under a dispensation on May 23, 1848, and received a charter on June 1, 1849. It was instituted in one of the second story rooms of the old courthouse, with Henry Wyman, worshipful master; Adam Reed, senior warden; Robert Wooster, junior warden; Richard Lake, secretary; G. T. Hoover, treasurer; Townsend Ryan, senior deacon; Burkett Eads, junior deacon.

Lodge meetings were held in the courthouse for awhile, when a room was secured on the third floor of the old United States Hotel. It appears that the traditional "peace and harmony" did not prevail in the lodge after a few years, and in January, 1855, the charter was surrendered. A few months later a petition signed by twenty-eight Masons was presented to the grand lodge, praying for a restoration of the charter, and on June 23, 1855, the petition was granted and the lodge was reorganized with the original name and number. From that time until the completion of the Masonic Temple in 1896, Mount Moriah Lodge held meetings in various places, the last meeting place being in the old Union hall at the southeast corner of Eighth and Main streets. Regular meetings are now held in the temple on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. In 1913 Henry W. Gante, Jr., was worshipful master, and George W. Bickford, secretary. This lodge now numbers about four hundred members.

Anderson Lodge, No. 114, was granted a dispensation on September 16, 1865, when a number of members withdrew from Mount Moriah and formed the new lodge. This was not the result of any dissension, but merely due to the fact that the membership of Mount Moriah had become so large that it was considered the part of wisdom to found a new one. On May 20, 1866, the lodge received a charter, taking the number 114 from Unity Lodge, of Perrysville, which had surrendered its charter. The first officers under the charter were H. J. Blacklidge, worshipful master; J. W. Smith, senior warden; W. Mitchell, junior warden. For some years the lodge held meeting in the same hall as Mount Moriah, when the two lodges were consolidated.

The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Anderson was laid on May 21, 1895, by J. A. Thompson, according to the rites of the order, and on March 23, 1896, the building was formally dedicated. It is located on the east side of Meridian street, between Tenth and Eleventh, in the business district of the city and is one of the finest Masonic Temples in the state. The ground floor is divided into business rooms, the front of the second floor consists of several nice suites of offices, in the rear of which is a club room and banquet hall, and the third floor is used exclusively for lodge purposes. The front of the building is of Indiana oolitic limestone and presents a handsome appearance. The total cost of the temple was about \$40,000.

Ovid Lodge, No. 164, was instituted at New Columbus (now Ovid) under a charter dated May 24, 1854, with fourteen charter members and the following officers: B. W. Cooper, worshipful master; Joseph Peden, senior warden; William Malone, junior warden. For about six years the meetings of the lodge were held in the second story of a log building on the west side of the village, but on July 14, 1860, a new lodge room was dedicated by Joseph Eastman, William Roach and others who were

deputized by the grand lodge officers for the occasion. After the ceremony of dedication the members of the lodge and their guests joined in an open air dinner, after which a number of short addresses were made by those present. The charter members of this lodge all came from old Madison Lodge at Pendleton. On December 31, 1912, the lodge reported thirty-five members. Emmor Williams was the worshipful master for 1913, and Loren Stohler was the secretary.

Quincy Lodge, No. 230, located at Elwood, was organized under a charter dated May 25, 1858, having passed through the customary period



MASONIC TEMPLE, ANDERSON

of probation under a dispensation. The first officers under the charter were: Andrew J. Griffith, worshipful master; J. M. Dehority, senior warden; David Barton, junior warden. At the close of the year 1912 the lodge numbered 345 members. O. D. Hinshaw and George W. Osborn were the worshipful master and secretary, respectively, for the year 1913. Quincy Lodge has a comfortable home and is in a prosperous condition. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 235, was organized under a dispensation dated October 3, 1856, and received a charter bearing the same date as that of

Quincy Lodge—May 25, 1858. The first officers of the lodge were R. H. Hannah, worshipful master; John Coburn, senior warden; Moses Harris, junior warden. The first hall owned by this lodge was 20 by 60 feet. It now owns the third floor of the large brick building at the northeast corner of John and Harrison streets, where regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. In 1913 Blaine H. Ball was the worshipful master, and Frank E. Henshaw was the secretary. Alexandria Lodge has about two hundred members.

A Masonic lodge was organized at Perkinsville on June 3, 1858, under dispensation, and on May 25, 1859, it received a charter as Perkinsville Lodge, No. 247. At one time the lodge numbered over sixty members and owned a well furnished hall, but reverses came and it finally surrendered its charter.

Frankton Lodge, No. 290, received its charter on May 27, 1863, with A. G. Tomlinson as worshipful master; William R. Stoker, senior warden; Lafayette Osborn, junior warden. The writer has been unable to learn the history of this lodge, but it evidently has undergone a re-organization of some kind, as the Masonic lodge at Frankton now bears the number 607. The lodge has a comfortable, well equipped hall and the secretary's report to the grand lodge for the year ending on December 31, 1912, showed sixty-one members. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month. In 1913 Wayne L. Hobbs was worshipful master and Elmer E. Carter was secretary.

Rural Lodge, No. 324, at Markleville, received its charter from the grand lodge on May 24, 1864, and was regularly organized with ten charter members and the following officers: John Justice, worshipful master; John Boram, senior warden; F. L. Seward, junior warden. Meetings were at first held in the second story of Samuel Harden's dwelling and later over a shoe shop and in the second story of Hardy & Lewis' store building. In March, 1879, the lodge surrendered its charter, most of the members uniting with the lodge at Ovid. A few years ago Markleville Lodge, No. 629, obtained a charter from the grand lodge, and on December 31, 1912, reported forty members. For the year 1913 Lundy Seward was worshipful master and Frank Barnett was secretary. Following the old Masonic tradition, this lodge holds its regular meetings on "Thursday before the full moon."

A dispensation was granted to twelve Masons living in the vicinity of Fishersburg, in September, 1875, to organize a lodge in that village. No charter was ever obtained and in May, 1877, the lodge surrendered its records and furniture to the grand lodge.

Lapel Lodge, No. 625, located in the town of that name, is one of the youngest Masonic lodges in the county, but its membership is composed of men who believe in the tenets of the order and consequently is in a prosperous condition. The membership is small—only thirty-nine on December 31, 1913—but constantly growing. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. In 1913 Herbert Bates was worshipful master and Willard H. Thomas was secretary.

Fellowship Lodge, No. 681, which meets on the first and third Fridays of each month in the Masonic Temple at Anderson, received its charter on May 24, 1911. The worshipful master for 1913 was Edward Podmore

and the secretary was H. L. Millspaugh. The lodge has about fifty members.

The youngest Masonic lodge in the county is located at Summitville. It was first organized under a dispensation granted on July 6, 1912, with Robert B. Given as worshipful master; Glen Lawrence, senior warden; Samuel B. Gilman, junior warden. A charter was granted by the grand lodge which met in Indianapolis in May, 1913, when the lodge was officially designated Summitville Lodge, No. 691. At the close of the year 1912 the lodge reported twenty-one members. The master and secretary for 1913 were respectively Robert B. Given and Carl L. Iliff. In the summer of that year a new building was erected just south of the bank, and the lodge acquired an interest in it by adding a story for lodge purposes, thus owning its own meeting place.

There are four Masonic chapters in the county, located at Pendleton, Anderson, Alexandria and Elwood. Pendleton Chapter, No. 51, Royal Arch Masons, is the oldest in the county. It was organized about the close of the Civil war and holds its regular meetings on the third Friday of each month. Anderson Chapter, No. 52, was organized in 1866 and meets on the first Monday of each month. Alexandria Chapter, No. 99, holds its regular meetings on the second Thursday of each month, and the meetings of Elwood Chapter, 109, are held every Thursday evening. All four of these chapters are prosperous and number among their members some of the best citizens of the towns in which they are situated.

Councils of the Royal and Select Masons are located at Pendleton, Anderson and Alexandria, and there is one commandery of Knights Templar, which is at Anderson. This commandery was organized on April 29, 1885, and holds its regular meetings on the third Thursday of each month.

The Order of the Eastern Star, a degree that is open to the wives and daughters of Master Masons, has chapters at Elwood, Pendleton, Anderson and Alexandria. Elwood Chapter, No. 71, meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; Pendleton Chapter, No. 138, meets on the same dates; Anderson Chapter, No. 154, holds its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays, and Alexandria Chapter, No. 179, meets on the first and third Fridays.

THE ODD FELLOWS

This benevolent order originated in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1812 delegates from the lodges about Manchester met in that city and organized the "Manchester Unity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows." Thomas Wildey and another Odd Fellow came from England in 1818 and the next year organized a lodge at Baltimore, Maryland, receiving their charter from the Manchester Unity. On February 1, 1820, Washington Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized and a few years later the order in this country severed its relationship with the Manchester Unity.

The first Odd Fellows' lodge in Madison county was instituted at Pendleton on September 11, 1850, as Pendleton Lodge, No. 88. The

first officers were G. W. Bailey, noble grand; James Beck, vice-grand; W. N. Lummis, secretary; George Brown, treasurer. For some time the lodge held its meetings in the Masonic hall, where it was organized, but in 1880 the trustees purchased a lot and in January, 1891, the Odd Fellows' hall was dedicated with the customary rites of the order. At the close of the year 1912 this lodge reported 282 members. Harry Stevens was then noble grand and S. B. McKee was secretary.

Anderson Lodge, No. 131, the second in the county, was instituted on April 18, 1853, in the room occupied by the Sons of Temperance in the old courthouse. The first officers were: G. R. Diven, noble grand; R. N. Clark, vice-grand; A. M. Williams secretary; William Wilson, treasurer. Meetings were at first held in the room where the lodge was organized, but in 1854 a room was secured on the third floor of the old



I. O. O. F. BUILDING

United States Hotel, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Main streets. In 1867 an agreement was made with the owner of the lot at the northwest corner of Ninth and Meridian streets, by which the third story of a new building was added by the Odd Fellows for a lodge room. This hall was destroyed by the great fire of May 17, 1875, but was rebuilt. When the Presbyterians built their new church the old one at the southeast corner of Ninth and Jackson streets was purchased by the Odd Fellows. The building was remodeled, a new front added, and here the lodge has one of the most comfortable and best arranged fraternal buildings in the state. The lodge now numbers about five hundred members. In the grand lodge report for 1912 the name of Brice Dille appears as noble grand and C. W. Benbow as secretary.

The next Odd Fellows' lodge to be established in the county was Quincy Lodge, No. 200, which was instituted at Elwood (then Quincy) on July 30, 1858, with twelve charter members and the following officers:

Culpepper Lee, noble grand; John B. Frazier, vice-grand; B. T. Callaway, secretary; Mark Simmons, treasurer. This lodge now has a membership of about four hundred and owns one of the best halls in the county. Roy F. Mossy was noble grand and Ephraim Rimmel was secretary at the end of the year 1912.

Perkinsville Lodge, No. 207, was instituted on May 18, 1859. A comfortable hall was later acquired by the lodge and meetings were held regularly on Tuesday evening of each week for a number of years. Then a decline set in. Some of the members moved away, others died, and about 1885 the lodge surrendered its charter.

On November 21, 1860, Necessity Lodge, No. 222, was instituted at Alexandria with ten charter members and the following officers: Cyrenius Free, noble grand; John Heagy, vice-grand; R. H. Cree, secretary; S. B. Harriman, treasurer. The lodge now owns a substantial three story brick building on West Church street and has about 240 members. Michael Furst was noble grand and I. S. Kelly secretary when the last grand lodge report was issued in 1912. This is the only fraternal society in Madison county that owns a cemetery, an account of which may be found in the preceding chapter.

An Odd Fellows' lodge was instituted at Fishersburg in the spring of 1875 with eight charter members, A. J. Fisher, noble grand; H. G. Fisher, vice-grand; George Dunham, secretary. Five years later the lodge numbered thirteen members, but it never prospered and after struggling along for a few years more it surrendered its charter.

Summitville Lodge, No. 475, was organized on December 14, 1875, with fifteen charter members. S. Fenimore was the first noble grand, Thomas J. Clark, vice-grand; L. S. Williams, secretary; E. Runyan, treasurer. In 1892 a building was erected by the lodge, which now numbers nearly 150 members. At the close of the year 1912 Lemuel Dickerson was noble grand and A. F. Kaufman was secretary.

Other Odd Fellows' lodges in the county, with the membership and principal officers at the close of the year 1912, were Frankton, No. 711, John Hartley, noble grand, Dolph Meltzer, secretary, 109 members; Gilman, No. 745, William E. Smith, noble grand, J. M. Morgan, secretary, 54 members; Active (located at Anderson), No. 746, A. J. Dowe, noble grand, H. F. Wright, secretary, 260 members; Chesterfield, No. 786, R. C. Hall, noble grand, J. M. Heath, secretary, 68 members; Linwood, No. 793, H. C. Warren, noble grand, R. S. Thompson, secretary, 97 members; Lapel, No. 805, Albert Russell, noble grand, Perley Schultz, secretary, 106 members. All these lodges are in good condition and some of them own their own buildings. In connection with each lodge, except the one at Gilman, has been organized a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, a society to which the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows are eligible.

Sinai Encampment, No. 54, located at Pendleton, was organized on March 12, 1857, and is the oldest encampment in the county. On May 21, 1867, Star Encampment, No. 84, was instituted at Anderson. Since then the following encampments have been established in the county. Elwood, No. 168; Alexandria, No. 212; Frankton, No. 271; Gilman, No. 322; Activity (at Anderson), No. 331; Lapel, No. 335.

Within the Odd Fellows is a uniformed organization known as the Patriarchs Militant, the local branches of which are called cantons. Three cantons have been organized in Madison county, viz: Anderson, No. 3; Elwood, No. 33; and one at Alexandria. Anderson Canton was organized in 1883 by Dr. Horace E. Jones, who drilled them so thoroughly that in a contest at Indianapolis in May, 1884, on the old state fair grounds, they easily won first prize. Upon their return to Anderson the members of the drill team were given a banquet at the Doxey House. A band composed of members of the order accompanied the canton to Columbus, Ohio, at a later date, and here the drill team again won first prize and the band, under the leadership of Dallas K. Elliott, one of the best cornet players in the country, was awarded a medal. In 1886 the canton again took third prize at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Elwood Canton had for a drill master Captain Nett Nuzum, under whose instruction the drill team became so efficient that it won several prizes in the latter '80s. In September, 1891, at St. Louis, Missouri, Captain Nuzum entered his team into a competitive drill contest with the leading cantons of the country and carried off first honors.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

On February 15, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone, Robert A. Champion, William H. and David L. Burnett, and Edward S. Kimball, five government clerks at Washington, D. C., met and listened to the ritual of a new secret order that had been prepared by Mr. Rathbone. As the basis of the ritual was the friendship of Damon and Pythias, the new order was named the Knights of Pythias and on February 19, 1864, Washington Lodge, No. 1, was formally organized. A few weeks later Franklin Lodge, No. 2, was instituted, and early in April the grand lodge was organized at Washington. Just at that time the country was in the throes of civil war and the order made slow progress. On May 1, 1866, Franklin Lodge was the only one in existence. It was used as a nucleus, around which the organization was strengthened, new lodges multiplied and on August 5, 1870, the supreme lodge was incorporated by act of congress. Since then the order has prospered and has been extended into every state in the union, as well as to foreign lands.

The first Knights of Pythias lodge in Madison county was Anderson Lodge, No. 106, which was instituted on January 19, 1883, with twenty-one charter members. On November 23, 1894, this lodge dedicated a hall on the third floor of the Donnelly block on Meridian street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, the third story of that building being owned by the lodge. According to the last available report of the grand lodge, Anderson Lodge had 188 members at the end of the year 1912, when F. E. Neal was chancellor commander and W. A. Boyden was keeper of the records and seal. The regular meetings of this lodge are held on Tuesday evening of each week.

Elwood Lodge, No. 166, the second in the county, was instituted on March 31, 1887. It is now the strongest and wealthiest lodge in the county, having a membership of nearly four hundred and owning real estate valued at \$18,000. Regular meetings are held on Wednesday

evenings. John W. Grimes, of this lodge, was the deputy grand chancellor in 1912 for the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Tipton, Madison and Delaware. At the same time Claude Wright was chancellor commander of the lodge and L. M. Gross was keeper of the records and seal.

Sicilian Lodge, No. 234, located at Pendleton, was organized on December 19, 1889. It now has a membership of about 225 and owns real estate valued at \$10,000. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening.

Frankton Lodge, No. 315, was instituted on April 30, 1891, and now has over one hundred and fifty members. It owns real estate valued at \$1,800 and is in a prosperous condition. Regular meetings are held on Thursday evenings.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 335, was instituted on December 3, 1891, and now owns real estate worth \$4,000. The membership is about two hundred and fifty and the regular meeting night is Tuesday of each week. In the last grand lodge report the name of Will F. Schmitz appears as chancellor commander and that of W. C. Stewart as keeper of the records and seal. In 1912 Blaine H. Ball of this lodge was a member of the grand lodge committee on constitution and by-laws.

On May 5, 1892, Gas Belt Lodge, No. 362, was instituted at Summitville. It now has about one hundred and seventy members and owns real estate valued at \$2,100. Wednesday evening of each week is the time for regular meetings. Ludie Warner was chancellor commander at the close of 1912, and R. B. Givens was keeper of the records and seal.

Lapel Lodge, No. 386, was instituted on April 6, 1893, and now has about one hundred and twenty-five members. Regular meetings are held on Monday evenings.

Banner Lodge, No. 416, located at Anderson, was instituted on April 17, 1895, with eighty charter members, many of whom had withdrawn from Anderson Lodge for the purpose of organizing a new one. In 1912 the lodge reported 231 members and is constantly adding new ones to the list. Its regular meeting night is Thursday. J. C. Shuman was chancellor commander and A. L. Jacobs was keeper of the records and seal when the last grand lodge report was issued.

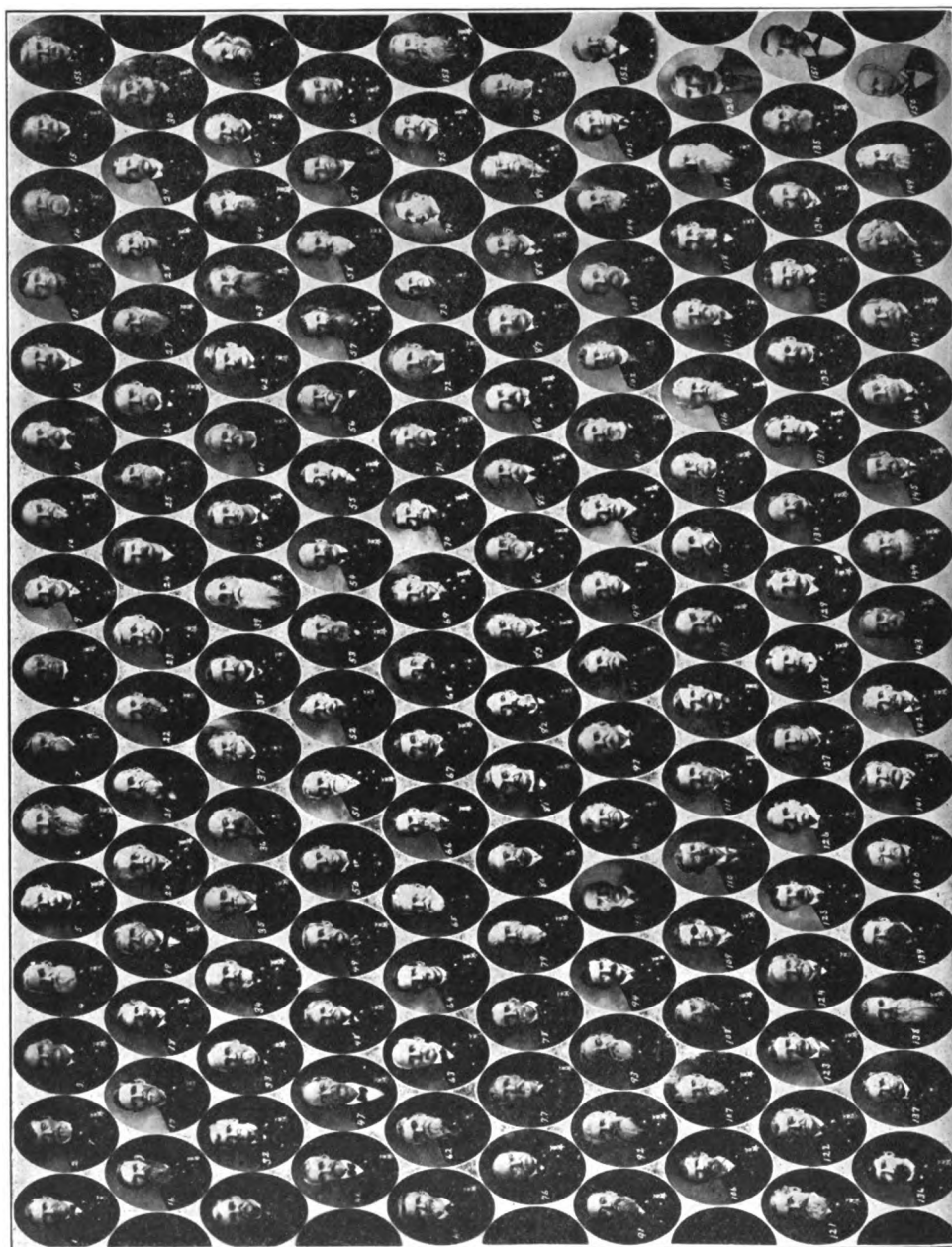
Orestes Lodge, No. 471, and Markleville Lodge, No. 479, are the two youngest lodges in the county. The former was instituted on May 29, 1899, and the latter on February 16, 1900. Orestes Lodge owns real estate valued at \$1,800 and has about eighty members. It meets every Thursday evening. Markleville Lodge has over fifty members and owns real estate worth \$500. Friday evening of each week is the time for holding regular meetings.

The lodges at Pendleton, Anderson and Elwood have companies of the Uniform Rank, and in connection with all the principal lodges are temples of the Pythian Sisters, the ladies' degree of the order. The oldest and strongest of these temples are the ones at Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN

This order claims an unbroken succession from the Sons of Liberty, a patriotic order at the time of the American Revolution. It was mem-

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bers of the Sons of Liberty, disguised as Indians, who destroyed the tea rather than pay the unjust tax, and this incident was made use of when the Improved Order of Red Men was reorganized at Baltimore in 1835. The local lodges or societies are called tribes and the principal officers of the tribe bear Indian titles, such as sachem, prophet and sagamore. There are three degrees—Adoption, Warrior and Chief—for the men, and a degree called the Daughters of Pocahontas for the wives, daughters and sisters of the male members. There are also a uniformed rank and a subordinate degree called the Haymakers. During the decade ending in 1910 the order paid out in the United States over \$6,000,000 for relief, burial expenses and the support of widows and orphans.

The first society of this order to be organized in Madison county was Ononga Tribe, No. 50, which was instituted at Anderson in 1874. For about three years its growth was slow and then a large number of members came in. Two other tribes were later organized from Ononga, viz.: Mingo and Kamala. The former was instituted on October 19, 1892, but has been discontinued, the members uniting with the other tribes. Kamala Tribe, No. 157, was instituted on October 18, 1893. Both Ononga and Kamala tribes are in flourishing condition and are two of the strongest fraternal societies in Anderson. Each has an organization of Haymakers.

After the organization of Ononga Tribe at Anderson, the next to be established was Mashigomisha Tribe, No. 110, at Alexandria. This tribe meets every Friday evening and the Mashigomisha Haymakers on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Seneca Tribe, No. 113, located at Elwood, was the next organization of Red Men in the county. This tribe owns a handsome building and is one of the strongest tribes financially in Madison county. Regular meetings are held on Tuesday evenings and the Seneca Haymakers hold meetings on Friday evenings.

Oconee Tribe, No. 159, was instituted at Pendleton on November 26, 1892. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening. Subsequently the Oconee Haymakers were organized and they hold meetings on alternate Monday evenings.

Neoskaleta Tribe, No. 149, was organized at Summitville in the summer of 1892, and Onaway Tribe, located at Lapel, was instituted about the same time. Both these tribes are in prosperous condition.

The councils of the Daughters of Pocahontas in the county are as follows: Wyoming, No. 49, at Elwood; Oconee, No. 78, at Pendleton; Tahoma, No. 82, at Anderson; Kamala, No. 124, at Anderson; and Winona, No. 143, at Alexandria.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Grand Army of the Republic is an organization of volunteer soldiers who served in the war of 1861-65. It was founded soon after the close of the war, but for the first fifteen years of its existence was of rather slow growth. About 1880 there came a revival and during the next decade the order spread to every state in the union. The purposes of the order are to collect and preserve war relics and records,

maintain fraternal relations, and assist needy comrades. The local organizations are called posts. The strongest post in Madison county, though not the oldest, is Major May Post, No. 244, at Anderson. It was organized on September 18, 1883, with seventy-one charter members. For several years it met in various halls about the city, but in 1895 arrangements were made with Major Charles T. Doxey to provide a permanent home in a building at the northwest corner of Ninth street and Central avenue. This hall was completed in May, 1896, and the post met there for some time. It now has quarters in a room in the courthouse basement. The present membership is about 150. A few years ago an Anderson photographer (Mr. Clark) made pictures of nearly all the members of this post and arranged them in a group, which is here presented that the reader may see the type of men Madison county furnished to the country's defenders in 1861.

Beginning at the upper left hand corner and reading from left to right, the members of this post are as follows:

Top Row—William A. Kindle, John Madison, Cornelius Moore, J. A. Mahan, A. H. Workman, William L. Jones, John F. W. Meyers, C. C. Johnson, Slavin Graham, Adam Fath, John Cather, George T. Peniston, Henry Clark, H. J. Stein, Vincent Carroll, C. P. G. Austin.

Second Row—D. P. Maynard, M. L. Patton, A. J. Applegate, W. H. H. Quick, M. G. Watkins, Jacob Harter, John S. Handy, William F. Branson, John H. Harrison, John W. Cherington, John B. Swart, Joshua Kirk, Noah H. Randall, Alfred Brown, James Murphey.

Third Row—John S. Steel, Dempsy Waggy, George Nichol, Jacob Koehler, John H. Terhune, George Mathes, James L. Webb, James Clark, Enoch Alexander, E. L. Pickering, Theodore Zion, D. F. Mustard, William Hubbard, John W. Goff, H. E. Jones, James W. Streets.

Fourth Row—D. A. Taylor, William A. Craven, Robert P. Brickley, George W. Hackleman, Isaac Foland, Jacob Ellis, John Reynolds, Elias Falknor, William Mahoney, James Redd, Stephen Metcalf, Samuel McNutt, William B. Miller, E. W. Clifford, Henry Kessler.

Fifth Row—William Keiser, Samuel Hicks, John C. Knight, Joseph Poor, Jonas Stewart, William Callahan, Jesse Forkner, Alansing Lamaster, Henry T. Denius, Moses C. White, Melville B. Cox, Peter B. Millsbaugh, Samuel Todd, Jacob Mays, Samuel Longnecker, Daniel Stewart.

Sixth Row—Samuel Van Pelt, Thomas L. Brooks, William Layton, C. S. Fifer, John Baker, Robert Dorste, William W. Clifford, Robert B. Mason, B. B. Campbell, Henry Mitchell, Hiram H. Palmer, George W. Shreeve, Joseph Brown, William Venemon, John A. Cook.

Seventh Row—Thomas Foland, James Gwinn, John Umensetter, Stephen Price, James Kenroy, W. T. Durbin, Henry C. Durbin, H. H. Durbin, Ezra Iler, John P. Parson, John Hoover, George E. Springer, John A. Gains, Samuel C. Miller, Abner G. Clark, John Titherington.

Eighth Row—O. L. Shaul, John McCurley, D. B. Davis, John Runyan, James T. Knowland, A. I. Makepeace, Isaac Wood, L. D. Crawley, B. H. Perse, Joseph R. Cravens, Thomas Talmage, James G. Jeffers, W. B. Carroll, Henry Vinyard, E. R. Cheney.

Ninth Row—A. L. Ethel, Daniels Rhoads, John W. Lovett, John

Besom, Warren L. Coots, F. M. Van Pelt, S. G. Bevelheimer, Edmund Johnson, Jerome J. Musser, Gambrel Little, John F. Wilson, George F. Ethel, Thomas Paxton, George W. Lawson, William L. Lundy, W. R. Myers.

Tenth Row—John W. Riley, Samuel Wolf, J. B. Howard, J. C. Mathews, John Turner, John F. Thompson, Samuel A. Towell, Pennell M. Keepers, Henry Ray, Carl Bronnenberg, Joseph A. Studebaker, John J. Muldown, Lafe J. Burr, John Featherstone, Amos McGuire.

This post was named in honor of Isaac M. May, who was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States on July 29, 1861, as captain of Company A, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, was promoted to major of the regiment and was killed at the battle of Gainesville, Vir-



LIVING FLAG

ginia, August 28, 1862. In connection with the post is the Women's Relief Corps, No. 70, which was organized in 1887, and which meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Elwood Post, No. 61, was one of the first to be organized in this section of the state. It was at one time also one of the strongest, but the scythe of time has cut down many of the old veterans comprising its membership. Meetings of this post are held on alternate Saturday afternoons. Elwood Women's Relief Corps, No. 117, meets on alternate Monday afternoons.

Major Henry Post, No. 230, located at Pendleton, was organized on August 28, 1883, and was named in honor of Major Samuel Henry, who entered the service as captain of Company B, Eighty-ninth Indiana

Infantry, in August, 1862, and was murdered in cold blood by guerillas near Greenton, Missouri, November 1, 1864.

Lew Taylor Post, No. 243, at Alexandria, was established in the summer of 1883. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in the afternoon, and the Alexandria Women's Relief Corps, No. 200, meets on alternate Thursdays.

Hiram G. Fisher Post, located at Lapel, was named in honor of a Madison county boy who was commissioned captain of the Fishersburg Union Guards in the summer of 1861 and later entered the volunteer service as first lieutenant of Company E, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

One of the most notable events in the history of Anderson was the entertainment of the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in May, 1903, when the citizens of the city expended over \$7,000 in caring for members of this patriotic order. A feature of the encampment was a living flag, composed of Anderson school children, placed upon an inclined scaffolding reaching from the sidewalk to the roof of the courthouse and facing on Eighth street. The idea originated with Captain Jerome J. Musser, of Major May Post, who had charge of the erection of the scaffolding, and the children who participated in forming the national colors were under the guidance of Prof. John W. Carr, then superintendent of the Anderson public schools. No other city in Indiana has ever attempted to rival this demonstration and at each subsequent state encampment the "living flag of Anderson" has been a topic for conversation.

The order known as the Sons of Veterans is represented in Madison county by R. L. Leeson Camp, No. 305, at Elwood, and J. P. Condo Camp, No. 364, at Alexandria. Major Doxey Camp was organized at Anderson some years ago, but it has lapsed into a state of inactivity.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

This order was first established at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1888, and for a few years enjoyed a fair growth, reaching a total of thirty lodges and a membership of five thousand. Then came a decline and in 1907 there were but three lodges and less than three hundred members. About that time James J. Davis, of Anderson, undertook the work of reorganizing and building up the order. He associated with him Rodney H. Brandon, then the presiding officer of Anderson Lodge, No. 1, the first to be instituted under the new regime. In 1908 Mr. Brandon was elected supreme secretary and the offices of the supreme lodge were removed to Anderson. On September 30, 1913, the order showed a total of 1,425 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of over five hundred thousand. Recently the supreme lodge has purchased one thousand acres of fine land near Aurora, Illinois, where the order is erecting a vocational school for the children of members and a home for dependents, both young and old. The two Moose lodges in Madison county are located at Anderson and Elwood.

THE ELKS

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks had its foundation in a club organized in New York soon after the close of the Civil war, when a number of "good fellows" were in the habit of meeting at some suitable place to beguile the evening with singing songs, telling stories, etc. At first the club, the plan of which was originated by a young Englishman named Charles S. Vivian, was known as the "Jolly Corks." By 1868 the membership had increased to such proportions that it was decided to establish a secret order. A committee was appointed to select a name. Upon visiting Barnum's museum the committee saw an elk and learned something of the animal's habits, which inspired them to select the name of Elks for the new society. The motto of the order is: "The faults of our brethren we write upon the sands; their virtues upon the



ELKS' HOME, ANDERSON

tablets of love and memory." As there is no state grand lodge, the work of obtaining information concerning the individual lodges is somewhat difficult.

Anderson Lodge, No. 209, was instituted on June 30, 1891, with thirty-one charter members, in the Odd Fellows' hall, and the ceremony of institution was followed by a banquet at the Doxey Music hall. The lodge now owns an equity in the building at the northwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets, where the members have well appointed club and lodge rooms on the third floor. From the membership of Anderson Lodge have been formed Elwood Lodge, No. 368, and Alexandria Lodge, No. 478. The former has club rooms in the second story of the building formerly occupied by the First National Bank, and the latter has its headquarters in the Alexandria Opera House building. All three of the Madison county lodges are in prosperous condition.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are in the county several orders represented in the principal cities and towns, of which it was impossible to get detailed information. So far as possible a list of these lodges is given below, together with any historical information that could be procured.

Pendleton Grove, No. 20, United Ancient Order of Druids, was organized on April 5, 1895. A grove or lodge of this order was organized at Anderson on July 22, 1896, but after a short existence it surrendered its charter. Subsequently it was revived as Progress Grove, No. 27, and is now in fairly prosperous shape.

The Woodmen of the World are represented by White Oak Camp, No. 29, at Lapel; Hemlock Camp, No. 18, at Anderson, the regular meetings of which are held on Tuesday evenings; Hemlock Grove, No. 5, Woodmen's Circle, which meets on alternate Friday afternoons; Elwood Camp, No. 95, and Woodmen's Circle, No. 51, at Elwood, the former of which holds meetings on Wednesday and the latter on Friday evenings.

The Modern Woodmen of America camps are as follows: Oak Leaf, No. 3690, at Anderson; Elwood, No. 4416; Alexandria, No. 5976; Pendleton, No. 14,374. The Anderson camp holds meetings on Monday evenings, the Elwood camp on Wednesday evenings, the Alexandria camp on Tuesday evenings, and the Pendleton camp on Friday evenings. Allied to this order are the Royal Neighbors of America. The camps and times of regular meetings are as follows: Anderson, No. 2607, Fridays; Elwood, No. 3812, first and third Tuesdays of each month; Jewel Camp, No. 5976, Alexandria, Mondays.

In the Knights of the Maccabees the lodges of the men are called tents and the Ladies of the Maccabees meet in hives. This order is represented by Tent No. 39, and Hive No. 62, at Anderson; Elwood Tent, No. 60, and Hive No. 66, at Elwood; Alexandria Tent, No. 112, and Hive No. 61, at Alexandria.

Anderson Aerie, No. 174, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets every Thursday evening; Elwood Aerie, No. 201, on Wednesdays, and Invincible Aerie, No. 1771, of Alexandria, on Wednesday evenings.

Hazelwood Court, Ancient Order of Foresters, was instituted in the early '90s and holds its meetings at Kirkham's hall, Hazelwood. The Improved Order of Foresters is represented by Court Quincy, No. 62, Court Elwood, No. 1097, and Court Madison, No. 4968, all at Elwood; Court Anderson, No. 3110, and White River Court, No. 1094, at Anderson.

The Tribe of Ben Hur is represented by three courts or lodges in the city of Anderson, viz.: Isis Court, No. 32, which meets on Tuesday evenings, and Iderned Court, No. 26, and Amrah Court, No. 30, which meet on call of the officers.

Several societies closely connected with the Catholic church have been organized at Anderson and Elwood. The principal ones are Anderson Council, No. 563, Knights of Columbus, and the Elwood Council of the same order, both of which hold meetings on Tuesday evenings; Anderson Council, No. 646, Catholic Knights of America, which was

organized in 1893; Cardinal Manning Council, No. 376, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, at Elwood; Court St. Joseph, No. 1120, Catholic Order of Foresters, at Elwood; the Federated Catholic Clubs of Elwood; and the Anderson and Elwood divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Anderson Castle, No. 4, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was organized on January 18, 1890, with sixty-eight charter members. Two years later was organized Hope Temple, No. 3, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, and still later were organized the Anderson Commandery, Uniform Rank, and the Supreme Order of Wise Guys, Anderson Retreat, No. 1, an organization intended to promote the welfare of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor have lodges at Anderson and Alexandria; the Yeoman at Anderson and Elwood; the Supreme Lodge, Camels of the World is located in Anderson; and the Junior Order American Mechanics at Anderson and Pendleton. Other lodges or societies are the Pathfinders, No. 7, at Anderson; the Daughters of Liberty, at Elwood; the Sons of St. George, at Anderson and Elwood; Post O, Travelers' Protective Association, which meets once a month at the Grand Hotel in Anderson; United Commercial Travelers, No. 182, at Anderson; the United Order of the Golden Cross, at Elwood; the Protected Home Circle, at Anderson; Nest No. 84, of the Orioles, at Anderson; Elwood Nest, No. 66, and Anderson Nest, No. 84, Order of Owls; the Knights and Ladies of Columbia, No. 115, at Elwood; the Equitable Aid Union and the National Union, of Anderson, and Eureka Court, No. 259, also of Anderson. The Order of Plowmen have but one organization in the county—Elwood Council, No. 14. Anderson Lodge, No. 5, Order of Lincoln, was organized on September 22, 1896, with thirty charter members. The only Knights of Honor lodge in the county of which there is any record was organized at Anderson on May 18, 1875, and during the next twenty years paid out nearly \$25,000 in benefits.

Among the labor organizations of Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria may be mentioned the unions of stationery engineers, typesetters, glass-workers, sheet metal workers, bricklayers, carpenters, painters and decorators, iron molders, electrical workers, stage employees, barbers, plumbers, musicians, electric railway employees, brewery workers, tailors, retail clerks, file workers, cigar makers, tin plate workers and a few others, most of which are associated with the Madison County Federation of Labor. The trades union came with the discovery of natural gas and has remained after the supply of gas failed, but it is worthy of note that Anderson has never been disturbed by any serious strike, and the same is true of Alexandria and Elwood.

On January 30, 1909, Kikthawenund Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized at Anderson with Mrs. John W. Lovett, regent; Mrs. H. C. Durbin, vice-regent; Mrs. Andrew Ellis, recording secretary; Miss Kate Chipman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. E. Young, treasurer; Mrs. I. E. May, historian. This chapter was named for the old Delaware Indian chief whose wigwam once stood where the city of Anderson is now situated.

CHAPTER XVII

MILITARY HISTORY

MADISON COUNTY IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO—THE CIVIL WAR—LOYAL SPIRIT OF THE CITIZENS—MEETING AT THE COURTHOUSE—THE FIRST COMPANY FROM MADISON COUNTY—ROSTERS OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES—HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS IN WHICH THEY SERVED—CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY ORGANIZATIONS—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—MADISON COUNTY REPRESENTED IN TWO REGIMENTS.

It has been said that war brings an element of patriotism that cannot be developed by any other means. However that may be, the sons of Madison county have never been backward in responding to the country's call for volunteers in time of need. The county had been organized but twenty-three years when the nation became involved in a war with Mexico over the annexation of Texas to the United States. Formal declaration of war was made by the Congress on May 11, 1846, and almost immediately afterward came a call for troops. Under that call Indiana sent out two regiments—the First and Second Volunteer Infantry—in each of which were a number of Madison county men, but in the absence of the muster rolls it is impossible to tell just how many or who they were.

A second call was made by President Polk in May, 1847, when a company was organized at Marion, Grant county, composed of volunteers from that county and Madison. John M. Wallace, of Marion, was commissioned captain of the company, which marched to Indianapolis, via Anderson, and reported to the state authorities that it was ready for service. From Indianapolis the company proceeded by rail to Madison, thence down the Ohio river by steamboat to Jeffersonville, where it went into camp. On the last day of May it was mustered into the United States service and assigned to the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry as Company A. This regiment, commanded by Colonel Willis A. Gorman, left Jeffersonville early in June by steamer bound for New Orleans and upon arriving there ordered to Brazos Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. It then marched about 160 miles up that river and remained there for nearly a month, when it returned to the mouth of the river. Soon after that it embarked on a vessel for Vera Cruz, where it was attached to the brigade commanded by General Joseph Lane. On September 19, 1847, General Lane left Vera Cruz to go to the relief of Colonel Childs at Puebla, where there was a hospital filled with sick and wounded American soldiers threatened by the Mexican General Santa Anna.

At the battle of Huamantla, October 9, 1847, Colonel Gorman came up to the support of the United States cavalry just in time to turn defeat into victory, and after the capture of the city his regiment was stationed at the arsenal. A few days later the Fourth Indiana led the advance in the assault on Puebla, which resulted in another victory, and Colonel Childs' garrison of sick and disabled soldiers was rescued from a perilous position. From that time until the close of the war the Fourth was on duty and was engaged in a number of skirmishes with the enemy. On December 19, 1847, it joined the main body of the army under General Winfield Scott, in the city of Mexico, where it remained on guard duty until orders came on June 1, 1848, to return home. The regiment marched to Vera Cruz, sailed from that city for New Orleans, then proceeded by steamboat up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Madison, Indiana, where it was mustered out on July 20, 1848.

The members of Captain Wallace's company who enlisted from Madison county were: Nineveh Berry, commissary of subsistence; Joseph Hunt, corporal; Reuben Stephenson, drummer; Levi Brewer, Jacob Booser, William Collis, John Dedman, Thomas Dillon, Alexander Greenlee, Solomon Harpold, John Hicks, Levi Knowlton, Benjamin Moore, James Moore, Samuel Moore, Isaac Rheubart, Jacob Spucher, David Vanasdell, privates. John Dedman died at Perote, Mexico, December 11, 1847, and Thomas Dillon died at Puebla on March 28, 1848. Jacob Spucher was discharged at New Orleans on June 15, 1848, for disability, and the other men were mustered out with the company at Madison.

During the quarter of a century that followed the war with Mexico, a number of veterans who had served in that conflict settled in Madison county. On November 14, 1874, a number of these veterans met at the auditor's office in the courthouse at Anderson and made preparations to attend the convention of the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war at Indianapolis on January 7 and 8, 1875, "and unite with them in an appeal to a generous country and patriotic Congress and executive, to add the names of the surviving soldiers in the Mexican war to the list of pensioners, to the end that the Nation's bounty may be extended to all, who, by their deeds of noble daring have contributed to maintain the rights and uphold the honor of our country either at home or abroad."

Eight of the fourteen townships in the county were represented in the meeting as follows: Adams, John Probasco; Anderson, Nineveh Berry and W. J. Philpot; Boone, Micajah Francis; Duck Creek, J. R. Morris and S. T. Tetrick; Fall Creek, H. P. Shaffer, John Hicks and ——— Brady; Jackson, John Hendren; Pipe Creek, R. P. Moler, Brannock and James Ripley and Robert P. Garretson; Union, Levi Brewer. A glance at these names discloses the fact that Nineveh Berry and Levi Brewer were the only ones credited to Madison county at the time of the war, the others having become residents at a later date.

THE CIVIL WAR

From the time of the Missouri Compromise in 1820 to the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States in 1860, the

slavery question was a "bone of contention" in nearly every session of the national congress. During the political campaign of 1860 threats were frequently made by some of the slave states that, if Mr. Lincoln were elected, they would withdraw from the union. South Carolina carried out this threat on December 20, 1860, when her state convention passed an ordinance of secession. Mississippi seceded on January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, January 11th; Georgia, January 19th; Louisiana, January 26th, and Texas, February 1st. Hence, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, he found seven states already in rebellion against his authority. Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia subsequently passed ordinances of secession.

Early in the year 1861, Major Robert Anderson, who was in command of the defenses in Charleston harbor, removed his garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, in order to be in a stronger position in case an attack were made. The secessionists looked upon this as a hostile movement and began the erection of batteries with a view to the reduction of the fort. On January 9, 1861, the steamer *Star of the West*, an unarmed vessel bearing supplies to Major Anderson, was fired upon and forced to turn back. Officially, the Civil war dates from this incident, but the general public was not thoroughly aroused to the gravity of the situation until three months later.

At half past four o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, the first shot of the Civil war, as popularly understood, was directed against the solid walls of Fort Sumter. A constant cannonading was kept up until the 14th, when the garrison was permitted to retire from the fort with the honors of war, saluting the flag before it was hauled down. Major Anderson capitulated on Sunday, and on Monday, April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to preserve the union and suppress the rebellion.

All over the north, when the telegraph flashed the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, the excitement was intense. On Saturday evening, April 13th, two days before the call for troops was issued, a mass meeting was held at the courthouse in Anderson to consider the situation. Speeches were made by Dr. Townsend Ryan, Colonel Milton S. Robinson, Robert D. Traster, Joseph Buckles, of Muncie, then circuit judge, and others, all expressing the same opinion—that the national administration should be upheld at all hazards. Political differences were forgotten in the general indignation at the insult offered to the flag. In an hour's time every man present who was eligible for military duty—and some who were not eligible—volunteered his services, in case they were necessary, to preserve the union. Altogether, 186 men volunteered, a company was at once organized and W. R. Myers was elected captain, but declined in favor of Hiram T. Vandevender.

EIGHTH INFANTRY

On Tuesday, April 16th, Governor Oliver P. Morton issued his call for volunteers to fill the state's quota of the 75,000 troops called for by the president. The next day Captain Vandevender tendered the gov-

ernor a full company of one hundred men, which was accepted, and on the 22nd was mustered into the United States service for three months as Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry, with Hiram T. Vandevender, captain; John T. Robinson, first lieutenant; James Fergus, second lieutenant; John D. Johnson, first sergeant; William T. Ryan, James A. Giles and William H. Miller, sergeants; Francis McKahan, Andrew H. Rockenfield, George H. Dula and Ephraim Doll, corporals; Andrew Kramer and David Kilgore, musicians, and the following privates:

Washington Alderman, Benjamin F. Allen, Moses Andrews, William Atkins, Joseph Beck, Robert Brickley, George Clutter, Thomas Cummings, Benjamin Curtis, George W. Davis, Madison Davis, William H. Dunham, Hampton Ellis, Edmund Ferris, Henry C. Godwin, Richard J. Hall, John Hardin, Jacob H. Hullabaugh, Nathan B. Hawhey, Lewis K. Helvie, Samuel Henry, Michael Housman, David Hurlburt, John H. Hunt, James M. Irish, Oliver Irish, James H. Lewark, William H. Martin, Thomas Madden, Charles A. Maul, Corydon W. Maul, John C. McCallister, George W. McGraw, James W. McGraw, Michael McGuire, Thomas McGuire, Joseph McKinnon, Andrew H. Melross, William B. Mershon, John Moore, Abraham Nicholas, Thomas Orr, Joseph W. Parson, John Polk, Nathan Prather, Elisha J. Puckett, Joseph W. Redding, Jonathan B. Rinavalt, Enoch M. Roach, William Scott, Smith D. Shannon, William H. Shelly, Jesse W. Shiner, John A. Shiner, Mathias Snelson, Augustus Teague, Albert A. Titherington, John D. Titherington, William H. H. Vernon, Henry Vinyard, Adolphus Walden, Miner Walden, George Walker, John Wyman.

The regiment, commanded by Colonel William P. Benton, remained in camp at Indianapolis, engaged in drilling, etc., until the 19th of June, when it was ordered to western Virginia and on the 22nd went into camp near Clarksburg. Here it was assigned to a brigade commanded by General William S. Rosecrans and moved to Buckhannon. On July 11, 1861, it was engaged at Rich Mountain, where Joseph Beck was killed in a charge upon the enemy's position. On July 24th it was ordered back to Indianapolis, where it arrived four days later, and on August 6, 1861, was mustered out.

After the three months' campaign the regiment was reorganized under its old commander—Colonel William P. Benton—and on September 5, 1861, was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis for three years "or during the war." At different times during this service, the regiment bore upon its muster rolls the names of 139 Madison county boys. James K. Bigelow was made assistant surgeon; Watson Adams, Joseph Geik, William F. Fisher and Jacob H. Kinsey were members of Company A; Alfred Painter, Alfred and Avery Riggs and James Williams served in Company E; John A. Gunckle, John Lloyd and Jasper Rutherford, in Company F; John N. Elder, Elijah Fiant, Alexander Hale, Charles Kelly, John Kelly, William B. Pruett and David N. Robinson, in Company I.

In the reorganization Captain Vandevender's company became Company K, the roster of which at the time of muster in on September 5, 1861, was as follows: Hiram T. Vandevender, captain; Lorenzo D. McAllister, first lieutenant; George H. Dula, second lieutenant; John

H. Hicks, first sergeant; Hampton Ellis, Lewis K. Helvie, Robert Fry, James Poindexter, sergeants; Andrew Melross, John J. Pence, James G. McCallister, Thomas W. Huston, John M. Hunt, Charles Lawson, Daniel R. Hurlburt, Abram V. Nash, corporals; Corydon McCallister and Andrew F. Kramer, musicians; George W. Heagy, wagoner.

Privates—James Alderman, David Anshoot, Philip Anshoot, George Anshoot, William Atkins, William Baker, Ezra Basicker, James Black, William H. Bowers, Robert A. Brown, Abijah W. Chatman, Samuel Clark, William Conde, Abner V. Crosley, Simon Cummings, Thomas Cummings, Isaiah Daniels, George W. Dennis, Larkin E. Dula, Franklin Eastman, Job Gardner, Madison George, John Giles, Marion Graham, Simon Gregory, Clinton J. Guthery, Benjamin Hair, Jeremiah Hicks, Samuel Hicks, David Huston, Joseph L. Huston, William G. Huston, William H. Huston, Philip Jones, John Jones, Philip Keller, Joseph Lanaham, Edward Lewark, Francis M. Lewark, James Lewark, Albert E. Lemon, John Lyons, Sanford Mathews, George K. Maul, John T. Mansfield, William H. McCallister, Robert J. McCallister, John W. McCarthey, William S. McCarthey, James McCabe, George Mowery, John A. Neal, McDonald Perdue, Frederick Perget, Henry Perkins, George Poor, Peter Priliman, Daniel Roberts, Reason Sargeant, Charles A. Savage, William Scott, William E. Scott, Isaiah Sharits, James Shawver, John Smith, Lawson Spencer, Anderson Stevenson, Samuel Tibbitts, Christopher Wall, Adolphus Walden, Minor J. Walden, Wiford Wean, Henry Webb, Williams Wert, Ambrose Whitecotton, Owen Williamson, David J. Williamson, Franklin Williamson, Marion Wood, Henry S. Wyman, Charles W. Wynn, Ransom Young.

Recruits—John Baker, Lewis Cannon, John A. Fesler, James A. Giles, John H. Gilmore, Noah C. Haines, John Harman, John B. Huston, Jeremiah Jenkins, John Lowe, William M. McCallister, Thomas McCormac, James McGuire, George McCullough, Charles McCallister, Joel Manning, James D. Roberts, James C. Shaw, Joseph Scott, David Werts.

On September 10, 1861, the regiment left Indianapolis for St. Louis, where it was assigned to the command of General Fremont. It took part in pursuit of General Price as far as Cross Hollows, Arkansas, was engaged with the enemy at Pea Ridge, and in March, 1863, joined General Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. In the campaign against Vicksburg it fought at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge and a number of minor engagements. As part of General McClernand's corps it was engaged in the assault on the works at Vicksburg, where Captain Vandevender was fatally wounded, his death occurring on May 23, 1863, Lieutenant McAllister being promoted to the command of the company. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the Eighth was ordered to join General Banks in Louisiana and operated in that state and Texas until in August, 1864, when it was ordered to Virginia. There it was assigned to the Nineteenth corps, which was part of General Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. The regiment took part in the battles of the Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek and in January, was transferred to Savannah, Georgia,

where it remained on post and guard duty until ordered home. It was mustered out at Indianapolis on September 17, 1865.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY

George W. Lewis was a private in Company D, Ninth Infantry, and the Eleventh Infantry received forty-one recruits from Madison county in March, 1865. They were distributed to the various companies as follows: Company D, Benjamin Elliott and Jacob Payne; Company E, Isaac Beeman, Samuel Beeman, Francis M. Boyden, Myron J. Boyden, Jesse A. Brumley, William Barnett, Lewis Brown, Samuel S. Dewitt, Sebastian E. Douglass, John Fisher, John G. Foland, Nelson Foland, Greenberry L. Freeman, Presley O. Garnis, John S. Hougham, Ensley Hoover, Enos Hoover, William W. Miller, D. C. Marvin, John W. Myrick, William Neese, John Richwine, William H. Rollins, Samuel Shultz, Nathan F. Young; Company F, John G. Barnett, Michael Dougherty, William Kurtz, Asa T. Lewis, Hugh J. Pippin, John B. Clark; Company H, Harvey Clark, Noah B. Evans, Thornton Wilson; Company K, Calvin G. Crampton, Charles H. Davis, Timothy Sullivan. Three recruits—William H. Harding, Frank Somers and William T. Smith—were not regularly assigned to any company. During the entire service of these men they were engaged in guard duty at Baltimore, Maryland.

TWELFTH INFANTRY

Madison county was well represented in the Twelfth Infantry during its first term of enlistment for one year, and when the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service, in the summer of 1862, a large part of Company G was recruited in Madison county. Of this company James Huston was Captain; Robert Alfont, second lieutenant (promoted to captain after the death of Captain Huston from disease contracted while a prisoner of war); Ralph Cooper, first sergeant (promoted to first lieutenant); Richard J. Waterman and Thomas S. Huston, sergeants; John H. Hiday, Zachariah Kinnamon and John H. Cottrell, corporals; Richard Alfont, Reuben M. Alfont, John W. Alexander, Thomas B. Bannon, Henry Borchording, Benjamin Copper, Nathaniel Copper, William Doty, Charles V. Harding, John Humphries, Joseph Huston, James Jordan, George W. Kelly, James N. Kinnamon, Levi M. Kinnamon, James McGuire, Ralph McGuire, John McVey, Lewis Michael, James Moulden, William H. Moulden, William T. Moulden, Edward Pauley, George W. Piper, Mark Phillips, Isaac Ridenour, Vantly Rumler, Amos Rush, Daniel Rush, Thomas M. Rush, Thomas Steel, Amos Wilson, James Wilson and Daniel T. Wynn, privates.

Recruits—George Dunham, Franklin Hooker, Peter B. Lennen, William Thomas and Joseph B. Wiseman.

Moses D. Gage, a Madison county man, was chaplain of the regiment, and the following members of Company K were also from this county: David T. Brooks, William Connell, Thomas D. Denny, John Engle, Charles Faulkner (corporal), Alexander Ford, Alexander Hor-

ton, Jacob Kirk, Martin Linden, Robert W. McCallister, Nicholas Miller (sergeant), James O'Riley, Elijah E. Stephens, Quincy A. Whitten.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis on August 17, 1862, for three years, and on the 30th of that month was in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where it lost 173 in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Colonel William H. Link, commanding the regiment, who died on September 20, 1862. Nearly the entire regiment was captured and after being exchanged joined the army under General Grant in Mississippi. It participated in the campaign against Vicksburg, was at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and then accompanied General Sherman to Chattanooga to relieve General Thomas, who was there besieged by the Confederates under General Bragg. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, the Twelfth lost sixty-two in killed and wounded. In 1864 it was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign and later participated in the celebrated "march to the sea." Then, up through the Carolinas, taking part in numerous engagements, it marched via Richmond to Washington, where it was in the grand review of May 24, 1865, after which it was ordered to Indianapolis. There it was mustered out on June 14, 1865, with the exception of some recruits and drafted men, whose term of enlistment had not expired, and who were transferred to other regiments.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

Dr. George F. Chittenden was assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry during the regiment's one year's service, and when it was reorganized for the three years' service he was appointed surgeon. George F. Williams, another Madison county man, was quartermaster of this regiment, having been promoted to that position from quartermaster-sergeant.

In the reorganized Sixteenth the following Madison county men enlisted in Company A: Eli Adams, Solomon Armfield, Solomon Bond, Ziba Darlington, Solomon F. Hardy, Thomas M. Hardy, Charles James, Joseph James, Davis Morton and George F. Williams.

Company K was recruited in Madison county. The roster of this company was as follows: Charles T. Doxey, captain; Edward O. Doxey, first lieutenant; Oliver C. Davis, second lieutenant (promoted from first sergeant); John C. Blackmore, Clark P. Slade, Albert C. Davis, sergeants; Elisha J. Puckett, James Watkins, George W. Jennings, William A. Jennings, Culpepper Lee, Sylvanus Vanhorn, Henry Wolfe and Milton Dove, corporals; James T. McCardle and William Ransbottom, musicians; Jesse Harris, wagoner.

Privates—Corb Adams, James W. Alderman, Jerry Ashby, Samuel Bath, Daniel W. Bettis, Paschal Bradley, George W. Brown, Richard Burden, Joseph N. Carpenter, Lorenzo D. Carter, Anthony Chamness, George W. Chapin, Thomas J. Clark, William W. Clifford, Benton Cole, Jason L. Cunningham, Jonathan Davis, Christopher J. Daze, Joseph Dickey, George W. Dove, Montgomery Downs, Thomas Downs, William Doxey, Michael Doyle, Thomas J. Edwards, Joseph Foreman, Smith Godwin, Harvey Hamilton, David N. Harris, Hezekiah Hart, William

Hart, John Harvey, John Hughes, Collins Jones, John Kaufman, Michael Kelly, Edward Lippold, Patrick McCullough, Joseph L. McKinnon, Lewis McQuillian, Daniel Mahoney, Isaac Minnick, Thomas Murray, John W. Newton, William O'Brien, Michael O'Rourke, Isaiah J. Osborn, Jeremiah Painter, James R. Parris, Oliver T. Parris, James Parsons, William T. Perry, Alexander Pickard, Robert Ransbottom, William B. Reed, Samuel Remmick, Samuel B. Richart, Henry Rigsby, James Rigsby, William L. Rigsby, John Roan, Zachariah Smart, Frank Smith, Willis Speany, George Stoker, John B. Taylor (promoted to second lieutenant), Albert A. Titherington, Lewis H. Titherington, Robert Titherington, John Troy, Stephen A. Williamson, John H. Woods, Josiah Worth.

Like the Twelfth, the Sixteenth Infantry was at first mustered into service for one year. It was mustered out on May 14, 1862, and immediately began the work of reorganizing for the three years' service. Under command of Colonel Thomas J. Lucas it was mustered in on August 19, 1862, and the same day started for Kentucky to repel the invasion of that state by the Confederates under General Kirby Smith. At the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, the regiment lost 175 in killed and wounded and about five hundred in captured or missing. The prisoners were paroled and on October 1, 1862, all surviving members of the command reported at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where the regiment was reorganized, enough recruits coming in to bring the strength up to the proper quota. The recruits in Company K were: Stephen Corwin, Benjamin Cavins, Pendleton Claud, Charles Dinwiddie, James R. Ellison, Peter Emmett, Francis Glardon, James S. Kimberly, Jacob Kribs, John Lee, Abner J. Luck, William Mason, John W. Moore, Lewis Moore, James Sellers, William Seymour, Franklin Slim, Joseph Westlake and James Ward. There were also six Madison county boys added to the regiment but appear on the records as "unassigned." They were Timothy Akers, John Dunley, William Mad-sagin, Aaron Weston, Jeremiah and James Wilson.

On November 26, 1862, the regiment was again ordered to the front and joined General Sherman's forces at Memphis, Tennessee. It was the first regiment to enter the enemy's works at Arkansas Post when that place surrendered on January 11, 1863, after which it assisted in the construction of the famous canal around Vicksburg. It was in numerous engagements around Vicksburg and participated in the siege of that city, losing sixty men in killed and wounded during the siege. After the fall of Vicksburg and the battle of Jackson, the Sixteenth was sent to Louisiana and took part in General Banks' Red River campaign in the early part of 1864, protecting the rear of the army on the retreat to New Orleans. It remained in Louisiana, engaged in various lines of duty, until June 30, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans, the men proceeding to Indianapolis, where they drew their final pay and were discharged.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

During its term of service, this regiment bore upon its muster rolls the names of one hundred and forty men from the county of Madison.

Company G was recruited in the county and was mustered in with the regiment for three years, at Indianapolis, June 12, 1861, under command of Col. John T. Wilder. At the time it entered the service the officers of the company were as follows:

Robert C. Reid, captain; Ethan M. Allen, first lieutenant; Hiram J. Daniels, second lieutenant; John W. Ryan, first sergeant; David T. W. Peterman, Francis M. Van Pelt, Emery W. Clifford, James DeM. Taylor, sergeants; John H. Wagner, William H. Benefiel, Milton P. Layman, Charles M. Murphy, Charles Gustin, James E. Cook, corporals; Isaac C. Sharp and William W. Smith, musicians; Robert W. Reid, wagoner.

Privates—John R. Allsup, John W. Allsup, William Banks, Seth G. Barns, Joseph Bloom, Nathaniel Bowers, John T. Boyd, Jack Brennaman, Matthew Cane, Thomas Cantwell, Sanford Casebolt, Jacob Childers, John Childs, William H. Connor, Daniel Daniels, James M. Daniels, Hiram Elliott, Elijah Evans, William S. Evans, John T. Fisher, James Gillaspie, Richard S. Gossett, Martin D. Hamilton, Michael D. Hammonds, Hiram Harcum, Nicholas Heldt, James T. Hight, George P. Hopper, James Hoover, John Hoover, James Hubbard, Elijah B. Hullinger, James Jenkins, George T. Johnston, William R. Jones, Francis M. Knight, George Kokoanider, Patrick Lamb, Jacob Lott, John G. McKinney, James McLaughlin, James P. McMillen, Silas McMillen, Judson L. Mann, Thomas Mann, William Meddee, Benjamin Miller, Thomas J. Miller, William C. Miller, Charles W. Murphy, John E. Murphy, William H. Myers, John Ober, Thomas Oliver, Levi M. Overman, Ernest Phillips, James Ripley, John Schnider, Charles Schrauffer, Martin L. Scott, George D. Simpson, Andrew J. Skinner, Samuel B. Smith, James M. Stapleton, Samuel Streets, Henry Stultz, Charles D. Sullivan, Tipton Tait, Franz Taraska, David A. Taylor, George W. Wagner, Newton M. Ward, Henry C. Webb, Daniel Weddell, Noah S. Weddell, Michael Weldt, Lewis M. West, Frederick Wigle, Isaac Willitt, Thomas Wilson, John Woods, William Wright, Frederick Zehe.

Arduous service decimated the ranks of the company until it became necessary to add almost as many recruits as there were names upon the original muster roll. The recruits added at various times were as follows: William A. Akers, Henry Baker, Sidney Barton, William Bassett, Aaron Bunnell, John Burr, William Chapman, Abraham Charles, Alfred Clendenin, Luther F. Clifford, Madison Cox, Elijah Curry, Abel Davenport, Theodore Ellis, George L. Evans, Albert G. Gunckel, William Hiser, Martin Holt, Albert Hoover, William Huffman, Thomas Hughes, Nelson Hunter, Joseph Hurst, William Ingram, Conrad Leatherman, Beam Lockman, Jacob Martin, James A. Martin, Edward Maxwell, Samuel B. McDonald, Ransom McKibbin, Jason S. McMullen, William E. Menifee, Michael Miller, Ransom P. Moler, Jordan Ooten, John Osborn, Isaac N. Proctor, John Quillian, Alexander Reynolds, Samuel Ritter, Noah Roach, John B. Rucker, John C. Scroggins, John Shawhan, John Shea, Elias Shook, Thomas J. Smith, Charles J. Stewart, David Stewart, Joseph Stephens, Andrew J. Summa, Elijah Sutphin, Joseph A. Swope. There were also a few Madison county recruits that were unassigned to any company.

On July 1, 1861, the regiment left Indianapolis for Virginia. It was part of General Reynolds' command at the battle of Greenbrier and in November was ordered to join General Buell at Louisville, Kentucky. For a while it was in Nelson's division, but in February, 1862, was assigned to General Wood's division, with which it marched to Pittsburg Landing, but being in the rear did not reach the field of Shiloh until after the battle was over. During the remainder of the year 1862 it was on duty in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama and was frequently engaged with the enemy. On February 12, 1862, Colonel Wilder received orders to mount his regiment by "confiscating horses belonging to the inhabitants of the country," and from that time until April 1, 1863, the men were engaged in expeditions to secure horses, acquiring great skill in finding horses that had been concealed. After being mounted the Seventeenth was constantly employed on scouting expeditions and in May the men were armed with Spencer rifles. At Hoover's Gap, Colonel Wilder, without waiting for orders, attacked the enemy, and though outnumbered five to one held his position until reinforced, when the Confederates were driven from their position. After the battle of Chickamauga, in which the regiment took part, it remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga until the last day of November, when Wilder was ordered to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. There it charged through the enemy's lines that surrounded the Union troops. In January, 1864, the regiment became a veteran organization by reënlistment and after the veteran furlough joined General Sherman for the Atlanta campaign. It formed part of General Wilson's command in the famous raid through Alabama and Georgia in the early part of 1865. From May 22d to August 8, 1865, it was on post duty at Macon, Georgia, and on the latter date was mustered out of service. The men reached Indianapolis on the 16th of August and were there finally discharged.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY

Company A of this regiment was organized in Anderson by Capt. Isaac M. May. A number of the men came from Delaware county and for some reason not plain the company is credited to that county in the adjutant-general's report. The complete muster roll of the company at the time of muster-in was as follows:

Isaac M. May, captain; James L. Kilgore, first lieutenant; Alonzo I. Makepeace, second lieutenant; Charles T. Doxey, first sergeant (promoted to second lieutenant of Company I); Charles H. Davis, Julius Voit, Oliver C. Davis, Adam Gisse, sergeants; Jonathan Tower, James M. Mitchell, Tilman A. Snelson, Asahel Burris, George W. Curleaux, George W. Gibson, Charles E. Watkins and George W. Dove, corporals; Thomas C. O'Neal and Oscar W. Ray, musicians; Bryant Taylor, wagoner. Captain May was promoted to major and Lieutenant Makepeace became captain, Lieutenant Kilgore having resigned soon after the regiment was mustered in. Sergeants Voit and Gisse each served as second lieutenant of the company at some period of its service and Sergeant Oliver C. Davis was made second lieutenant of Company K, Sixteenth

Infantry. Major May Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Anderson, is named in honor of the first captain of this company.

Privates—William H. Abbott, Isaac Adams, Daniel Adams, Charles A. Anderson, John Andis, Jesse O. Banyon, George Banner, Ephraim Bartholomew, Edmund F. Bevelheimer, George Bevelheimer, John B. Blake, Hiram Brady, John A. Brown, Elisha Burris, Jacob Burris, John P. Burke, Henry Carr, Henry D. Comer, George W. Conger, Josiah Cruise, Christopher C. Crummel, John Dyer, George Elliott, Matthew Elliott, David Ellison, Caleb Francis, George Garrison, James Gates, Lewis Gauguin, Andrew L. Gibson, Elkanah M. Gibson, John Gilmore, Morris Gilmore, Thomas Hackett, George Hall, Lewis Harris, George Harberstrop, John Hawk, George P. Helvie, Samuel Hensley, John C. Hiatt, Henry Hume, Andrew J. Johnson, George Johnson, Thomas Jones, Gideon Kennedy, John A. Kindle, Andrew Laibley, Caleb Lamb, Bradley Landrey, Thomas Loller, Patrick Lynch, John McCollin, Christopher McGregor, James McGinnis, Sleasman Meeker, William H. H. Miller, James L. Mitchell, William Morgan, William Newton, Peter Nimrick, Michael O'Rourke, Alvarion Osborne, Eli Pearsoll, Dominick Pickell, Peter Poor, Stephen D. Pugett, William Rigsby, Augustus H. Rohrer, Albert Six, Barney Six, Henry Smith, Thomas A. Smith, Peter Spangler, James N. Stewart, Jesse W. Stitley, John H. Surber, George Terwilliger, John Udri, Peter Worth, Charles Wykoff, Jacob M. Wysong and John C. Young.

Subsequently the following recruits from Madison county were added to the company: James M. Abbott, Enoch Adams, Stephen Adams, Jacob Bolen, Amasa H. Brown, Clinton A. Burke, Simeon J. Clem, Levi Dove, Henry Duross, Ephraim B. Eager, Thomas Fletcher, Daniel Hoppis, Zenas M. Kinnaman, William A. Kendall, James Leamy, John McGregor, Elias Modlin, Archy H. Peak, Jesse Parson, Seth C. Peden, John Pitman, Nathaniel Rigsby, Joseph D. Smith, John D. Titherington and John J. Tucker.

Several members of the regimental band were from Madison county. Those known to have been from this county were James L. Bell, William Cole, Oliver and Volney B. Irish, John Pyle, John W. Beem, Samuel D. Vanpelt and Byron Scribner. In addition to the members of the band and Company A the following recruits from the county were added to Company E: Bartley A. Bose, William J. Brunson, John P. Helvie, William Helvie, Jasper Hoppis, James Love, Oliver Love, John W. Modlin and David Turner.

The Nineteenth was mustered into service at Indianapolis on July 29, 1861, with Solomon Meredith as colonel. Eleven days later it joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington and from that time until mustered out it was almost constantly on the firing line, being a part of the famous "Iron Brigade." Among the engagements in which it participated were Gainesville, Manassas Junction, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the various actions of the Mine Run campaign, and most of the battles of the campaign from the Rapidan to the James in 1864. Major May was killed at the battle of Gainesville, August 28, 1862, where the regiment lost one hundred and eighty-seven in killed and wounded, and his body was never recovered, though

his widow and friends made diligent search for his remains. The two soldiers who buried him were both killed and no trace of his last resting place was left. Captain Makepeace commanded Company A at Gettysburg, where he was captured. He was confined first at Libby prison and later at Salisbury, North Carolina. Twice he succeeded in making his escape from prison, but each time was recaptured. He is now a resident of Anderson. On July 28, 1864, those of the Nineteenth whose time had expired were mustered out and the three hundred and three veterans and recruits were consolidated with the Twentieth Infantry, which was mustered out on July 12, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Madison county was well represented in this regiment, which was organized at Camp Stilwell, Anderson, where it was mustered in on September 16, 1861, for three years, with Asbury Steele as colonel. Among the regimental officers were the following Madison county men: Townsend Ryan, lieutenant-colonel (afterward surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry); John W. Ryan, adjutant; Thomas N. Stilwell, quartermaster; Francis A. Griswold, chaplain; Simeon B. Harri-man, assistant surgeon; Benjamin B. Campbell, quartermaster sergeant, promoted quartermaster and captain of Company H; Nineveh Berry, commissary sergeant; James M. Berry, hospital steward.

The regimental band was also composed of Madison and Grant county musicians, viz.: George W. Aumach, William J. Bourk, Christian S., Clinton M., and Reuben H. Burley, Eli A. Collins, George B. Edmonds, Charles F. Hedrick, Edwin C. Hurry, Allen Jaqua, Charles A. Jones, James G. McIlhenny, Horace B. and Samuel D. Makepeace, Harvey S. Marks, Charles B. Northrop, Franklin H. Pilcher, Silas A. Pulse, Henry Reid, John J. Shaffer, Elijah D. R. Stout, Albert Thomas and James C. Wood, all of whom were mustered out on August 21, 1862, by order of the war department.

In Company C the following privates came from Madison county: Jonathan D. Ayers, John F. Beecher, Charles Compton, John H. Groves, Isaac H. Hamilton, Francis B. Howe, Thomas Kelsey, James Kline, Alanson Palmer, William H. Sale, John M. Smith. The recruits added to this company later were David Divilbiss, George W. Fox and Nathan W. Rogers.

Company D was a Madison county company, with the exception of a few men. Of this company Jonathan Jones, of Alexandria, was captain; Samuel Henry, of Pendleton, first lieutenant; Columbus W. Moore, of Summitville, first sergeant; Joshua L. Fussell, Orin L. Walker and Joseph M. Irwin, sergeants; Enoch E. McMahon, Isaac P. Jones, Francis A. Tomlinson and David K. Carver, corporals.

Privates—John Adams, Benjamin F. Allen, Jona. P. Allen, James Archer, Andrew J. Barriicks, Ephraim Clark, William A. Craven, James M. Cunningham, John D. Ellis, John R. Gambriel, Jacob Gipe, John W. Goul, George H. Henderson, Robert Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Elias James, William L. Johnson, Morris H. Jones, John W. Kinnaman, Wesley Kitchen, John W. Lewark, Byram Love, John W. McMullen,

Ambrose Manning, David M. Moore, James A. Noble, John L. Pickard, Joseph G. Pickard, Nathaniel W. Pickard, George Poore, John H. Poore, Joseph Poore, Nathan Prather, John A. Reid, John Reeves, Benjamin F. Rogers, Joseph Rumler, Allison J. Ryan, Thomas Ryan, John R. Sexton, Elijah Stover, Charles S. Suffield, William R. Teague, Levi Thompson, Theodore S. Walker, Nicholas Whalen.

Recruits—Thomas P. Ballard, Thomas M. Bell, George W. Biddle, Godfrey Bohrer, Edward Christopher, George W. Cartwright, Josiah Cartwright, Andrew J. Cassell, John P. Condo, William B. Davis, Aquilla Day, Andrew J. Flemming, John Griffec, Oliver Griffec, William A. Hughs, Augustine King, Daniel F. Lee, Hillary W. G. Lee, Ezekiel Manning, Boze Murphy, John Norris, William Norris, Lewis M. Painter, Benjamin F. Piper, James E. Price, Robert Pugh, James H. Ricketson, Byron Scribner, Enoch Sexton, Mark A. Starr, James Windsor, Daniel Windsor and William Young.

The greater part of Company E, Thirty-fourth Infantry, was recruited in the western tier of Madison county townships. Francis M. Hunter, of Duck Creek township, was commissioned captain; Hiram G. Fisher, of Fishersburg, first lieutenant; Francis M. Boyden, of Perkinsville, second lieutenant. The sergeants of the company were John E. Markle (promoted to captain of Company K), Charles Blake and William H. H. Quick. The corporals were Warren Cole, Robert S. Benefiel, Sanford W. Newland, John W. Foland, Daniel F. Harn, Benjamin F. Wise, John W. Brattain and John H. Moore. William E. Kurtz and John W. Newland enlisted as musicians.

Privates—William Abney, Andrew Anderson, Charles Apgar, George W. Baxter, James M. Beck, Isham Benefiel, Benjamin A. Bereman, David F. Boyden, Jonathan Brattain, William R. Brown, Vardman Brown, George W. Burns, Jackson Cartey, George W. Cochran, William Conrad, Thomas K. Cox, Barnette Dewitt, Edward Doty, Addison Dwiggins, William Dwiggins, Stephen C. Falconburg, Isaac P. Foland, William L. R. Garner, Enos Gross, Jacob Gross, Harvey Gross, Harvey Gwinn, John C. Gwinn, Franklin Hanley, John A. Harman, George W. Hosier, Milligan Hosier, Benjamin Huffman, George Huffman, Jasper Huffman, William Jerrell, Robert M. Kidwell, Thomas B. Legg, Samuel Lee, John T. McConneha, John W. Maguire, Oliver F. Martin, Joseph Miller, William N. Miller, William Mills, Jabez E. Miner, William Moore, William P. Moulder, Robert A. Nickum, Jefferson Olvey, James H. Patterson, Elijah W. Piersol, Leonard F. Reddick, Lewis F. Reeder, William Richwine, Jesse Schuyler, Isaac Sears, John Shaw, Thomas Shaw, William A. Sheward, Jeremiah Simpson, Harvey Sloan, Calvin W. Studley, Datus E. Studley, William Stokes, Joseph Waymire, John Webb, Benjamin F. Wise (promoted corporal), Andrew D. Wood, David Woodyard, William Young.

Recruits—John Buay, Samuel M. Beck, Jonathan Brattain, Isaac Brokaw, James Brown, George W. Foland, Francis Hosier, Joseph Holfier, Samuel B. Larue, Joseph Lee, Joseph Simpson, William Shaw, Daniel E. Valentine, Wilson Weddington, Joel Zeak. Eight men served as privates in Company F, viz.: C. D. Boone, John P. Davis, Charles Guinnup, Abram Hatfield, Jacob Mays, William Stanley, John Thompson and Daniel B. Williams.

On October 16, 1861, the Thirty-fourth left Anderson for Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained in Camp Wickliffe until February 14, 1862, when it received orders to reinforce General Grant, who was then engaged in the reduction of Fort Donelson. The fort surrendered before the regiment reached there and it was ordered to Cairo, Illinois, where it joined the expedition against New Madrid, Missouri. In that movement it played a conspicuous part, then assisted in the capture of Fort Pillow, was then in Arkansas until April, 1863, when it joined General Grant for the campaign against Vicksburg. It was in action at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Jackson, Mississippi, and after the fall of Vicksburg was ordered to Louisiana. To this regiment belongs the honor of having taken part in the last battle of the Civil war—at Palmetto Rancho, Texas, May 13, 1865. This action occurred not far from the old battlefield of Palo Alto. The union troops were attacked by a superior force of the enemy, armed with artillery, and forced to fall back toward Brownsville. Companies B and E of the Thirty-fourth Indiana covered the retreat and were cut off from the main body and captured. In the engagement the regiment lost eighty-two men in killed, wounded and prisoners. John J. Williams, usually referred to by his comrades as "Jeff" Williams, a private of Company B, who enlisted from Jay county, was killed at Palmetto Rancho and is said to have been the last man killed in battle in the Civil war. His portrait hangs in the hall of Major May Post, G. A. R., at Anderson and is pointed out to visitors by members of the regiment. The Thirty-fourth was one of the very last of the volunteer regiments to be mustered out, which was done at Brownsville, Texas, February 3, 1866, and fifteen days later the men received their final pay and discharge at Indianapolis.

In this regiment Elmer B. Warner was captain of Company I for awhile, and James McDerman, Enos Miller and Daniel F. Mustard served as privates in the same company.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was partially formed at Camp Stilwell, Anderson, but the organization was completed at Indianapolis, where the regiment was mustered in by companies from December 9 to 13, 1861. James R. Slack, of Huntington, was commissioned colonel; Milton S. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel; George Nichol, quartermaster; Peter H. Lemon, commissary sergeant. The last three of the above named officers were from Madison county.

Company G was recruited in Madison county and was mustered in with John T. Robinson as captain; John F. Eglin, first lieutenant; William R. Myers, second lieutenant (both lieutenants were promoted to captain through changes in the official roster of the company); McClure H. Bryant, Henry Vinyard (promoted first lieutenant), Joseph McMullen, sergeants; Jacob E. Waymire, Mathias Snelson, David E. Clem, John M. Caster and Frederick Rent, corporals; John M. Hankey and Harrison Jackson, musicians; John Wyman, wagoner.

Privates—Samuel Anderson, Daniel Ashby, William S. Beard, Johnson Benefiel, Hugh Berryman, Willett E. Bird, William W. Bodkins, William Brown, Moses Cannon, Thomas Cannon, William Carroll, Sylvester Clary, Andrew Cloud, Abraham Cook, John P. Cornelius, Peter Costello, Doctor B. Davis, Marion Davis, Meredith Davis, Nathaniel Davis, Bartholomew Ellis, Edmund Ferris, William Hardcastle, Jacob Harris, Arch A. Hatfill, Joseph Hensley, Henry Hinckle, Reuben Hodgson, Isaac Holloway, Dorsey M. Hour, William Ingram, Owen Jarrett, Albert Jay, John Keller, John H. Lee, Hugh C. Lust, James B. Mabbitt, William A. Maynard, John Miller, Justice Morse, Michael Odam, Joseph Phillips, William H. H. Phillips, John Prilliman, Wilson Ralph, George W. Reeder, George W. Riley, Martin Sines, George A. Smith, Oliver Smith, Andrew Stanley, David T. Suffield, Jacob Trump, J. Watkins, William H. Watkins, John Whitaker, William E. White, Joseph Wier, George W. Williamson, Jefferson Williamson. Four recruits were added to the company later, viz: Adam Perkins, Orange L. Shaw, Amos Stanley and William Trombla.

In Company H George Sloan held the rank of sergeant and the following Madison county boys were mustered in as privates: Moses Chapman, Albert A. Manning, William Z. Manning, Jonathan Nave, William Sailor, Albert Sloan, Milton Sloan. The recruits added to this company were: Joseph Creviston, William H. Lain, John and Joseph Little, Andrew J. and Francis M. Sale, George B. Strather, Sewell D. Walker and James Wallace.

Peter Carey was promoted to the second lieutenantancy of Company K, and in the same company Presley E. Jackson held the rank of corporal.

The Forty-seventh left Indianapolis on December 16, 1861, for Bardstown, Kentucky, and it remained in that state until the following February, when it was ordered to join General Pope at Commerce, Missouri, for the movement against New Madrid and Island No. 10. From that time to December, 1863, it was with the Thirty-fourth, an account of which regiment has been given. In December, 1863, the Forty-seventh was assigned to the Department of the Gulf and formed part of General Banks' army in the Red River campaign of 1864. In March, 1865, it was ordered to Mobile to take part in the siege of that city and distinguished itself in the assault on Spanish Fort (April 8th), when that stronghold surrendered. It was then sent back to Louisiana and remained in that state until mustered out on October 23, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

When this regiment was mustered into service on August 19, 1862, John M. Petit was colonel, but in October his health became so impaired that he was forced to resign and Milton S. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-seventh, was commissioned to succeed him. Joseph F. Johnston and Levi S. Saylor, two Madison county boys, enlisted as privates in Company E and the latter was killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Company G of this regiment was recruited in Madison county and was officered at the time of muster in as follows: Joseph T. Smith, captain; John B. Frazer, first lieutenant; William L. Philpott, second lieutenant; William J. Hilligoss, George M. Overshiner, Joel W. McMahon, John W. Chamness, sergeants; Royson T. Boyden, George H. Hilligoss, Stephen Metcalf, Daniel H. Clymer, James Reeder, James E. Powell, Luther C. Harman, corporals; Simpson Carpenter, wagoner.

Privates—Robert A. Bartlett, Edward O. Bowden, John A. Briggs, Thomas Briggs, Andrew G. Burress, Solomon C. Call, Francis N. Childers, Elman Clary, George W. Custer, Courtland Doan, Cyrus Dwiggins, Jacob Eaker, Charles Everling, George O. Everling, Michael Gillespie, John A. Haucker, Francis M. Helm, David E. Hillis, George Hillis, Chauncey Hosier, Thomas H. D. Hosier, George Hulse, Clement Ingram, Wiley Ingram, Martin Jackson, John R. Jarrett, Joseph W. Jarrett, William Johnson, John E. Keller, George Lawson, Henderson Lawson, Elijah Lewark, Henry C. Lyst, Samuel Lyst, Thomas J. Lyst, John D. McKee, Robert McKinney, James McMahan, Samuel S. McMahan, William W. McMahan, William Mather, James M. Miner, Lewis Moler, Benjamin F. Mounts, Jackson Needham, John W. Nelson, James M. Overshiner, George W. O'Neal, Emanuel Owen, George W. Owen, Thomas L. Patterson, George T. Penniston, Chapman Perkins, Isaac H. Perkins, James R. Perry, Jacob Peters, Silas G. Piper, George W. Rains, G. W. Riley, John Robbins, Albert J. Ross, John Simmons, John Simpson, Noah Sloan, Wright Smith, James Snedeker, William Snow, John Stan, Asel Stansberry, Jesse W. Stilley, David T. Thompson, Grisby Tracy, John W. Tranbarger, David Waymire, Washington Waymire, John U. Wilson.

In Company I, Joseph Gwin enlisted as corporal and was promoted to first lieutenant; John Abner was the company wagoner, and the following privates enlisted from Madison county: Samuel Bach, Artemus Bidle, Joseph Brittenham, Thomas W. Eaton, Moses Good, Elisha Holloway, Jesse Holloway, Abram R. Lilley, Henry P. Michael, Elijah Morse, John W. Norris, Charles Rowles, Jonas O. Smithers, Elias Summers, Frederick Swigert, Jesriel Ween, Wesley S. White, Hiram Wykoff.

The early service of the Seventy-fifth was in Kentucky and Tennessee. On January 5, 1863, it marched to Murfreesboro, where it was assigned to Reynolds' division of the Fourteenth army corps, and in June following was an active factor in the Tullahoma campaign. It was then engaged in the various maneuvers preceding the great battle of Chickamauga, where it lost ninety-eight in killed and wounded in the first day's fighting and in the second day's fighting it lost fifty-three. In November following it was engaged in the "charge without orders" upon the Confederate position on Missionary Ridge, and the next day pursued the retreating enemy to Ringgold, Georgia. It was engaged in nearly all the principal engagements of the Atlanta campaign in 1864, and was one of the regiments that followed Sherman in the celebrated march to the sea. Then followed the campaign through the Carolinas, the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, the march to Washington, via Richmond, and the grand review. The regiment was mustered out at Washington on June 8, 1865, except a few veterans and recruits, whose

time had not expired, and these were consolidated with the Forty-second Indiana Infantry, which was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company B of this regiment was recruited in Madison county and when mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis on August 28, 1862, was officered as follows: Samuel Henry, captain; Elijah Williams, first lieutenant; Jonathan W. Zeublin, second lieutenant; Andrew J. Scott, Moses D. Gage, Benjamin F. Bowsman, Preston L. Brown, sergeants; George H. Brown, George W. Waitman, Amos J. Davis, William English, George Rinewalt, Joseph M. Rogers, James H. Smith and William J. Mullen, corporals; William H. Bolinger and William H. Pardue, musicians; Davis Daily, wagoner.

Privates—John W. H. Alden, George R. Anderson, Thomas Anderson, Robert Baily, John A. Baker, Philip Baker, William Baughman, William B. Beach, William J. Beard, Philip Becker, Jacob Bogart, Allen Bond, Edmund Brown, William G. Brown, Charles A. Bunker, Rollin S. Carroll, Samuel Castle, Lawrence Craven, Samuel W. Craven, Andrew Crossley, Henry Crossley, Jacob Delawter, John E. Delawter, Charles R. Eastman, W. W. Ellsworth, Robert Galbraith, Jacob Given, John W. Goul, Thomas L. Grass, Leonidas Helvie, George W. Ifert, Virgil P. Irish, Francis M. Jackson, George Jackson, Stephen J. Jackson, Thomas B. Jackson, Davis James, Andrew J. Jarrett, James W. Jarrett, Davis Jones, Tillman H. Kellum, John Kesler, Elijah E. Koons, William D. F. Lane, Elyphus Leffingwell, Orange Lemon, Charles H. McCarthy, Madison Mingle, William S. Mingle, John Morris, Thomas H. B. Norris, Samuel Pavey, William H. Prater, James M. Price, Henry Schuyler, John A. Sears, Jefferson Seybert, James H. Seybert, Lorenzo D. Seybert, Newel B. Shaul, Richard A. Shaul, James M. Small, John A. Smithers, William H. Snell, Sr., William H. Snell, Jr., Christian Snyder, Addison W. Stephenson, William H. Stouder, Jonathan P. Swope, William H. Taylor, Gustavus A. Tilson, Samuel Todd, John Welty, John Whitecotton, Oliver Whitecotton, Allen W. Williams, Thomas W. A. Wilson, Frank Wright, Fountain B. Wylie, Harvey H. Wylie, Madison A. Wylie, Thomas G. Wylie.

Recruits—Elmore B. Crump, John Ebert, Andrew Fifer, Jehiel T. Harder, William Ifert, William F. Jarrett, Paul C. Jones, Philip G. Jones, George A. Nicholson, John A. Reed and Simon C. Thomas.

Immediately upon being mustered in, the regiment left Indianapolis under command of Colonel Charles D. Murray, with Judge Hervey Craven, of Pendleton, as lieutenant-colonel. Captain Henry, of Company B, was promoted to major and Lieutenant Williams was made captain. After a short stay at Louisville the Eighty-ninth was assigned to Colonel Wilder's command, which was engaged in guarding the Green river bridge on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. On September 14, 1862, the regiment received its baptism of fire in the battle of Munfordsville. Two days later the enemy made another attack on the

garrison and the regiment lost two killed and several wounded. On that day the garrison surrendered to a vastly superior force and the men were paroled. Upon being exchanged they assembled at Indianapolis on October 27, 1862, and moved at once to Memphis, Tennessee, where the regiment remained on duty until in January, 1864. It was with General Sherman on the Meridian expedition, after which it was ordered to Louisiana, as part of General A. J. Smith's command, and remained in that state, being frequently engaged with the enemy, until ordered to Vicksburg in May. From that time to February, 1865, the regiment was in numerous battles and skirmishes in Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. Major Henry was killed by guerrillas near Green-ton, Missouri, November 1, 1864. In March, 1865, it was ordered to Mobile and there assisted in the capture of Spanish Fort. It was then on duty at Montgomery and Mobile until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out and the men returned to their homes.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY

Upon the muster rolls of this regiment the name of John Hendren appears as a recruit in Company C. In Company D were Elmore T. Montgomery, first sergeant; Thomas Shannon, corporal, and the following privates: Andrew J. Applegate, David L. Boyden, Wilson P. Carpenter, Jonathan Corey, Spencer Dewitt, John W. Etsler, Elias Foland, Joseph Foland, Thomas Foland, Martin Griffith, Albert Hadley, John Hollingsworth, John R. House, Alexander McClintock, John Miller, Silas Pearsol, Smith D. Shannon, George D. Sheets, John Showan, Sebron Wheeler.

Company E was raised in Madison county. The official roster of this company at the time it was mustered into service was as follows: Josiah Sparks, captain; Frederick Cartwright, first lieutenant; David Richart, second lieutenant; Joseph F. Lenfesty, first sergeant; John C. Montgomery, George W. Lowthen, Jonathan T. Taylor, John W. Smithurst, James E. Cook, William Moore, corporals; Wylie Bird and Thomas W. Cook, musicians.

Privates—John S. Barton, Joshua Barton, William N. Barton, Isaac Bayles, Joel W. Bicknell, Benjamin Black, John M. Black, William Blymer, Richard H. Brothers, Elijah L. Brown, James C. Brown, William M. Brown, Jesse M. Cook, Solomon Creek, Andrew Davis, Charles Davis, Enoch Davis, Lewis Dean, Calvin Dobson, Isaac Ellison, Henry Fenimore, John H. Fuller, William B. Fuller, William H. II. Gipe, Oliver Griffey, David Harris, William Helm, Andrew C. Himiller, Ephraim Howell, Rolla F. Howell, James Hughes, Thomas Hughes, Thomas James, William Laird, Peter Lavin, William E. McDaniel, Thomas J. McMullen, Andrew J. Mann, John Mann, Richard J. Manning, Solomon T. Montgomery, Rufus Otlinger, George W. Perry, Anderson Powers, Charles L. Powers, William M. Price, Samuel Pritchard, Francis M. Sloan, Jacob Smith, John J. Smith, Elijah Stanley, Josiah Stanley, George W. Timmons, John Yost, William A. Zeak.

In Company G of this regiment Lafayette Messler enlisted as a

sergeant and was promoted to first lieutenant, and the following Madison county boys served as privates: William Holloway, Robert F. Lynch, James Miller, Israel Messler, John W. Nedrow, Isaac Price, Charles Sloan and Joseph Whitwright.

This regiment was recruited at Wabash and was mustered in on September 7, 1862, with William Garver as colonel. Its first service was in Kentucky, repelling the invasion of General Kirby Smith, after which it was assigned to the duty of guarding the Green river bridge on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad until December, 1862, when it was sent in pursuit of General Morgan, who was then raiding Kentucky. In January, 1863, it was assigned to the same brigade and division in the Fourteenth Army Corps as the Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, and its subsequent history is identical with that of the Seventy-fifth. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 19, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY

A considerable portion of Company H in this regiment came from Madison county. Nicholas Anderson, Jonathan Brattan, Godfrey Hass, O. B. Shaul and Daniel Valentine held the rank of sergeant; Jesse Smithers and Alfred Valentine were corporals; William Wendle was one of the company musicians, and the following served as privates: Theodore Baker, Newton M. Baldwin, Joseph Bock, Anderson Bolinger, Elijah Bolinger, Henry Bolinger, Andrew Brattan, Samuel Brattan, William Brown, Alexander Burditt, William Everett, John Ford, John Hedrick, James Kerr, John McClese, Henry Maine, Martin Otlinger, Wilber Shaul, Eli Smithers, George Smithers, Henry Smithers, James Smithers, William Smithers, R. L. Snider, Abraham Swigert, Frederick Swigert, Samuel Taylor, Eli Thomas, James Valentine, John Valentine, Maberry Welchel, Wesley White and Burwell Williamson. Dennis McCarty served in Company B, and John H. McCoy and John Maler in Company K.

This regiment was one of those known as "Minute Men," and was in service only a short time during the Morgan raid in the summer of 1863. It was commanded by Colonel Kline G. Shryock. In the One Hundred and Tenth, also an organization of "Minute Men," there were three companies from Madison county, viz.: Company C, Benjamin Sebrell, captain; Ephraim B. Doll, first lieutenant; Josiah Sparks, second lieutenant. Company G, Warrington B. Roberts, captain; John W. Obrist, first lieutenant; H. B. Makepeace, second lieutenant. Company I, Isaac P. Rinewalt, captain; Volney B. Irish, first lieutenant; J. Reese Rinewalt, second lieutenant. In the absence of the muster rolls it is impossible to give a complete list of the men. The service of the regiment was the same as that of the One Hundred and Fifth, and it was commanded by Colonel Graham N. Fitch.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY

This regiment was organized at Kokomo and was mustered into service on March 12, 1864, with Charles S. Parrish as colonel. Dr.

Thomas N. Jones, of Anderson, was appointed surgeon, and Dr. Braxton Baker, also a Madison county physician, assistant surgeon. Company B was recruited in Madison county. Its official roster at the time of muster in was as follows: Ephraim B. Doll, captain; William H. Mayes, first lieutenant; John M. Hunt, second lieutenant; William D. Noble, first sergeant; William P. Watkins, sergeant; James E. Noble, Lewis Hubbard, John Kesling, John S. Sellers, Lewis C. Maye, Labin Tunis, Francis M. Lewark, corporals; David Harris and John A. Moore, musicians.

Privates—Corbin Adams, Isaac Adams, Moses Adams, Albert Armstrong, Joseph Atwell, Eli Baldwin, Newton M. Baldwin, Gilbert Belville, Spencer G. Bevelheimer, William Black, Samuel Bowers, Ezra Bradrick, Abner Brothers, Alfred Brown, Joseph Clark, Elias Creamer, Joseph Davidson, John Dyer, William H. Earls, Jacob P. Ellis, Wesley Ellsworth, James England, James F. England, James Fifer, George Gaddis, James P. Garrett, Sylvester George, Allen Gustin, Samuel Gustin, Stephen S. Hall, Samuel Harpold, George Jenkins, Gabriel Little, Dennis McCarty, Esta A. Makepeace, Francis M. G. Melton, William Moler, John O'Bryant, Thomas H. O'Neal, William R. Parish, John Paul, Ezra Pickering, Jacob M. Plow, Henry Rains, William D. Rains, David Ranck, Charles A. Rausch, Jacob Rector, James Roach, George D. Samuels, Levi Sanders, Stephen N. Sargeant, James Shay, Charles H. Smith, Leroy Smith, Levi Smith, John D. Smithson, Judah B. Smithson, James Sneed, George Sullivan, Henry H. Thompson, John Tokley, Lewis D. Tucker, John Tomlinson, Elijah Tyra, Philip Vandevender, Dempsey Waggy, William Waggy, Perry Watkins, William Webb, Isaac Wood, Joshua Wood.

Samuel Jones was a corporal in Company H and Dr. Braxton Baker, who was promoted to assistant surgeon, was first enrolled as a private in that company. The greater part of Company K was recruited in Madison county. In the latter company William M. O'Banion and John Starr were sergeants; Milton Crowell, George W. Newhouse and Henry King, corporals; R. K. Cunningham, musician; and the following were

Privates—Enos Baker, John S. Barton, Joshua Barton, Orville P. Baydan, Isaac T. Bird, Robert W. Bird, George W. Black, Daniel P. Buck, Frederick Cartwright (promoted to first lieutenant), Owen D. Colvin, John W. Creamer, William Creamer, William T. Cunningham, Horton J. Dobson, William H. J. Fleener, Henry Gardner, John C. George, George Godwin, Sylvanus Gordon, Elbert Harrison, David A. Hendrix, Davidson L. Hendrix, Wesley B. Hollingsworth, Leonard Ingram, Franklin Johnson, Milton Johnson, Lemon Jones, Spicer Jones, John H. Kearns, Eli D. Kelly, William J. Kelly, Thomas Kendal, James C. King, Peter Z. T. Lane, Quinton Laydon, William B. Linder, John Lindley, Caleb McCoy, John H. McCoy, William Mathes, James Miller, John Moler, Stephen Norman, John Powell, Philip Raeder, James T. Ray, Lewis Rix, William Sinclair, Asbury C. Starr, Lewis Taylor, Alvah H. Vickey, Philip Waggy, John T. Wells, George H. Widner, Z. T. Williamson, Miles F. Wood, Daniel D. Word, Zenas J. Wright.

For the first six weeks of its service, the One Hundred and Thirtieth was on duty in Tennessee, but on May 3, 1864, it joined General Sher-

man's army for the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, the battle of July 22, 1864, and after the surrender of that city the regiment, forming part of the Twenty-third corps, came back to Nashville, where it was engaged with the Confederate Army under General Hood on December 15-16, 1864. Early in 1865 orders were received to move to Washington, D. C., whence it was sent to North Carolina, and it was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. From April to December, 1865, it was on guard at Charlotte, North Carolina. It left that place on December 2, 1865, and on the 13th reached Indianapolis, where the men received their final pay and discharge.

In connection with the organization of this regiment, a pleasant little incident occurred while it was in camp at Kokomo. Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell, of Anderson, had been very busy during the earlier years of the war in raising troops, and was an important factor in the organization of the One Hundred and Thirtieth. In his relations with the men his conduct was such as to win their esteem and confidence, and as a token of their regard the officers of the One Hundred and Thirtieth and the One Hundred and Thirty-first "chipped in" and purchased a \$400 gold watch, which was presented to Colonel Stilwell. The presentation speech was made by Captain Edgar Henderson, a former resident of Anderson, and was appropriately responded to by the recipient.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY REGIMENTS

In the foregoing pages only those regiments have been mentioned in which Madison county furnished a whole, or a considerable part of a company. There were a number of Madison county men scattered through other infantry regiments, and as far as it has been possible to obtain the names of these men, they are included in the following list:

Thirteenth—Wallace Allen, Jeremiah Baxter, Jacob Beidler, Merritt S. Bicknell, Nathan J. Blowers, Spencer H. Buck, John Carpenter, James Cox, James M. Davis, Thomas M. Donahoo (corporal), Daniel Edwards, John R. Fitzgerald, Samuel Howard, Robert Hughes, Thomas Hughes and George Pugh were all members of Company I, and William Gossett was a musician in Company II.

Thirty-third—John Cassell, Joseph A. Davis, William A. Edson and John Hughes served as privates in Company E.

Fortieth—William H. Pyle was quartermaster of this regiment, Frank Hardy was a private in Company A, and John S. and Thomas Welsh in Company B.

Forty-second—On the muster rolls of Company I of this regiment appear the names of Samuel Brattan, Martin L. Otlinger, Abraham Swigert and James Valentine.

Fifty-seventh—Wesley W. Seward was a sergeant, Samuel Ham and Dewitt C. Markle, corporals, and Jeremiah Gray, James Gilmore, George W. Ham, Jacob Ham, William J. Ham, Joseph Huston, Thomas B.

Seward and Jeremiah Sullivan were privates in Company F. This regiment was sometimes called the Methodist regiment, because its first colonel, John W. T. McMullen, and the lieutenant-colonel, Franklin A. Hardin, were both Methodist ministers, and a large number of the men were members of that church. It served through the Atlanta campaign and then returned to Nashville with General Thomas.

Fifty-eighth—In Company E of this regiment were John Black, Alfred Haskins, Jacob Smith, James Stephenson, William M. Price, and Joshua W. Williamson; and in Company G were Robert F. Lynch, Isaac Messler, James A. Miller, John W. Nedrow, Isaac Price, Charles Sloan and Joseph Whitright.

Fifty-ninth—Only two Madison county men appear in this regiment—Addison Conklin and William Haflick—both of whom were recruits in Company F.

Sixty-ninth—In Company H Samuel Hardin and William H. Huston were corporals and the following were privates: Josiah Blake, Carroll C. Bronnenberg, William Bronnenberg, William C. Clark, William B. Hankins, William N. Hankins and John Waggoner.

Eighty-fourth—In this regiment John Gensler, Samuel Lamar, John W. Shroyer and Granville M. Walden were privates in Company D. These men were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps in September, 1863.

Ninety-ninth—Twelve Madison county men served as privates in Company B of this regiment, viz.: Daniel Bolen, John M. Harlin, Samuel H. Harlin, Edward P. Johnson, Jacob H. Julions, John G. Keller, Logan H. Layne, Henry Mullen, Robert Mullen, Christopher C. Troy, Clark W. and James W. Wright. In Company H was Levi Brewer, a veteran of the Mexican war and a Madison county man, but as he enlisted in Indianapolis he is credited to Marion county.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth—This was one of the "One Hundred Days" regiments. In Company F were Elliott and Hiram Waymire, who enlisted from Madison county.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth—Company D of this regiment contained fifteen men from Madison county, viz.: Henry Anderson, John Anderson, Isaac Beaman, Thomas J. Boggs, Henry B. Cole, Spencer L. Dewitt, Sebastian E. Douglas, John S. Houghan, Edward G. Huffman, Jesse Schuyler, Michael Schuyler, Jesse Schrackengast, John W. Wise, David B. Yale and George W. Young. The service of the regiment was for one hundred days.

One Hundred and Fortieth—(one year's service). Christian H. Runkle was a corporal in Company C and in the same company were Privates William F. Baker, Elijah Beck, John L. Langley, James Payne, Edwin D. Sweetzer, Lewis W. Thomas, Isaac B. Wood and Daniel M. Zedeker. In Company H were Privates Elbert Cooper, Joseph W. Franklin, John Griffith, Joseph G. Gustin, Granville Pearson, Alfred Pence, Peter Vanmeter.

One Hundred and Forty-second—John S. Neese was a corporal in Company I, and in the same company John Anderson, Robert M. Brown, David W. Hosier, Andrew J. McClintock, Henry Wise and Alexander

Wise, privates. This regiment was recruited for the one year's service.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth—This was also a one-year regiment. Upon its rolls appear but two Madison county men—John B. Blandford and Henry Smith—both of whom were privates in Company K.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh—Madison county was better represented in this than in any other of the one-year regiments, a large part of Company F having been recruited in the county. Of this company George W. Dennis was first sergeant; Madison Watkins and John F. Henry, sergeants; Andrew Younce, Jeptha Ballenger, Jesse Forkner and Samuel T. Wilson, corporals, and the following were privates: George W. Blazer, William H. Brown, John Cannon, James P. Carroll, Leander Carty, Lewis Carty, Patrick Crook, Lewis Dean, Allen Delph, James M. Fidler, George W. Hackleman, John Hamilton, John Harris, William W. Kersey, John Madden, John C. Matthews, Philip Mills, John Saunders, David Schrackengast, James Seybert, Curtis Six, Charles R. Walker, James T. Wall, Benjamin Ward, Marion Webb and William W. Whitehead.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth—In Company C of this regiment were six privates from Madison county, to wit: Elisha J. Baldon, Samuel Baldon, John Hamrick, John C. Hart, Joseph W. McDonald, John C. Nelson.

One Hundred and Fifty-third—In this regiment the only man credited to Madison county was George W. Thorn, who was first lieutenant of Company K.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth—William Brown was commissioned second lieutenant of Company I, in which the following privates were credited to Madison county: George Bear, Wesley Call, Richard Clark, Daniel W. Hadley, Richard Harris, David C. Hawk, William R. Hollowell, William F. Lee, William B. Moulden, Harrison H. Pratt, Isaac W. Pemster, George Robinett, Leander M. Scheean, Andrew J. Sullivan, Daniel I. Sullivan, John T. Sullivan, Hezekiah and Wilson T. Trueblood.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth—This was the last of the one-year regiments. In Company F were Charles Adams, Isaac Hopper, Harrison Hyfield, Andrew A. Kaufman and Elba Musick.

FIFTH CAVALRY

This was the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment in the order of formation. It was organized late in the year 1862, with Felix W. Graham as colonel, and was sent to the front in detachments. A portion of Company K was recruited in Madison county. Of this company Alanson E. Russell, of Pendleton, was second lieutenant; David C. Johnson, sergeant, Philemon E. J. Mills, corporal, and the following served as privates: Richard M. Andrew, Charles A. Bates, John Buser, James W. Combs, James W. Cook, William E. Crain, Ross Crossley, George W. Cummins, Perry C. Cummins, Simon Cummins, Madison Davis, Thomas L. B. Hayes, Darius R. Huston, Samuel C. Huston, William Landphire, Oliver H. Morse, Albert Newman, James Payne, Junius C. Samuels, John W. Short, Harper W. Smith, Isaac Thurston, Madison Watkins. In Company I was one Madison county man—Isaac S. Harger.

In March, 1863, the several companies of the regiment was concentrated at Glasgow, Kentucky, and for the remainder of their service the men almost lived in the saddle, scouting, skirmishing and foraging in Kentucky and Tennessee. It was with General Stoneman on the raid to the rear of Atlanta and was mustered out on June 16, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY

Originally this regiment was an infantry organization and was known as the Thirty-ninth Infantry. It was mustered in as such on August 29, 1861, with Thomas J. Harrison as colonel, and continued as infantry until April, 1863, when the men were furnished horses and the regiment served as mounted infantry until the 15th of the following October, when Companies L and M were added, bringing it up to the standard of a full cavalry regiment. It was then reorganized as the Eighth Cavalry. Madison county was represented in Companies A, B, E, G, I, L and M.

Company A—Upon the muster rolls of this company were the names of six privates from Madison county—Thomas J. Adair, Thomas J. Clevenger, Leroy S. Fallis, William E. Mayo, John H. Poor and Augustus Simington.

Company B—In this company were Privates John A. Applegate, George W. Hosier, George W. Lamar, John Landers, James M. Teeters, Uriah Vermillion. John A. Applegate was promoted to company quartermaster sergeant.

Company E—Fifteen Madison county men enlisted in this company, viz.: William Aldridge, John E. Boyer (sergeant, promoted to captain), John Cook, Joshua Fisher, Samuel Fisher, William Foland, Noah W. Hall, David McCoy, Ephraim Nicholson, James Nicholson, James A. Nicholson (promoted second lieutenant), William F. Nicholson, Andrew T. Welchel, John Welchel and Jacob Worts.

Company G—Only two names of Madison county men appear upon the rolls of this company—William C. Antrim and James R. Hanshaw.

Company I—In this company were eleven privates—Reuben B. Aldrich, Martin Beckwith, Scott Cole, Abraham Eshelman, Jacob Eshelman, Robert S. Faussett, Allen Fisher, Stewart Fisher, Samuel Lanum, Edward C. Stephenson and Job Swain. The last named was promoted to sergeant.

Company L—This company contained more Madison county men than any other in the regiment. They were Privates William L. Barker, Travis M. Bowers, John A. Bowsman, George I. Burr, Rollin Carroll, Addison Fisher, George Fisher, Thomas L. Fisher (promoted to commissary sergeant), Nathan Fuller, William Gearhardt, James Gwinn, George Harpold, Jacob M. Harpold, Stephen John, Henry Johnson, Lewis Klepfer, James W. McGraw, William P. Miller, Amos Ratcliffe, Joseph Shebo, Madison Teeters, Mathers Tobin, Samuel Welsh, Samuel Wolf and Jacob M. Wysong.

Company H—In this company were Robert A. Armfield, William H. Bradley, Thomas Camel, Thomas Casto, Orlando Ellis, Carna Parsons,

Frank Rector, Richard B. Shetterly, Andrew Shetterly, John A. Smith and William B. Tinker.

After being reorganized as a cavalry regiment, the command was engaged in courier duty about Chattanooga until the spring of 1864. It took part in the Rousseau raid into Alabama, the Atlanta campaign, the McCook raid around Atlanta, and then followed Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas. It was mustered out in North Carolina on July 20, 1865, and the men were finally discharged at Indianapolis on the 2nd of August.

ARTILLERY SERVICE

Madison county was represented in two batteries of light artillery. In the Second Battery were Robert Brickley, John Hardin (promoted to second lieutenant), James M. Irish, Samuel Johnson, Alexander Y. Johnson, Mathias Jones, Lewis Koeniger, John B. Lewis, Valentine McNeer, Charles A. Maul, Corydon W. Maul, George W. Measer, William W. Roberts, George W. Swain and Charles Vandevender. This battery served in Missouri and Arkansas and was in a number of spirited engagements with the enemy, including the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Buffalo Mountain, Poisoned Spring, Marks' Mills and Jenkins' Ferry. Late in 1864 it was sent to Tennessee, where it joined the army under General Thomas and took part in the battle of Nashville. It was mustered out at Indianapolis on July 3, 1865.

In the Eighteenth Battery were Samuel B. Agnew, Albert Allen, William Black, Francis M. Evans, Harvey W. Hubbard, John Johns, John D. Johnson (promoted to second lieutenant), Ezra Loyd, William L. McAninch, Abram S. McCorkle, George S. McMullen (promoted to sergeant), John R. Malcolm and Joel H. Wood. This battery was mustered in at Indianapolis on August 24, 1862, with Eli Lilly as captain. Until the spring of 1864 it was in Kentucky and Tennessee. It was in the battles at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, and a number of minor actions, and during the Atlanta campaign was in action almost daily. After the fall of Atlanta it returned to Tennessee and it formed part of General Wilson's command in the famous raid through Alabama and Georgia. It was mustered out at Indianapolis on June 30, 1865.

(NOTE—In the foregoing muster rolls it is probable that some of the names are misspelled, but as they are copied from the reports of the adjutant-general, it was deemed advisable not to attempt any corrections.)

Under the provisions of the act passed at the special session of the legislature in 1861, "for the organization and regulation of the Indiana militia," ten companies of the "Indiana Legion" were formed in Madison county. They were the Foster's Branch Guards, organized June 10, 1861, Burwell Williamson, captain; Alfont Guards, organized June 24, 1861, John Patterson, captain; Fisherburg Union Guards, organized June 24, 1861, H. G. Fisher, captain; Perkinsville Grays, organized June 28, 1861, H. G. Fisher, captain; Green Township Rangers, organized September 11, 1862, William Nickleson, captain; Home Guards (Pendleton), organized July 18, 1863, Isaac P. Rinewalt, captain; Morton

Nobles, organized July 25, 1863, A. J. Huffman, captain; Alfont Guards No. 2, organized July 25, 1863, Warrington G. Roberts, captain; Mansfield Guards, organized August 1, 1863, Ephraim B. Doll, captain; Alexandria Guards, organized August 8, 1863, Jonathan Jones, captain. These companies were never called into the field, but a large number of their members enlisted in other companies and were mustered into the service of the United States.

While the "Boys in Blue" were at the front, the county authorities and loyal citizens at home were not unmindful of the country's defenders and the necessities of their families. In September, 1861, the commissioners appropriated \$200 for the purchase of lumber to be used in fitting up a camp for the accommodation of a regiment being organized at Anderson, the money being made payable to Thomas N. Stilwell, commissary. At the same session the sum of \$300 was appropriated for the relief of soldiers' families and the trustees of the several townships were instructed to look after such families and see that their wants were relieved. In August, 1862, at a special session of the commissioners' court, it was ordered that "an allowance of one dollar per week be made to each soldier's wife or widowed mother, and fifty cents to each child under ten years of age," the disbursements to be made by the township trustees. A month later the board ordered a tax levy of ten cents on each \$100 worth of property in the county to provide a fund for the relief of soldiers' families. This order and the one preceding it remained in force until the war was over.

A special session of the commissioners was held in November, 1863, when it was ordered that each volunteer credited to Madison county be paid fifty dollars bounty when he produced the certificate of the mustering officer and presented it to the county auditor, and fifty dollars more at the expiration of his service. To raise the money for this purpose a levy of twenty-five cents on each \$100 worth of property was ordered. Up to June, 1864, the county treasurer had received for military purposes \$10,812.97, and had disbursed \$10,700.

When the call for 300,000 men was made by the president in 1864, the commissioners of Madison county, in order to fill the quota, ordered the payment of a bounty of \$400 "to each volunteer or drafted man," and at the same time authorized a bond issue of \$200,000. Altogether, the amount of money expended by the county for bounties and in the relief of soldiers' families was \$354,940. This can be ascertained from the records, but the amount given by private citizens in their individual capacity will never be known. Many a sack of flour, many a basket of groceries, many a bundle of school books, found their way in an unostentatious manner to the home of some soldier's wife, that her children might be fed and enabled to attend school. If the value of all these donations could be ascertained it would doubtless aggregate more than the official appropriations of the county. And it is greatly to the credit of the noble women, whose husbands were engaged in fighting the battles of their country, that they were not too proud to accept these offerings of charity. Even cast off clothing was accepted without the feeling that it was a reflection upon their poverty, but rather a grateful recognition on the part of some loyal neighbor of the sacrifice they had made

in sending the ones they loved best to preserve the institutions the Revolutionary forefathers established.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

For four centuries after the discovery of America, Cuba was a dependency of Spain. In 1850 Narcisso Lopez planned an expedition for the liberation of the islanders, but it failed. Four years later the Cuban junta in New York organized a movement upon a larger scale, but news reached Spain and the undertaking was "nipped in the bud." In 1868 there was a general uprising among the Cubans, which was followed by a ten years' war, during which Spain sent over 100,000 troops to the island. At the end of that war the debt of \$200,000,000 was saddled upon the Cubans and this soon started another revolution. The Cubans moved slowly, however, and it was not until February, 1895, that an open insurrection broke out in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas. Within sixty days 50,000 Spanish troops were in Cuba, under command of General Campos. He was superseded by General Weyler, whose cruelties aroused the indignation of the civilized world and forced the Spanish government to send General Blanco to take his place.

In the meantime legislatures and political conventions in the United States had passed resolutions asking this government to recognize the belligerent rights, if not the independence of Cuba. About ten o'clock on the evening of February 15, 1898, the United States battleship Maine, then lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana, was blown up and a number of her crew were killed. This brought the excitement in the United States to fever heat, and on April 11, 1898, President McKinley sent a special message to Congress asking for authority to intervene in behalf of the Cubans. On the 20th Congress passed a resolution, which was approved by the president the same day, recognizing the independence of Cuba and demanding that Spain withdraw all claims to and authority over the island. On the 25th war was formally declared by Congress, though two days before the president had declared the ports of Cuba in a state of blockade and called for 125,000 volunteers to enforce the resolution of Congress.

Late on the afternoon of April 25, 1898, Governor James A. Mount received a telegram from the secretary of war announcing that Indiana's quota of the 125,000 troops would be four regiments of infantry and two light batteries. The telegram also stated that it was the president's wish "that the regiments of the National Guard or state militia shall be used as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled."

Instead of four regiments, the state raised five, which were numbered to begin where the Civil war numbers left off. The Indiana regiments recruited for the Spanish-American war were therefore the 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th and 161st. Company I of the One Hundred and Sixtieth was originally Company I of the Fourth Regiment, Indiana National Guard. In this company were a number of Elwood men. Alexander

Dillon held the rank of corporal and the following served as privates: John J. Altmeyer, Nalzo Andrews, Walter Barbo, William Brothers, Cullodin Coyle, Edward Douglass, Harry Douglass, Edward E. Garretson, William Henderson, William Kennedy, Gustave Kappahan, Francis Kramer, Peter W. Lamb, George Martin, Walter Napier, Peter Peal, Richard G. Smith, Rolla Thurman.

Company L of this regiment was organized at Anderson and was composed chiefly of the old members of Company C, Fourth Regiment,



OFFICERS COMPANY L., 160TH I. V. I.

Indiana National Guard. When mustered into the United States service with the regiment, the company roster was as follows: Kenneth M. Burr, captain; John B. Collins, first lieutenant; George C. Sausser, second lieutenant; Herbert C. Brunt, first sergeant; Robert H. Antrim, quartermaster sergeant; John J. Ellis, Lee C. Newsom, George H. Durbin, Chauncey O. Towell, sergeants; Claude S. Burr, Dorr S. Worden, John A. Ross, David V. Martin, Howard F. Henry, Robert N. Nichols, corporals; John L. Hopper, Roscoe Cook, musicians; Thomas M. Dee, wagoner; William Neff, artificer.

Privates—Howard M. Aldred, Carl G. Bailey, Joseph C. Baker, George Beason, George A. Beehtoldt, Frank M. Benbow, Charles Boyd, George W. Bond, Jr., William H. Broman, Clay M. Brown, Israel Brown, Harry Bush, Claude A. Carpenter, Egbert E. Carpenter, Clement C. Cole, Bert J. Cooper, Harry W. Crull, William J. Cumberledge, Ruel E. Davenport, Herman Dietrich, Enos J. Dunbar, Edward Eaton, Chester R. Falknor, Oliver Fickle, Henry H. Fischer, Charles Fisher, James A. Fountain, Levi Garrison, Morris A. Hallenbeck, Ethel L. Hinegar, Volney M. Hunt, Jr., Edward M. Inclenrock, John F. Keicher, Elmo Kellar, Henry M. Kendric, John Keorper, Omer Lawson, John T. Lay, Frank M. Levy, Oscar Lindstrom, Butler Livesay, Lewis F. Loch, William P. Lycan, Jefferson T. Martin, Byron Medskar, Wilford W. Mingle, James Miller, Bert R. Moon, Harry Moore, Clarence B. Mourer, Robert Murphy, James O. Pattie, Othello Roach, Harry Rosenfield, Charles M. Shaffer, Joseph H. Smith, Charles E. Tharp, Harry Thomas, William H. Wagoner, Charles G. Weger, Lowell C. Williamson, William Williamson, Frank M. Wilson, Robert L. Wilson.

Recruits—Charles Bidwell, Jesse Bonhomme, Isaac Bosworth, John W. Coburn, Elmer W. Cummings, Manford Denney, Francis Evans, Harry Z. Griffith, Harry C. Hawkins, John S. Hayes, Roy S. Jeffers, Frank Keckler, William Mansfield, Robert McConnell, Howard Moulden, Bert Munyon, Louis E. Radway, Amos Ricketts, Arthur Rhonemus, Clarence B. Seybert, William B. Sine, Jr., Thomas C. Smith, John Stark, Rolla C. Trees, Lee Weger, Richard Welsh, Oscar Wynn.

These recruits were made necessary because for some reason about twenty-five of the original company were rejected by the mustering officer for different causes, whereupon Captain Burr telegraphed a friend in Anderson to recruit twenty-five additional men. A recruiting office was opened in John Keener's cigar store, on Meridian street, and in less than half an hour the quota was full. An amusing incident occurred in connection with the recruiting. Among those who came forward to offer their services was a young man known as "Splinks" Myers, an employee of the American Wire and Steel Company, who had been married but a few days before. After he had signed the roll, the recruiting officer asked Myers if he had sent word to his wife. "Hell, no," answered Splinks, "she'll see it in the paper in the morning." Upon arriving at Indianapolis Splinks expressed his disappointment because the recruits were not met by a band and escort, refused to be sworn in, and beat the recruiting officer back to Anderson. That ended his military career.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth was mustered into the United States service on May 12, 1898, and proceeded directly to Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it remained until July 28th, when it went to Newport News, Virginia. In August it was transferred to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky, and in November to Columbus, Georgia. On January 15, 1899, it was ordered to Matanzas, Cuba, and remained there until the following March, when it returned to the United States and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, April 25, 1899. Captain Burr continued in the service, was appointed major in the regular army and assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands.

The armory of the old Company C, Fourth National Guard, is located at the corner of Ninth street and Central avenue, Anderson. The company was called out by Governor Matthews at the time of the great strike in the coal fields and impressed everybody by its soldierly conduct. At the beginning of the movement to Cuba in January, 1899, Sergeant Lee Newsom and Sister Benita, for several years connected with St. John's Hospital at Anderson, were especially honored by being sent in advance to arrange the hospital service.

Winfield T. Durbin, of Anderson, was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, and John R. Brunt, also of Anderson, was appointed quartermaster. This regiment was mustered in on July 15, 1898, and was assigned to the Seventh Corps, commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee. On December 13, 1898, it left Savannah, Georgia, for Havana, and remained on duty in Cuba until the following March, when it returned to Savannah and was there mustered out on April 30, 1899. In 1900 Colonel Durbin was elected governor of Indiana.

CHAPTER XVIII

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

MURDER OF THE INDIANS IN 1824—THE ABBOTT MYSTERY—KILLING OF THARP AND ESCAPE OF COX—MURDER OF DANIEL HOPPIS BY MILTON WHITE—THE DALE-TRASTER AFFAIR—MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF ALBERT MAWSON—DISAPPEARANCE OF SUSAN NELSON—SHOOTING OF BENEFIEL BY DAVIS—CHARLES KYNETT SHOT BY THE CITY MARSHAL—KILLING OF McLELLAND STREETS—McCULLOUGH SHOT BY WELSH—KILLING OF ALBERT HAWKINS—HISTORIC FIRES IN ANDERSON, ELWOOD, ALEXANDRIA, FRANKTON AND SUMMITVILLE—SOME GREAT STORMS—FLOODS OF 1847, 1875, 1884, 1904 and 1913.

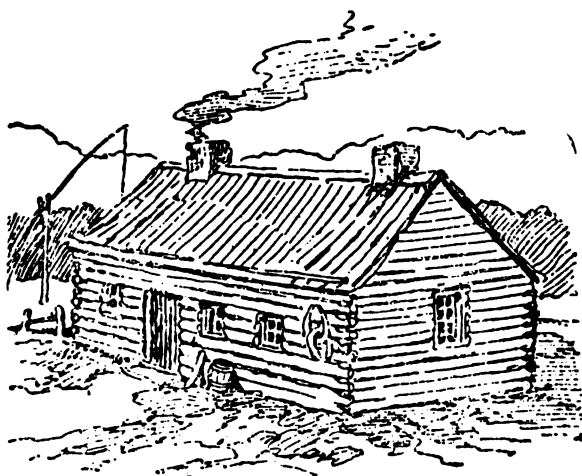
Scarcely had the county of Madison been organized and her civil and legal machinery been placed in working order, when a crime was committed within her borders that filled the people of the frontier settlements with both fear and indignation. Although the lands had been ceded to the United States by the Indians, there were but few white settlers as yet within what is now Madison county, game was plentiful, and occasionally small parties of the natives would return to their former hunting grounds in quest of meat and peltries. Early in the spring of 1824 a party of Senecas, consisting of two men, three squaws and four children, came into the county and encamped on Fall creek, about two miles above the present village of Ovid, in a dense forest filled with game. Some alarm was felt by the few white settlers in that locality at the establishment of an Indian encampment so near their homes, but the Indians were friendly and showed no inclination to commit depredations of any character against the person or property of their white neighbors. The two Indian men were called Ludlow and Mingo, the former said to have been so named for Stephen Ludlow, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

After they had been in their camp for about a week five white men—Thomas Harper, Andrew Sawyer, John Bridge, John T. Bridge and James Hudson—visited the Indians, pretending to have lost their horses, and asking Ludlow and Mingo to assist in finding them. The Indians readily consented and when a short distance from the camp Harper shot Ludlow and Hudson shot Mingo, both men being killed instantly. The white men then returned to the camp, where Sawyer shot one of the squaws, Bridge, Sr., another and Bridge, Jr., the third. The four children—two boys about ten years old and two girls still younger—were

wantonly murdered, after which the camp was robbed of everything of value.

When news of this atrocious crime spread through the settlements, the people were terrified, fearing other Indians would come in to avenge their slaughtered kinsmen, and that their retaliatory vengeance would be meted out without discrimination. An account of the affair was sent to the war department by the Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio, with the result that Colonel Johnston and William Conner visited all the Indian tribes and promised them that the government would punish the murderers. This had a salutary effect upon the situation, the Indians accepting the promise and the settlers becoming less afraid of a massacre.

Immediately after the murder Harper went to Ohio and was never taken into custody. The other four men were arrested and lodged in the log jail at Pendleton, where they were tried and convicted. Hudson



ABBOTT CABIN

was tried at the October term of court in 1824, and was hanged on December 1, 1824. The other three were tried in May, 1825. All were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the first Friday in June. Andrew Sawyer and the elder Bridge were executed according to the sentence, but the younger Bridge was pardoned on the scaffold by Governor James B. Ray, who was present at the execution. This was the first, and is perhaps the only instance in the history of American jurisprudence, where white men were legally executed for the killing of Indians.

About the year 1830 a man named Abbott, with his wife and two grown sons, came from Kentucky and settled near the White river, a short distance west of where the Moss Island mills were built a few years later. The cabin occupied by this family stood upon the north side of the old Strawtown road and occasionally some traveler would spend

the night there. It was no uncommon occurrence for the elder Abbott and his two sons to make trips away from home and be absent for two or three weeks at a time, but no one ever learned the reason for these journeys. While not absolutely unsociable, they were very reticent about their affairs, and in a new country, where every one knew all that was going on in the neighborhood, this caused the Abbotts to be looked upon as untrustworthy.

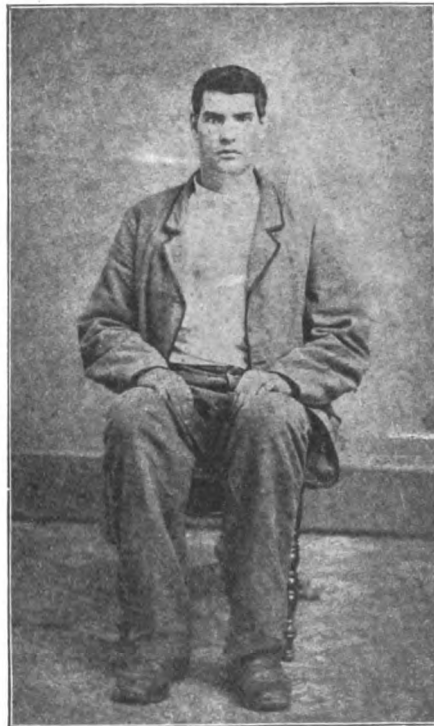
In the summer of 1832, a man from Ohio reached the Abbott cabin late in the afternoon and sought a night's lodging. He was traveling by easy stages, looking at lands on his way, with a view to removing his family to a new home, provided a suitable location could be found. Before leaving his home in Ohio he announced his intention to return within six weeks. About two weeks after that time had expired his relatives sent out a searching party. He was traced without difficulty to the Abbott cabin, whose inmates admitted that he had stopped there, but stated that the next morning he had proceeded on his way westward. Inquiries west of that point failed to elicit any information of the missing man and the searchers returned to Ohio.

Not long after that the body of a strange man was found floating in the White river a short distance below the Abbott home. No one could identify the remains, and the generally accepted theory was that the unfortunate individual was some passing stranger who had accidentally fallen into the river. There were some who refused to concur in this opinion and intimated foul play. While the puzzle was still unsolved the Abbotts disappeared one night without leaving any hint of their destination. Their flight in this mysterious manner was regarded by many as a confession of guilt and strengthened the belief that the body found in the river was that of the Ohio land hunter, who had been murdered by the Abbotts for his money. In time the cabin acquired the reputation of being haunted and many people avoided it after night-fall. The Abbotts were never heard of again.

A peculiar homicide, with an equally peculiar aftermath, was committed on Thanksgiving day in 1847 at a distillery a little west of the mounds and about two and a half miles from Anderson. A shooting match had been arranged and among those in attendance were two young men named Tharp and Cox, between whom there was ill feeling. Tharp was the larger and was inclined to play the part of a bully in his treatment of Cox. The latter had several times moved away to avoid Tharp's insolence, but at last "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." Snatching a rifle from one of the bystanders, he brought the barrel down upon Tharp's head with such force as to fracture the skull, causing almost instant death. Cox crossed the river to his home, about a mile away, but the next morning he was arrested and lodged in jail at Anderson. At the next meeting of the grand jury an indictment for murder was returned.

Cox had many friends who took the view that he had acted in self defense, or at least had been provoked to make the assault. Knowing that the old log jail was not invulnerable, some of these friends determined to effect his release rather than to permit him to stand trial. Five men were in the secret. In visiting Cox in jail these men managed

to elude the watchful eye of Sheriff John H. Davis long enough to take an impression of the lock in beeswax. A key was made, secretly tested and found to work. A night was then selected for the release of the prisoner and about an hour before midnight, when everything was still, the five men quietly approached the jail, one of them leading Cox's horse, which had been freshly shod for the occasion. While four stood on watch, the fifth noiselessly unlocked the door and Cox came out. A few minutes hurried conversation in muffled tones and he mounts his horse, turns his head westward and sets out on his journey toward freedom. Pursuit was made as far as Logansport, where all trace of the fugitive was lost. There were then no telegraphs, telephones, nor even fast mail



MILTON WHITE

routes in the West, and the apprehension of a fleeing person under the ban of the law was a much more difficult matter than at the present time. The exact manner of Cox's escape was not known until long afterward. Some twenty-five years later a citizen of Madison county happened to meet Cox in northern Wisconsin, but no effort was ever made to bring him back for trial.

Upon the morning of April 8, 1867, Daniel Hoppis, a farmer living about three miles south of Anderson, missed some meat from his smokehouse and noticed tracks leading toward the dwelling of Milton White.

Accompanied by a neighbor, a Mr. Swearingen, Hoppis started for Anderson to secure a search warrant, but the two men met White before reaching the city. After a short conversation between the suspected man and Swearingen, the former agreed to permit Hoppis to search his premises without the formality of a warrant and the two men started together for White's house, Mr. Swearingen returning to his home.

When Mr. Hoppis failed to return home either for dinner or supper, his wife informed some of the neighbors of his prolonged absence. In the meantime the story of the stolen meat had been circulated and White was at once suspected of knowing something of the missing man's whereabouts. Accordingly a number of citizens called at White's house to make inquiries. White was asleep, but upon being aroused denied all knowledge of Hoppis. He was kept under surveillance, however, until daylight the next morning, when he was forced to join the party in search of the man he was accused of having killed. In a little ravine running through a small piece of woods, near the road known as the east New Columbus pike and about two miles from Anderson, was found the body of Hoppis. Near by was a sassafras club about four feet long, bearing hair and clots of blood, showing plainly that it was the weapon that had been used. This was near the place where Hoppis and White had last been seen together by Patrick Allen. White was given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Schlater and was bound over to the circuit court. At the next term of court he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on September 20, 1867, but a respite was granted until the 1st of November by Governor Baker, to give him an opportunity to consider a petition for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. Upon considering all phases of the case the governor declined to interfere, and on Friday, November 1, 1867, White was forced to pay the penalty of his crime upon the scaffold. This was one of the most brutal murders that ever occurred in the State of Indiana. Daniel Hoppis was a kind-hearted, inoffensive citizen, industrious and devoted to his family, and without an enemy in the world. It is quite probable that if White had returned the stolen meat he would never have been prosecuted for the theft.

Later in the same month (April, 1867) William Traster was killed by Granville Dale, but this tragedy was of a far different character. At that time Robert and William Traster were the proprietors of the Moss Island Mills. They had many friends and their mills were a favorite resort for fishing and picnic parties. One Sunday, late in April, a number of Anderson men, among whom were Captain Ethan Allen, R. C. Reed and ex-Sheriff Benjamin Sebrell, went to the mills on a fishing excursion, intending to take dinner with the Trasters. They took along something to drink and Granville Dale, who was in the employ of the millers as a teamster, took a little too much. When the call came for dinner, Dale was attending to the horses. A slight controversy arose between him and William Traster and the latter made a move as though he was going to inflict some personal chastisement upon Dale. Although fuddled by drink, Dale realized that he was no match

for his employer in strength. Seizing a stone about the size of a goose egg, he hurled it with all his might at Traster, striking him upon the head and fracturing the skull. The fishing party carried the injured man to the house, but he died soon after being struck, all efforts to restore him being futile. Dale gave himself up to the sheriff, admitted his guilt and at the succeeding term of court was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. He served his time and afterward was employed as cab driver for several years in Indianapolis. He always spoke of his act with regret, as the man he killed was his best friend. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time. Had they been sober the deed would in all probability not have been committed.

On October 21, 1874, the body of Albert Mawson was found in an abandoned well on the Mawson farm, about three miles southeast of Anderson, with the front teeth knocked in, the jaw-bone broken and the side of the head crushed. A rope was around the neck, blood stains could be seen upon the boards around the mouth of the well, and for several rods across the field to south were evidences that a heavy body of some kind had been dragged toward the well. Coroner Maynard was summoned and when the body, in a nude condition, was taken from the well it was seen that decomposition had set in, indicating that the young man had been dead for some time. His mother, a widow, told a somewhat incoherent story about her son's disappearance some time before. Investigation developed the fact that she had had some trouble with another son, and while this disagreement was at its height Mrs. Mawson deeded her farm to Albert, her youngest child, saying that she had some hopes of his becoming a useful man, while the other son was inclined to be a spendthrift.

Subsequently Albert became rather reckless in his habits and showed a disposition to stray away from home. At one time he found a position as brakeman with a railroad company and this displeased his mother, who wanted him to remain at home. Suspicion pointed to her as her son's murderer, the motive being to regain possession of the lands she had deeded to him. After the hearing before the coroner she was arrested and placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that "Albert Mawson came to his death by a blow inflicted with an axe or some other hard substance, in the hands of Nancy Mawson (his mother), which the jury finds to be the cause of the death of the victim."

This verdict was rendered on October 21, 1874, and four days later Mrs. Mawson ended her life in jail by taking arsenic, having secreted a quantity of that drug in her clothing prior to her arrest. The scene of this tragedy was not far from the place where Milton White had murdered Daniel Hoppis seven years before.

A shocking crime, and one that awakened wide-spread interest in Madison county, occurred in the early autumn of 1883. That was the killing of Susan Nelson, widow of William Nelson and a member of the well known Bronnenberg family, though the murder was committed near Terre Haute, in Vigo county. On September 7, 1883, Mrs. Nelson called at the Anderson postoffice and left an order for her mail to be forwarded to Kansas City, Missouri. Later in the day she told the drayman who

took her trunk to the Big Four station that she was going to visit her son, Jasper Nelson, who had written to her that he was seriously ill. Her absence was noticed by her friends and acquaintances, but none could tell whither she had gone.

In October, James Porter, while hunting in a piece of timber about three miles southwest of Terre Haute, discovered his dog carrying a human skull in his mouth and upon searching the neighborhood found the body of a woman concealed in the shrubbery. The coroner of Vigo county was at once notified and held an inquest. Physicians agreed that the woman had been dead for several weeks, but the body could not be identified. Some days later an insurance policy issued by Bain & Harris, of Anderson, upon the household goods of Susan Nelson, was found near the place. The policy was torn and blood-stained, but it furnished a clue to the identity of the woman. A detective visited Anderson and in company with Marshal Coburn went to the house where Mrs. Nelson formerly lived, on North Main street. Here they found a letter from her son, bearing the postmark of Brazil, Indiana, and dated August 23, 1883, only about two weeks before she left Anderson.

People who knew Jasper Nelson knew that he was something of a spendthrift, but that he had great influence over his mother. As Brazil is only sixteen miles east of Terre Haute the theory was formed by the detective that he had persuaded his mother to visit him and had tried to get money from her. Whether he succeeded in this or not, he had murdered her and then made his escape. He was found at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and arrested upon suspicion, but was acquitted.

About the time young Nelson was tried, Perry Manis, a former preacher who resided near Frankton, was noticed to be rather flush with ready money—an unusual condition for him—and it was remembered that he had left his home about the time of Mrs. Nelson's departure. An investigation was started and soon a witness was found who had overheard a conversation between Manis and the murdered woman, in which it was agreed to go to Kansas City and open a boarding house. Manis was arrested for the murder and taken to Terre Haute for trial. There he was identified by witnesses who had seen him and Mrs. Nelson together, and in the trial it developed that he had hired a buggy and driven away with the woman, but had returned without her. He was therefore convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary. In the trial William A. Kittinger, of Anderson, assisted the prosecuting attorney of Vigo county and rendered valuable service in securing the conviction of Manis.

An affray occurred in Anderson on the evening of August 7, 1890, that resulted in the wounding of John Davis and the death of James Benefiel, a young man who had been rather fond of Mrs. Davis before her marriage. On the date named Benefiel and a young man named Edward Brown called at the Davis home on old South Noble street. Finding no one at home they entered the house and carried away among other things a revolver belonging to Davis. While they were lingering in the neighborhood, apparently waiting for the return of the family, Davis came home and seeing that things had been disturbed went out to find an officer. Failing in this he borrowed a revolver from a friend and

again went home, entering the house by the back way. In the meantime Mrs. Davis and her mother had returned and Benefiel insisted that Mrs. Davis come down to the gate. She at first refused, but finally stepped out in the yard and asked him what he wanted. His reply was that he had been sent by officers to search the house, but did not say what for or upon whose complaint the search was to be made.

Mrs. Davis then went back in the house and told her husband, who went to the door and ordered Benefiel and his companion to leave the place. Benefiel turned as if to depart, but after taking a few steps turned suddenly and fired, the ball taking effect in Davis' right side. Davis had at one time been a soldier in the regular army and while in service on the western frontier won a reputation of a marksman. He promptly responded to Benefiel's shot, the bullet entering the head just below the left eye and passing through the skull. Benefiel never recovered consciousness and died about 6:30 the next morning. The coroner's jury that investigated the case found a verdict justifying Davis in his course and he was not arrested. The parents of young Benefiel lived at Elwood and were respected people, though he had formed bad associations and acquired reckless habits.

A few months later, December 28, 1890, Charles Kynett was shot and killed by Edward Downey, then city marshal of Anderson. Kynett was on one of his periodical sprees and started a disturbance at the old Rozelle House, at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, when the marshal was called upon to arrest him. When the officer told Kynett to behave himself the latter, instead of obeying assaulted Downey, who several times ordered him to stop or trouble would ensue. Finally the aggressor became so violent in his demonstrations that the marshal drew his revolver and fired one shot, which struck a vital part and Kynett died shortly afterward. The marshal surrendered himself to the authorities, but the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the shooting was justified and in self-defense. Kynett was a laborer and when not in his cups was an average citizen, but when drinking he was inclined to be boisterous and quarrelsome. Marshal Downey expressed his regret at the unfortunate incident and it is said was much relieved when his term as marshal expired.

As a result of a quarrel among neighbors, in which several families were involved, John Moriarty shot McLelland Streets at the corner of Main and Ninth streets, in the city of Anderson, about ten o'clock on the morning of April 10, 1893. The report of the pistol attracted a crowd and Edward King took Moriarty into custody until the arrival of the officers. The general impression was that Moriarty, who ordinarily was a peaceable man and law-abiding citizen, had lost his reason over the trivial affairs that led up to the shooting, and it is said was never the same afterward. He was arrested and placed in jail, where he managed to commit suicide on June 16, 1893, by hanging himself to the bedstead in his cell. Little was known of Streets, who had been a resident of the city but a short time, and the sympathies of the community were generally with the family of Moriarty.

About 1894 the boom which followed the discovery of natural gas was at its height. Just as the so-called "sporting element" is attracted

to rich mining camps, so the same class of people is drawn to cities that are enjoying a period of industrial activity, in the hope of garnering some "easy money." At the time mentioned Anderson had a number of saloons with wine rooms attached and on May 26, 1894, a young man known as "Dote" McCullough was killed in one of these places, conducted by a man named Welsh, on North Main street. It seems that young McCullough had become enamored of a certain Laura Skidmore, a woman of questionable reputation, and upon the evening of May 26th he entered the wine rooms at Welsh's place to find her in the company of another man. He immediately began making threats of what he would do to the couple, when Dora Welsh came in and ordered him out of the place. McCullough went, but in about five minutes came back with a revolver in his hand and declared he would kill Welsh, at whom he leveled his gun. Welsh sprang toward the young man and struck down his arm just as he fired, the ball taking effect in Welsh's thigh. The two then clinched, but Welsh managed to draw his own revolver, broke away and fired suddenly, the bullet crashing through McCullough's head, killing him almost instantly.

Welsh was taken in charge by the police, the coroner was notified and the usual inquest in such cases was held over the body of the slain man. At the preliminary hearing Welsh was acquitted on the grounds that he acted in self-defense. The incident had a salutary effect upon Anderson, inasmuch as it brought about a better enforcement of law and rid the city of some of its undesirable characters.

During the four score and ten years that have passed since the county of Madison was first organized, a number of homicides, cold-blooded murders, or brawls in which one or more of the participants met death have occurred within her borders. Yet it is true that her people, as a rule, have been no more turbulent nor less law-abiding than those of other counties. To describe in detail all these unfortunate events would require a volume, and the above cases have been selected because they were of unusually heinous character or surrounded by an atmosphere of mystery that made them more than a "nine days' wonder."

On the evening of July 9, 1913, at the little town of Ingalls, a homicide occurred that attracted far more than ordinary attention on account of the prominence of the parties engaged. Some time before that an election had been held in Green township under the local option law and the people had voted that no intoxicating liquors should be sold in the township. As is always the case, this mandate of the people, as well as the law, was disregarded and liquors were sold. Early in June, 1913, Constable Albert Hawkins, of Anderson, conducted a raid on the hotel of Ingalls and confiscated a quantity of liquor and the fixtures. W. W. Brown, proprietor of the hotel and trustee of Green township, naturally did not feel kindly toward the constable. In the meantime Hawkins went to a hospital in Indianapolis, where he underwent an operation. It is thought that on his way back to his home in Anderson from the hospital he stopped off at Ingalls on the evening of July 9, 1913. Town Marshal Manifold stated that he met the con-

stable that evening and that Hawkins told him he was there on business, but did not expect to make any arrests.

About 10:30 that evening, according to newspaper accounts of the affair, the body of Hawkins was found lying in the street in front of Alfont's store, a short distance south of the Union Traction line. Earlier in the evening he had been standing in front of the hotel, but had gone up the street and for an hour before the finding of his body had not been seen. At 10:10 an interurban car arrived at Ingalls from Indianapolis and four young men—Raymond Higgs, Fred Piper, George Kuhn and Lester Copeland—who had been spending the evening at Fortville, alighted from the car. Some of them afterward stated that when they stepped from the car they noticed three men in front of the hotel who appeared to be quarreling. A little while later Fred Piper, while on his way home, heard a man groaning. He hurried to the home of J. M. Roberts and told him that some man up the street was hurt, perhaps killed. Mr. Roberts, who had not yet retired, started toward the spot and on the way met Marshal Manifold. About one hundred feet south of the Union Traction line, at a dark spot in front of Alfont's store, they found the body of Albert Hawkins. An artery in the neck had been severed and blood was still issuing from the wound, although the man was dead. There was also a gash about an inch and a half in length on his right side.

Coroner Albright, Sheriff Black and one of his deputies left Anderson on the 11:15 car for Ingalls and arrived there before the body had been disturbed. The officers went to work on a clue and soon ascertained that the two men suspected were still in Ingalls. The sheriff summoned Prosecutor Shuman by telephone and that officer, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Ambrose, hurried to Ingalls in an automobile. All trains were watched, the house of one of the citizens, in which the men were supposed to be hiding, was surrounded and every precaution taken to prevent any one from leaving or entering the town without being observed and identified. Notwithstanding all these measures, Trustee Brown and his son, William, Jr., twenty-seven years of age, managed to elude the vigilance of the officers and at one o'clock on the morning of the 10th arrived at the county jail in Anderson and gave themselves up to the turnkey. The young man stated that he had killed Albert Hawkins and was locked up, the father waiting in the office of the jail for the officers to return. Sheriff Black received word at Greenfield, whither he had gone in the effort to intercept Brown and his son, that they were at the Madison county jail, and hurried back to Anderson. While waiting for the sheriff's arrival the elder Brown gave out the following statement, which was published in the *Anderson Herald* of that date:

"I was in Fortville last evening and returned to Ingalls on the 10 o'clock traction car. When I stepped from the car, my boy, William, was sitting in front of the hotel crying. When I asked him what was the trouble, he told me that Constable Hawkins, of Anderson, was going to kill him. The boy is a little hard of hearing and easily angered. He told me that he had met Hawkins last evening in Phillips' grocery, in the north end of Ingalls, and at that time Hawkins showed a revolver

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and told the boy that he was in Ingalls watching, and was going to kill some one before leaving. Hawkins and my son had some words and all evening Hawkins seemed to be looking for trouble. Late in the evening my son and I started home and Hawkins followed us across the street. They had a few words in the middle of the street and Hawkins still followed us. In front of Alfont's store they mixed and it was then that Hawkins started to draw a gun on my son and William cut at Hawkins, stabbing him in the neck. My son did it in self-defense, having been followed by Hawkins all evening and threatened many times."

The case against Brown and his son at this writing is still pending. Soon after his being confined in the jail, Mr. Brown's bondsmen asked to be released, but he filed a new bond and is still trustee of Green township, transacting much of the township business in jail, or in some of the county offices, where he is taken under guard for the purpose.

On the night of November 12, 1851, the buildings on the south side of the public square in Anderson were destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the frame building at the southeast corner of the square occupied by Sherman & Wolf as a fanning mill factory. It was discovered shortly after midnight and was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Next to Sherman & Wolf's place was a small frame cottage, at that time unoccupied. The next building was a three-story frame, in the lower story of which was Joseph Fulton's clothing store. Next to that was the shop of Adam Reed, a hatter, and the next building was the general store of Dr. Townsend Ryan. Then came the Myers House, a two-story log structure owned and occupied by "Uncle Billy" Myers as a tavern, and just back of it, fronting on Meridian street, was a livery stable. All these buildings, with a lot of personal property contained in them at the time, were totally destroyed and the loss fell entirely upon the owners, as no insurance companies were at that time represented in Anderson. The entire population turned out and did all that could be done to check the ravages of the flames, but the facilities for fire fighting were of the most primitive character and all their efforts were without avail. Three men—William R. O'Neil, Seth Smith and James Kindle—while trying to save their effects were so seriously affected by inhaling the heated air that they died within a short time after the fire.

In November, 1866, an old frame livery barn on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, caught fire about 9 o'clock in the evening and in a short time was wrapped in flames. The loft was filled with hay and straw, which burned furiously, and it was with difficulty that the horses and vehicles were saved. The United States hotel on the corner and the Ross house were near the burning building and were in imminent danger. In fact it looked for a time as though the entire block was doomed. Anderson had been incorporated as a city only the year before and no fire department had as yet been organized. No effort was made to save the burning barn, but Captain W. R. Myers, Major C. T. Doxey and Joseph Pickard organized the citizens into a "bucket brigade" and directed a systematic work in saving the adjacent buildings. Many of the women brought out their bedclothes, which were saturated with water and spread over the roofs. Pickard's hands and

face were so badly burned during his fight against this fire that he carried the scars through life. Through the heroic efforts of the people a heavy property loss was averted.

On December 14, 1871, the plant of the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works was destroyed by fire, but the plant was in such an isolated position that no danger to other buildings was feared. The works were soon rebuilt on a larger scale than before the fire.

One of the most disastrous fires in Anderson started about midnight on May 17, 1875, near the middle of the block on the west side of the public square and spread in both directions. The Odd Fellows' building, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Meridian streets, was the only really substantial building on that side of the square, the others being cheap frame structures that furnished excellent food for the flames. An alarm was sounded, the people turned out and in a short time the bucket brigade was in action. A line was formed from the public well to the blazing buildings and buckets of water were passed from hand to hand as rapidly as they could be filled at the pump. Those not thus engaged were busy in the effort to save some of the goods in the various mercantile houses along the street. Among those who suffered the heaviest losses by this conflagration were: Nichol, King & Makepeace, hardware dealers on the ground floor of the Odd Fellows' building; the *Anderson Democrat*, on the second floor of the same building; the law offices of Calvin D. Thompson and Sansberry & Goodykoontz, on the same floor as the *Democrat* office; Bliss' confectionery store; the shoe stores of L. M. Cox and Ryan & Broadbeck; the American Express Company, and the bakery of George Daich. The *Democrat* lost not only the materials of the printing office, but also the files of the paper and other valuable property.

A smart breeze was blowing at the time and this carried sparks and embers some distance to the southwest, threatening the destruction of that section of the city. Carpets were quickly torn from the floors, bedclothing was taken from the beds, and these were saturated with water and spread over the roofs, thus preventing the spread of the flames. Holes were burned in many of the quilts and carpets, but the homes were saved.

The Doxey Opera House on Meridian street, one of the most imposing private edifices in Anderson at that time, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of November 14, 1884. It is thought that the fire originated in the rear part of Hurst's livery stable, immediately south of the theater. Anderson was without an adequate fire department and a telegram was sent to Indianapolis asking for assistance. The authorities of that city started an engine and a supply of hose on a special train for Anderson and had reached Brightwood, when a second message was sent countermanding the request, the fire by that time having gained such headway that no assistance would be of any benefit. A theatrical company had just concluded a performance when the fire was discovered and the members of this company rendered efficient service in saving some of the interior furnishings, though practically everything connected with the theater perished in the flames.

Directly after the fire L. J. Burr, H. J. Bronnenberg and others

joined with Major Doxey in rebuilding the opera house, a stock company being formed for the purpose, with Major Doxey at the head. Subsequently he purchased the stock of his associates and became the sole proprietor of the theater. Although the second building was not quite as elaborate as the former one, it was one of the finest opera houses in central Indiana, outside of Indianapolis. It was opened to the public on the evening of November 19, 1885, and for more than eight years was Anderson's chief place of amusement. On the night of March 30, 1893, the second building was burned. The origin of the fire on this occasion is not definitely known, but it was thought to have been started by a gas jet which was left burning near some of the draperies of the stage. With the loss of this building Major Doxey gave up the idea of providing a theater for the people of Anderson. He accordingly sold the property to Louis Loeb and A. J. Brunt, who rebuilt it as a business block.

On the morning of July 13, 1886, fire broke out in a row of wooden buildings at the corner of Ninth and Meridian streets at an early hour, before many people were on the streets. The fire was first discovered in the grocery of Ireys brothers by a night watchman named Wolf, who immediately gave the alarm. Before the fire could be checked the grocery in which it started, the millinery store of Miss Carrie Dodd, the meat market belonging to the Rhoads brothers, Minor Barrett's shoe store, the United States express office, and the agricultural warehouse of B. F. Alford were totally destroyed. It is said that about two weeks before the fire a pile of shavings saturated with kerosene was found in the basement under the grocery and many believe the fire to have been of incendiary origin. The buildings burned were the property of Hester Neely, who rebuilt some of them and others were rebuilt under leases.

The old Adams block at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, one of the landmarks of Anderson, was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of August 16, 1888. It was built by Robert Adams in 1867-68 and at the time of its erection was one of the best business blocks in the city. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning by Randle Biddle, a night watchman, who immediately turned in an alarm. Anderson now had a fire department, but for some reason it was slow in responding on this occasion, and when it arrived the fire was beyond control. Attention was therefore turned to saving the adjoining buildings, in which the department was successful. A dry goods store on the ground floor, the offices of Judge Lake and William Roach and the rooms occupied by Benjamin Roadcap, Joseph Carr and Samuel Sykes on the second floor, and the cigar factory of Purcell & Ehli on the third floor suffered practically a total loss. There were also a grocery and barber shop on the ground floor that were considerably damaged.

Captain Frederick Tykle, of Middletown, the owner of the building at the time of the fire, offered the property to his son-in-law, John H. Terhune, if he would erect a building upon the site. The offer was accepted and Mr. Terhune built the When block, which was destroyed by an explosion of natural gas some years later, and the Phoenix block was then erected upon the corner. It is still standing.

The burning of the Boring-Hannah block, on the north side of the public square in Anderson, December 7, 1890, is of historic interest, because the *Daily Bulletin* office occupied the entire second floor of the building. James W. Knight, one of the owners of the paper, was sleeping in the building and gave the alarm. The fire originated in the basement in the bakery of William Williams, and was started by a burning gas jet. Mr. Knight, knowing that two young men employed by Williams roomed on the main floor, aroused them just in the nick of time to save their lives. The greatest loss fell upon the owners of the building, R. H. Hannah, of Alexandria, and James W. Sansberry, of Anderson, the Bulletin Company, Mr. Williams and W. S. Shirk, who had a jewelry store in the block. The newspaper and Mr. Williams were amply protected by insurance, but the files of the paper can never be replaced. The publishers showed their enterprise by getting out their regular daily edition, the publishers of other papers coming to their assistance by tendering the use of their presses. A new building was immediately erected upon the site.

About six o'clock on the evening of March 1, 1893, Mrs. J. O. Hardesty heard the crackling of flames, and upon looking out of her window discovered that the Olympic theater building, only a few feet distant, was on fire. A. J. Jones, the hardware man, noticed the fire about the same time and sent in a still alarm. The department responded promptly and then began one of the most strenuous fights ever experienced by that organization. At the time the building was occupied by the Columbia Rifles as an armory. Private John Hopper, a member of the company, afterward reported that he had left the armory only about fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered by Mrs. Hardesty, but that before his departure he had turned all gas jets down low enough to be perfectly safe, as he thought. As the fire originated under the stage, it was difficult for the department to reach it, and for nearly two hours they battled with the flames before they were extinguished. The building was a wreck and the military company lost most of its arms and equipments.

There have been a number of other fires in Anderson besides the ones already enumerated. Perhaps the most noted of these were the burning of Conrad & Mathes' wagon shop in June, 1867; the destruction of the old hotel known as the "Junction House" on February 23, 1868; the heading factory of C. T. Doxey & Company on January 3, 1873; the Adams heading factory at the junction of the Big Four and Pan Handle railroads on September 5, 1887; the Fisher snath and cradle factory on February 19, 1888; and the destruction of the American Wire Nail Works on March 13, 1890.

The Junction House stood at the crossing of the Big Four and Pan Handle railroads and was a stopping place for all through trains, to give passengers an opportunity to get something to eat. That was before the days of dining cars, and the old hotel at the Anderson junction was well known to the traveling public. H. L. Searle was the proprietor for several years and under his management the house won a high reputation. It was never rebuilt.

The American Wire Nail Company sustained a heavy loss by the

burning of the mills, the insurance of \$50,000 not being sufficient to replace the buildings and machinery destroyed. In this emergency the Anderson Board of Trade and some of the liberally inclined citizens came forward with offers of assistance and in a short time the mills were rebuilt on a larger scale than before the fire.

Several disastrous fires have occurred in the city of Elwood. On the morning of September 18, 1872, the large flour and saw mills of John T. Adair caught fire about three o'clock, or a little before, and were entirely consumed, although the "bucket brigade" responded promptly and worked heroically to save the mills. The total loss was in the neighborhood of \$20,000, all of which fell upon Mr. Adair, as he carried no insurance. This loss fell so heavily that he never fully regained his former financial status, and it is said to have destroyed in some measure his usefulness as a business man.

Another flour mill in Elwood, operated by Newton House, was destroyed by a boiler explosion about 7 o'clock a. m., January 4, 1887. This explosion was caused in a peculiar manner. The evening before, when the mill was stopped for the day, the engineer, Dell Lyst, drew off some of the water from the boiler, intending to clean it out the next morning. That morning he was delayed in getting to his work and when he arrived at the mill he found that Joseph Redd, the miller, had already fired up. An examination disclosed the fact that the pumps were frozen and the two men set to work to thaw them out. A portion of the flues in the boiler were above the surface of the water and as soon as the pumps were started the cold water injected into the boiler struck the heated flues and was instantly converted into steam and the boiler exploded with terrific force, instantly killing both Lyst and Redd. George Redd was severely injured, but finally recovered. The mill, which cost about \$17,000, was a complete wreck, but it was rebuilt on a smaller scale by Mr. House. Several houses in the immediate vicinity were more or less damaged by the flying debris. One piece of the boiler weighting about two hundred pounds was thrown nearly two squares and crashed through the roof of a blacksmith shop.

Abraham and Simon Sklute, two Hungarians, were arrested as incendiaries at Elwood early in February, 1890, charged with burning a store in order to get the insurance. The building in which the store was located belonged to Simon Sklute, who was also the proprietor of the store, Abraham being merely an employee. The fire occurred about 4 o'clock a. m., February 1, 1890, and as the town had no fire department it was a work of some magnitude to prevent a wholesale destruction of property. After the fire was extinguished the excited populace repaired to the boarding-house where the Sklutes were stopping threatened to lynch them. The charge was openly made that the two men had fired the building, but finally wise counsel was heeded by the excited mob and the law was permitted to take its course. The two men were arrested on the charge of arson, given a preliminary hearing before Ward L. Roach, justice of the peace, and were bound over to the circuit court, where they were acquitted. In the trial the only evidence against them was that of a man who saw two men, whom he took to be the defendants, going toward the store about three hours before the fire

was discovered. Although the men were acquitted by a "jury of their peers," many people about Elwood still believe them to be guilty.

The large plate glass works at Elwood were damaged to the extent of \$60,000 by a fire on the night of June 25, 1891, an account of which is given in Chapter IX. About 8 o'clock a. m., February 12, 1895, the building known as the Heck block in Elwood was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas that had accumulated under the floor of the room occupied by the Elwood Trust Company. The explosion was of such force that it shattered windows in the buildings near by, blew doors off the hinges and did considerable damage to other property. The Heck block was a new building, two stories in height, the first floor being used for business purposes and the second for the city offices. Three men—Messrs. Graham, Telbs and Miller—were in the trust company's room when the explosion occurred. Miller's right leg was broken in three places, but the other two were only slightly injured. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000 and a stock of goods in one of the rooms was damaged much more, but was covered by insurance. Mr. Heck rebuilt the block immediately, making it larger and better than the original.

About midnight on December 6, 1891, the people of Alexandria were aroused from their slumbers by an alarm of fire, which started in the jewelry store of Scott Pauly, and before the "bucket brigade" could check the progress of the flames the buildings between Church and Washington streets on Harrison were entirely consumed. The business houses destroyed by this fire were John Wiggins' restaurant, Layne's shoe store, the store of the Alexandria Fruit Company, John A. Graham's saloon, Fred Cartwright's grocery, Manlove & Buckley's hardware store, A. Bertsche's harness shop, Patterson's restaurant and the saloons of John Dwyer, H. P. Williams, George Kelley and Edward Eccles.

Another disastrous fire in Alexandria occurred on the night of January 21, 1893. It started in a frame building on the west side of Harrison street, in which were the postoffice and J. C. Clayton's grocery. The fire was soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, but was checked by tearing away a frame building at the corner of the alley between Church and Wood streets, occupied by Rupert & Stockton's restaurant. A water supply was obtained in a novel manner. The intense heat from the burning building melted the snow in the streets and by building dams across the gutters a supply of water was secured with which to fight the fire. These two fires led to the establishment of the Alexandria fire department, an account of which will be found in Chapter VIII.

About 11 o'clock p. m., March 31, 1894, the barber shop of Harrell & Pyle and the express office on the corner of Canal street were wrecked by an explosion of natural gas. The ruins immediately caught fire and for a time it looked as though a large part of the city must inevitably be destroyed. At the time of the explosion seven men were in the barber shop, waiting for their Sunday shave, and four of them were burned to death before they could be rescued. They were Oren Ball, Jesse D. Harrell, Charles Hoover and Harry Boyer. Hiram Hurd was also

caught in the fallen timbers, but was rescued after several unsuccessful efforts had been made.

The Alexandria Plate Glass Works were partially destroyed by fire on September 17, 1895, the loss in property being considerable. At that time Major C. T. Doxey was president of the company and with his characteristic energy he immediately began the work of rebuilding the plant in a more substantial and elaborate manner than before the fire. After it was rebuilt it was one of the largest and best equipped plate glass factories in Indiana.

Among the minor fires that have occurred in Alexandria may be mentioned the destruction of the Fred Miller Company's cold storage building and barns, the burning of the Indianapolis Brewing Company's cold storage house, and also the office and cold storage plant of the Terre Haute Brewing Company, all within a few weeks of each other in the spring of 1894. The first of these fires was on April 5th, the second on May 28th and the third on June 4th. As the buildings were all depositories for beer and other malt liquors, many people attributed the fires to incendiarism.

The little town of Frankton has been especially unfortunate in the matter of fires. The town was laid out in March, 1853, and one night in November, 1854, a new store building just erected by Quick & Murphy was discovered to be on fire. In the building was a large stock of general merchandise, the postoffice and the railroad ticket office, and everything was a total loss. It seems that Isaac Sigler and John Ravy had a short time before that opened a saloon in the little village. Some time before the fire they had been arrested for tearing up a railroad switch at Frankton. Sigler gave bail but Ravy, unable to furnish the required bond, was committed to jail. In the course of the transaction they both became incensed at Quick & Murphy and it was believed that they had fired the store to get even. They were arrested and tried for arson, but the evidence was not sufficient to secure a conviction. Subsequently both men were convicted of robbing Atherton's store at Frankton. Ravy made his escape, but afterward fell from a railroad bridge and was killed, and Sigler died in the penitentiary.

A fire that destroyed a number of buildings in the business section of Frankton started in William Waples' stable about 5:30 a. m., October 3, 1877, and was thought to have originated through the carelessness of some men playing cards in the haymow. Next to Waples' stable on the south was that of J. W. Phillips, which was soon on fire. From this stable the flames reached the drug store of John A. Howard and from there the fire spread to the Dwiggins block, in which were the postoffice and James McLean's grocery. North of the Dwiggins block was the Suman building, in which were Kimmerling's drug store and the dry goods store of J. & W. Townsend. Next to this was Hurst Brothers' hardware store. All these buildings were burned to the ground and several horses were lost in the burning stables. In one of the buildings was the Masonic lodge, which lost all its furniture and records. The Odd Fellows were more fortunate, as they managed to save their effects. Some plundering was done during the fire, but the people were so intent on trying to save the town that the looters were allowed to go unmo-

lest. Very little breeze was stirring and this probably enabled the citizens to hold the fire within bounds. Had a high wind sprung up Frankton would doubtless have been "wiped off the map."

A man named McDonald began the erection of a building in Frankton in August, 1890, and announced his intention of opening a saloon in the town. Before the building was completed it was destroyed by fire. As there was no fire about the place, it was the general opinion that the destruction of the building was due to the work of an incendiary, but no clue to the identity of the offender was ever obtained.

Summitville's first great fire occurred on March 27, 1885, when the office of Dr. Judd Swallow and the stores of R. A. Menefee & Company and Aquilla Moore were totally destroyed, together with all their contents. The fire was first discovered in the east end of Moore's store about 3 o'clock a. m. and in a short time it was communicated to the other buildings. The people turned out and rendered all the assistance possible, but within an hour the three buildings were in ashes. By good management the flames were confined to them and the adjoining buildings were saved. The total loss was about \$7,000, part of which was covered by insurance.

A little more than four years later—August 23, 1889—a fire started in the hardware store of E. B. Vinson, at Summitville, about 11 o'clock p. m. and within a short time the building was a mass of flames. Adjoining Vinson's establishment was the millinery store of Mary E. Wertz, which was also destroyed, and considerable damage was done to the Vinson residence. The loss in this fire was about \$4,000, but was partially covered by insurance.

Several destructive storms have visited Madison county at various periods of its history. The first of which there is any account was in 1828, when a tornado struck the county about three and a half miles south of Anderson. As it passed through the woods it left a path about half a mile in width, in which but few trees remained standing. This path was long known among the settlers as the "Fallen Timber." As the country was not then thickly settled, no damage of consequence was done to property or person.

In 1843 a great storm began its destructive work about four miles northwest of Pendleton, passed eastward through the dense timber tract known as the "Dismal," then followed the ridge south of Anderson and spent its force near the present crossing of the Big Four and Pan Handle railroads. All along the ridge large trees were uprooted and in many places the little mounds thus formed can still be seen.

Ten years later, June 2, 1853, a violent storm crossed the western boundary of the county a little south of Perkinsville and followed a course east and northeast almost entirely across the county. The second story of Daniel Wise's brick residence was torn away, his barn and other outbuildings were seriously damaged, and about two miles further north a house, in which Clarkson Snyder, James Cusack and a boy had taken shelter, was blown down and the inmates were all badly hurt. Just south of the present village of Florida some men were at work upon the grade for the Pan Handle railroad when they saw the storm coming and took shelter in a log house. They had been inside but a few

minutes, when the house was demolished by the wind, but none of the men was injured. One man who caught hold of a sapling, to prevent his being blown away, was somewhat bruised, but his injuries were not serious.

The town of Cicero, Hamilton county, was almost completely destroyed by a storm on June 14, 1880. After wrecking that town the tornado passed on eastward, entering Madison county near Perkinsville, and following the general direction of the storm of 1853. Again the Daniel Wise residence was unroofed and otherwise damaged and again it was rebuilt by Mr. Wise's widow. Trees were blown down, fences scattered to the four winds and growing crops were seriously damaged. It is said that bolts of dry goods and other things from the stores at Cicero were afterward found in the path of the storm some distance from the town whence they were taken.

A storm closely resembling a western cyclone swept over the northern portion of the county on May 12, 1886, passing about midway between Frankton and Elwood. James Legg's residence was completely wrecked and his son, John Legg, was killed. This is the first recorded instance of any one being killed by a storm in Madison county. Mrs. Legg suffered a broken arm and a broken leg, and other members of the family were less seriously injured. On the old Caleb Canaday farm, near Legg's, the house and barn were destroyed and everywhere in the track of the storm the ground was covered with uprooted trees, scattered fences and other debris.

On August 17, 1888, a severe wind and hail storm passed over parts of Monroe and Richland townships, leaving devastation upon a strip of country about five miles in width and extending as far eastward as the Delaware county line. Trees were torn up by the roots, fences and out-buildings were scattered by the hurricane, and the hailstones, which were both abundant and unusually large, beat the crops into the ground. Several instances of small animals being killed by the hail were reported. A small log house occupied by a Mrs. Hupp and her family was literally blow to the four winds, some of the logs being carried to a considerable distance. One of the boys was hurt on the head by a piece of falling timber, but recovered in a short time. The other members of the family escaped without serious injury.

Probably the most destructive storm ever experienced by the people of Madison county was the cyclone that passed over the southern portion on June 25, 1902. This storm covered a large part of central Indiana, damages being reported from Montgomery, Boone, Hamilton, Marion, Hancock, Madison, Henry, Fayette and Wayne counties. Telegraph wires were torn down and traffic on the interurban lines west of Anderson was suspended. In Madison county the ravages of the storm were greatest in the vicinity of Pendleton, Ingalls and Markleville. At Pendleton the Taylor glass factory was unroofed, the buildings of the Star Manufacturing Company and the American Window Glass Company were considerably damaged, the loss on these three concerns amounting to over \$10,000. The Guy schoolhouse near the town was partially destroyed. On the Henry Coburn farm, near Pendleton, James Van Hoy sought shelter in the barn when the storm came up.

A few minutes later the barn was blown down and he was killed. Barns were also blown down on the farms of Lon Pritchard, John Kiphart, Oliver Burdette, Arthur Jacobs, Robert Kirkbaum and Ezra Watts. George Phipps' saw-mill was wrecked and the residences of Abraham Umble, George Williamson and Edward Haines were badly damaged.

At Ingalls the Wagner Window Glass Company's buildings were partially destroyed, a portion of the roof of Kinley's hotel was carried away, windows were blown in, out-buildings were swept away by the wind and other damage was done to shade trees and growing crops. The road from Pendleton to Ingalls was so filled with debris that in places it was almost impassable.

In the neighborhood of Markleville the storm was especially severe. Barns belonging to Frank, Isaac and Cornelius Mauzy were torn down, the fences and crops on their farms were almost entirely destroyed and trees were uprooted, sometimes being carried for some distance by the



NINTH STREET BRIDGE, ANDERSON, FLOOD OF 1913

wind. The Morris McDaniel residence was badly damaged and the barns on the farms of Amos Williams, John McCullough and John Foster were completely wrecked. On the 26th hundreds of sight-seers visited the stricken districts to look upon the ruins wrought by the cyclone. There have been other storms besides those above enumerated, but none has ever compared in violence with the great cyclone of 1902.

Old settlers still tell of the great flood of 1847, which washed away the first bridge over the White river at Anderson, near where Norton's brewery now stands. This bridge was built by John and Hugh Rogers, who received final payment of \$300 for the work in September, 1846. The flood that carried it away was in January, 1847. Before the erection of that bridge a ferry was maintained at that point, and after the flood the old ferry-boat was again called into requisition and was kept in service until in 1863, when a new bridge was built. The destruction

of the bridge was not the only damage done by the flood of 1847, but it was the most notable and best remembered case of destruction.

The summer of 1875 was a "wet season." As expressed in the old negro ballad:

"It rained forty days and it rained forty nights,
And it rained on the other side of Jordan."

During the month of July the ground was too wet for the greater part of the time to cultivate and the fields were overrun with weeds. About the first of August the White river broke over its banks and flooded all the lowlands lying along its course. Much of the land in Madison county had not then been drained and great damage was done by the smaller streams. The low grounds along the river and Green's branch in what is now the northwestern part of Anderson were completely inundated and for several days the road leading north from Anderson was impassable on account of the high water. At all hours of the day sheaves, or whole shocks, of wheat could be seen floating down the river from the fields whence they had been carried by the flood. Fences were washed away and much loss to the farmers was caused by the drowning of live stock. In Anderson special prayer meetings were held to pray for the rains to cease.

Another great flood occurred in the year 1884. The bridge that was erected in 1863 was carried away by the raging waters. At that time the contractors, McCormack & Sweeney, were engaged in the erection of the Madison county courthouse and soon after the flood they were awarded a contract for the erection of stone abutments for a new bridge, the iron work being done by the Morrison Bridge Company. Again the farmers along the river suffered heavy loss by the destruction of their crops, and even the lowlands along the smaller streams were under water.

Rain began falling on the evening of March 24, 1904, and for twenty-four hours there was a steady downpour. On the 25th the White river rose rapidly and Green's branch broke all previous records for high water. About nine o'clock that evening the first appeals for help came from some of the inhabitants of Hazelwood, a suburb of Anderson, where a number of dwellings had been flooded by the latter stream. Park Place, on the opposite side of the river from the main portion of Anderson, was also inundated. On Saturday morning, the 26th Mayor Forkner issued a proclamation calling on the citizens for aid, and the township trustee furnished a number of teams and boats for the removal of the people and their effects from the flooded districts. Along Green's branch, in the western part of the city, many people were rendered temporarily homeless by the flood. The electric light plant was damaged, the northern part of Maplewood cemetery was under water and the works of the Buckeye Manufacturing Company were completely surrounded by water.

On Sunday, the 27th, a meeting was held to devise some means of taking care of the flood sufferers. A finance committee, consisting of Mayor Forkner, J. W. Carr, Alexander P. McKee, H. J. Stein, George

Nichol, Joseph Hennings, George Wheelock, Jerome Brown and Rufus Williams, was appointed to solicit and receive contributions. At that meeting \$553 were collected and this amount was materially increased the next day. The Associated Charities, through their finance committee and the general secretary, Miss Doan, rendered valuable assistance in caring for the homeless people. By Monday the danger was past and the river began falling, but the work of assistance was kept up for several days, until the unfortunate flood victims were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

Pipe creek and Duck creek both broke their bounds and considerable damage was done by these streams, especially in the vicinity of Alexandria and Elwood, though the people of Anderson and the immediate environments were the greatest sufferers. Rural mail service was abandoned until after the waters had subsided, and was renewed with difficulty, owing to the destruction of a number of bridges and washouts in



FLOOD SCENE, 1913

the gravel roads. A special session of the county commissioners was called to take action with regard to repair of highways and bridges. Altogether the damage done by the flood ran into thousands of dollars.

The great flood of 1913 will long be remembered on account of the great damage done over all the central portion of the country, Ohio and Indiana being the states to undergo the greatest disaster. On March 23, 1913, about three inches of water fell in central Indiana. Such a rainfall was unprecedented and the natural channels of the streams were not equal to the emergency; hence, on the morning of the 24th a large part of Madison county was under water. North Anderson was cut off from the city by the cemetery road, Green's branch had again inundated the lowlands lying along its course, the Twelfth street bridge and the Big Four railroad bridge were swept away, about one-half of Hazelwood was flooded and the people living there had to seek safety in flight; trains on all the railroads were delayed, some

of them being several hours behind time; Duck-creek at Elwood was the highest ever known and many residents of that city had to be taken from their homes in boats; Pipe creek at Alexandria and Fall creek at Pendleton set new high-water marks and did a great deal of damage along their courses, and again the rural mail service was suspended.

At Anderson the electric light plant was damaged slightly, but managed to keep part of the machinery in working order, so that the city was not thrown into utter darkness. The sewers backed up into the basement of the Sefton Manufacturing Company and inflicted considerable damage on the stock stored there. Views taken from the Schalk mills, looking north, and from the foot of Main street, looking toward the cemetery, show the lowlands between Anderson and North Anderson as one vast sheet of water. Gravel roads all over the county were washed out in places and the total property loss in the county was over \$100,000. Traffic on the interurban lines was suspended on account of the danger from wash-outs. In such cases there are always some persons who act the part of harpies and prey on the unfortunate. Petty thieves and plunderers made their appearance in Anderson and the mayor and police board asked Governor Ralston to send militia to protect the property of those who had been driven from their homes by the flood. The governor responded by ordering Captain Wells' company to act as a patrol guard at Anderson.

About midnight of the 24th the water burst over the fair ground levee and Park Place was soon flooded. In the haste to escape from the rapid rising waters families became separated and the anxiety of mothers over the absence of some child, who had possibly been swept away by the deluge, was heart-rending. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost and the separated families were in time reunited. The water-works were temporarily injured and as a precaution against fire the moving picture shows were closed.

Then came the work of relief. On the 27th a meeting was held at the court-room for the purpose of determining upon some plan of systematic aid to the homeless. A finance committee, consisting of J. J. Netterville, John L. Forkner and T. J. Nichol, was appointed and \$3,500 were subscribed. The city council met and appropriated \$1,000 to the relief fund, and by the last day of the month the popular subscriptions had reached nearly \$6,000. The finance committee of the Associated Charities also rendered valuable assistance. Trades unions contributed to their members, especially the Park Place victims, the Gospel Trumpet Company cared for over 600 homeless and sent out several tons of coal to those in need of fuel, the Central Christian church was provided with cots and bedding by the good women belonging to the congregation and the court-room was also thrown open as a shelter for the unfortunates.

The water began falling on the 27th and the danger was past, but the relief work was kept up until all were made at least comparatively comfortable. It was some time before many of the submerged homes were habitable. Furniture and carpets were practically ruined and the floors and walls were so damp that it was a menace to health to try to live in the houses. It will be a long time before the great flood of 1913 will be forgotten by those who were driven from home by its ravages.

CHAPTER XIX

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY

SKETCHES OF A FEW TYPICAL PIONEERS—LEVI BREWER—MENTION OF
PROMINENT CITIZENS—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY—SAMUEL RICHARDS
—THE FENIAN RAID—EXPRESS ROBBERY AND THE FALLIBILITY OF
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A PED-
DLER RECALLED—RECEPTION TO COMPANY L—CHRONOLOGY OF THE
COUNTY—CENSUS—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

It is a common occurrence when an old resident dies, for the newspapers to publish an obituary under the headline "Another Pioneer Gone." As a matter of fact there are very few left who can claim the distinction of being pioneers. There are, and doubtless always will be, pioneers in industry, scientific or mechanical development and other lines of human endeavor. Likewise there are and always will be many old settlers, by reason of their having lived for a long period in a given community, but the real pioneers—those who conquered the primeval wilderness and dwelt in the "cabin in the clearing"—have about passed into ancient history. Parton describes the pioneers as a "little band, clad in leathern aprons and armed with broadaxes, which marches boldly in advance of the main body and blazes out the route that civilization is to follow." The pioneers who came to central Indiana in the early part of the last century are now exceedingly rare. Here and there is one who has approached near to the century mark that can really be classed as a pioneer, but the men who wore the "leathern aprons and swung the broadaxes" in Madison county, to blaze out the route for the present generation, have nearly all passed to their long home.

A true type of the pioneer, who lived, labored, loved and enjoyed the simple pastimes of early days, is Mrs. Emma Shinkle, a resident of North Anderson, who has passed the age of four score years and ten, and who has been a resident of Madison county all her life. She is a daughter of William Curtis, who was appointed agent for Madison county when Anderson was made the county seat in 1827, and was a little girl of some seven or eight years when that appointment was made, having been born in 1820, and she has lived to see Madison county develop from a wild unbroken tract of forest and swamp land into one of the most populous and prosperous counties of Indiana. In her youth the opportunities to acquire the accomplishments of the young



PHILIP AND EMMA SHINKLE, PIONEERS

ladies of the present day were wanting, but she mastered the art of making and caring for a home. As a young woman she could spin her "six cuts" a day and she still has in her possession the old loom upon which she has woven rag carpets enough to cover many of the parlor floors of Madison county. In 1836 she was married on Killbuck creek to Philip Shinkle and they began housekeeping in the customary log cabin of that period, but by their thrift and industry the young couple prospered and the log house soon gave way to a residence of a better character. Although she has lived far beyond the average period allotted to members of the human family, Mrs. Shinkle is in full possession of her mental faculties, and physically is as spry as many a woman thirty years her junior. From the storehouse of her memory she can relate many an interesting incident that occurred in Madison county before many of its present inhabitants were born. She is indeed a pioneer, and is now in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

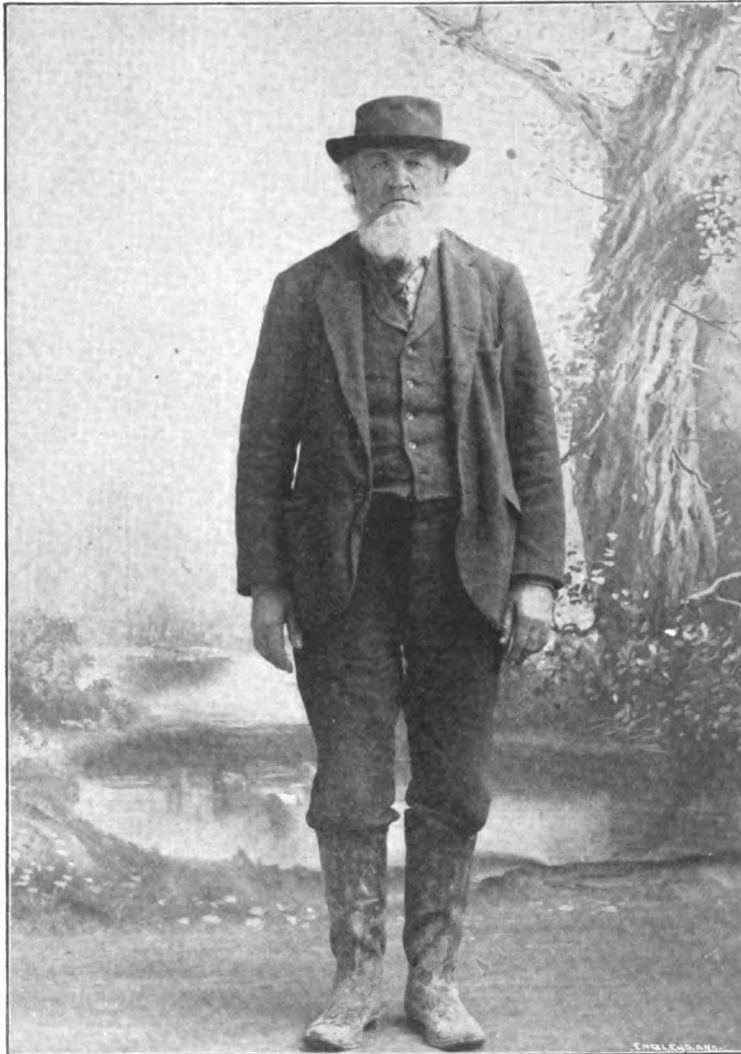
In Van Buren township, near Summitville, lives another pioneer in the person of Mary E. Beck, widow of the late John Beck and granddaughter of General Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame. Her illustrious grandfather was born in New Jersey in 1736. Going to Virginia at the age of seventeen, he worked at various occupations until he became the owner of a team and wagon and in 1755 joined General Braddock's expedition as a teamster. The following spring, while engaged in hauling supplies to troops along the Virginia frontier, a British officer became so arrogant and abusive that Morgan struck him with the flat of his sword. For this offense it was ordered that he receive five hundred lashes on the bare back. This so incensed Morgan against the British that when the battle of Lexington was fought in April, 1775, he raised a company of Virginia riflemen and was the first officer to report with his command at Boston. At Washington's request he was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment and afterward rose to the rank of major-general. Every school boy is familiar with the story of Morgan's victory at the battle of Cowpens and his masterly retreat before the superior forces of Cornwallis. General Morgan died at Winchester, Virginia, July 6, 1802, but before his death received a large tract of land in North Carolina for his services in the Revolution. About 1759 he married Abigail Bailey, a woman of great force of character, and their only daughter, Elizabeth Morgan, became the wife of Henry R. Shelton. Mrs. Mary E. Beck is the third daughter of this union. She was born in 1823, the year Madison county was organized, and is the only living granddaughter of a Revolutionary general. She has been a resident of the county for many years.

The death of Edward P. Vernon, who recently died in Fall Creek township, could have been appropriately chronicled under the headline referred to at the opening of this chapter. He was born on November 10, 1816; was a great-grandson of Aaron Vernon, who came over with William Penn in 1682; a grandson of Edward Vernon, and a son of Abram Vernon, who came to Indiana in 1836 and the next year settled in Madison county. Abram Vernon was born on March 5, 1774, married Mary Bailey in 1801, and died in the Fall creek settlement on

July 3, 1857, leaving four children. Edward was the only son; Hannah married Silas Hayes; Rebecca became the wife of David Catren, and Esther married Robert Parry, of Richmond, Indiana. Edward P. Vernon was in his twentieth year when he came with his parents to Indiana in 1836. On October 15, 1840, he married Hannah Rogers, who died leaving four children—Elizabeth R., Abner, Mary and Sarah Ann; and on January 18, 1855, Mr. Vernon married Ruthanna Davis, by whom he had nine children. Shortly after his first marriage Mr. Vernon became the owner of the farm entered by John Rogers, the first white settler in Madison county. The old cabin built by Rogers was weatherboarded and used as a workshop for many years by Mr. Vernon. When he came to Madison county there were no gravel roads and but few highways of any kind. During the three-quarters of a century he lived in the county he saw the swamp lands reclaimed by drainage, a splendid system of highways developed, a good public school system built up, the advent of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, the introduction of the rural free mail delivery and the electric railroad. He saw the old reaping hook and the cradle give way to the twine binder, the tallow candle to the electric light, and the lumbering ox-wagon to the automobile. Edward P. Vernon was a pioneer. Born and brought up as a Friend or Quaker, all his life he adhered to the tenets of that faith. In 1911 there was a reunion of the Vernon family at his place in Fall Creek township. At that time he was the oldest living representative of his family and his death occurred a few months later.

In the little town of Chesterfield lives another old-timer in the person of Henry Bronnenberg, a son of one of the first settlers of Union township. Although past ninety years of age, Mr. Bronnenberg thinks nothing of making the long trip to Florida every fall and returning to his home at Chesterfield in the spring. In his younger days he was a great lover of horses and has owned some of the fastest running horses ever brought to Madison county. Like Mr. Vernon, he has seen Madison county expand from a wilderness to a community possessing all the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization.

Levi Brewer, for many years a resident of Lafayette township, was a native of Madison county, where he was born on January 6, 1825, when the county was but two years old. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in Captain Wallace's company for service in the war with Mexico and was in the battle of Chapultepec and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was also in the Civil war as a member of Company H, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was therefore a veteran of two wars. Levi Brewer was a fine specimen of the hardy, unlettered frontiersman; brought up in the wilderness, amid wild beasts and without an opportunity to acquire an education, it is not surprising that he was comparatively illiterate. Yet he never hesitated to "speak his sentiments," no matter if he did display his ignorance. He knew the word minister as a synonym for clergyman, but was not aware that it had any other significance. When he heard that President Andrew Johnson had appointed Colonel T. N. Stilwell as minister to Venezuela he remarked that "South America must be devilish hard up for preachin'."



LEVI BREWER

On one occasion Levi attended camp meeting at the Holston camp grounds, in Richland township. A preacher named McKeg was "Shaking his brimstone wallet over the heads of his congregation," as Eggleston expresses it. Picturing an imaginary sinner, steeped in vice and crime, the preacher started in to consign him to everlasting punishment. Brewer came in soon after the beginning of the sermon, and being unable to find a seat, stood with his arms folded listening to the excoriation by the minister. When Brother McKeg had finished and sat down, Levi, forgetting his surroundings, drew a long breath and exclaimed to nobody in particular: "Well, I—God, I guess they'll hang him." While some of the good church members were momentarily shocked at this expression, most of them knew Brewer and joined in the laugh that followed.

Levi Brewer stood over six feet in his shoes and was in his younger days a man of almost herculean strength. He never seemed to care for the accumulation of wealth, but always managed to secure enough to eat and wear. After the government granted him a pension of eight dollars a month for his services in the Mexican war, he had at least four "good times" a year, for among other frailties he liked a toddy and every quarter-day, upon receiving his pension, he would remain in Anderson until his money was about all gone, when he would go back to work. Yet he never knowingly wronged a human being, unless it was himself. He died a few years ago, poor but respected by many who had known him for many years as one of Madison county's eccentric characters.

Among those who have left their impress upon the history of the county, perhaps the names of Milton S. Robinson, Thomas N. Stilwell, Charles T. Doxey, William R. Myers, Charles L. Henry and Winfield T. Durbin stand out with greatest prominence.

Milton S. Robinson was born at Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, April 20, 1832. He received a common-school education, after which he read law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar before he had reached his twenty-first birthday. In November, 1851, he located at Anderson, where he built up a good practice. In 1856 he was one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket and made a thorough canvass of the Eleventh district. In 1861 the legislature elected him one of the directors of the penitentiary at Michigan City, but this position he resigned in September, 1861, to enter the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. When the Seventy-fifth Regiment was organized he was made colonel and in March, 1865, was made brevet brigadier-general. In 1866 he was elected state senator for the counties of Madison and Grant; was elected to Congress in 1874 and again in 1876, and was recognized as one of the foremost members of the Madison county bar.

Charles T. Doxey was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, July 13, 1841. A few years later his father died and when fourteen years old the boy persuaded his mother to go to Minnesota. There he worked on a farm for about a year, giving most of his earnings to his mother, and later went to Fairbury, Illinois, where he worked for his board while attending school. In 1861 he was employed in a warehouse in Anderson and in July of that year entered the volunteer service as first

sergeant of Company A, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry. Later he was made second lieutenant, but resigned and became captain of Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry. At the close of the war he had saved about \$3,000, with which he embarked in the manufacture of staves and heading. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate. He built the opera house in Meridian street, Anderson, and after it was destroyed by fire rebuilt it, and he was one of the directors of the first natural gas company at Anderson. In many other ways Major Doxey was intimately associated with the industrial and financial affairs of his adopted city. He died on April 30, 1898.

Thomas N. Stilwell was for many years a prominent figure in Anderson. At the time of the Civil war he was active in raising and equipping troops, especially the Thirty-fourth and the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Regiments, and a camp at Anderson was named in his honor. In June, 1864, the officers of the One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first regiments, while in camp at Kokomo, Indiana, presented Colonel Stilwell with a fine gold watch as a token of their appreciation of what he had done for the soldiers. In 1856 Mr. Stilwell was elected to the lower house of the legislature and in 1864 was elected to Congress. Before the expiration of his term in Congress he was appointed minister to Venezuela by President Johnson. Colonel Stilwell built the well known hotel, now the Doxey House, on the corner of Main and Ninth streets, in Anderson, and he was one of the chief promoters of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, now the Central Indiana.

William R. Myers, familiarly known to the people of Madison county as "Cap." Myers, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 12, 1836, of Huguenot ancestry. In 1848 his parents settled in Madison county, where he received a common school education. In 1856 he started for California, but owing to the filibustering expedition of General Walker passengers from the states were not permitted to cross the Isthmus of Panama. Young Myers then went to Newton, Iowa, where he clerked in the postoffice for a while, and then returned to his home in Madison county. In 1858 he was elected county surveyor, which marked the beginning of his political career. He enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry and by successive promotions came to be captain of his company. After the war he studied law and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat. In 1882 and 1884 he was elected to the office of secretary of state of Indiana, and in 1892 was again elected to this office, having been the only man in the history of the state to serve three terms in this important position. Captain Myers was a prominent Odd Fellow, and as a campaign orator was considered one of the best vote-getters in the state. His death occurred on April 18, 1907.

Winfield T. Durbin, capitalist and ex-governor, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 4, 1847. He served as a private in the Union army during the closing years of the Civil war, then taught school for a few terms, and in 1869 went to Indianapolis to become a traveling salesman for a wholesale dry-goods house. In 1875 he married Bertha

McCullough, of Anderson, and in 1879 he became a resident of that city, where he engaged in the banking business. He was one of the members of the first natural gas company of Anderson and at the beginning of the Spanish-American war was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment. In 1900 he was elected governor of Indiana and served the full term of four years. He was again the Republican candidate for governor in 1912, when the entire Democratic ticket was elected. Colonel Durbin is now practically retired from active business affairs, though he still holds an interest in several large manufacturing concerns.

Charles L. Henry was born in Hancock county, Indiana, July 1, 1849, a son of George and Leah (Lewis) Henry, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Virginia. In 1852 the family removed to Pendleton, where Charles attended school until he was fifteen years old, when he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, but did not complete the course. In 1870 he began the study of law with Harvey Craven, of Pendleton, and in 1872 was graduated in the law department of the Indiana State University. He immediately formed a partnership with his old preceptor, which was dissolved by the election of the senior member of the firm to the circuit bench in October, 1873. Mr. Henry was then in partnership with Joseph T. Smith until the latter removed to Kansas in 1877, when the law firm of Henry & Diven was organized. He was elected state senator in 1880 for the counties of Grant and Madison. In 1894 and again in 1896 he was elected to Congress. He was one of the incorporators of the Indiana Union Traction Company in September, 1897, and in recent years has given most of his attention to his railway interests and other investments.

John Q. Van Winkle, one of the best known railroad men in the Middle West, is a Madison county boy. He was born on January 16, 1851, and during his boyhood attended the Anderson public schools. At the age of ten years he began his railroad career as an employee of the old Indianapolis, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad Company, with which he held various positions. In 1888 he became superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, which position he held until 1892. He was then for about a year the superintendent of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and from 1893 to 1906 was general superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Since 1906 he has held the position of general manager of the same railway system, commonly called the Big Four.

Two young men, who afterward became famous, one as a poet and the other as a painter, were residents of Anderson for a time in the latter '70s. One was James Whitcomb Riley and the other was Samuel Richards.

James Whitcomb Riley was born in Greenfield, Indiana, in 1853. His father was a lawyer who journeyed from one court to another and on these trips was frequently accompanied by his son. In this way the boy acquired a taste for roving and as a sign painter he went from

town to town. Next he joined a theatrical troupe and played in the smaller cities of the country for a spell. In the summer of 1877 he became a reporter on the *Anderson Democrat* and each week contributed a poem to its columns. At that time Samuel Richards was running a photograph gallery in Anderson and illustrated Riley's poems with engravings carved upon blocks of wood with an ordinary pocket knife. These poems and illustrations were afterward collected and produced in book form by Dory Biddle, under the title of "Riley's First Poems." When the "Made in Anderson" exhibit was held in that city in June, 1913, Mr. Riley was a guest of honor and was given a rousing reception by many of his old friends who remembered his work as a reporter thirty-six years before.

Samuel Richards was born at Spencer, Indiana, April 22, 1853, and was educated in the academy of his native town. He began his business career as clerk in a general store, but, having a liking for art, soon abandoned that calling to study under Theodore Lietz, of Indianapolis, under whose instruction he became a fairly good portrait painter. He next went to Franklin, Indiana, where he married Louise Parks, daughter of a Baptist minister, and while there formed the acquaintance of Mr. Riley, the Hoosier poet. In 1877 he went to Anderson and opened a photograph gallery, but it is said he paid more attention to the brush than to the camera. In 1880 he went to Europe and spent seven years in the art schools of Munich. The story of *Evangeline*, by Longfellow, possessed a peculiar attraction for the artist, and in 1887 he began work on the painting of "Evangeline," upon which he worked for the greater part of two years, when his health failed. He completed the picture, however, and it was exhibited in various American and European cities. In 1891 the painting was bought by Bela Hubbard for \$6,000 and presented to the Detroit Art Museum. Mr. Richards then went to Denver, in the hope of recovering his health, and died there on November 30, 1893. His widow now resides in Anderson.

It may not be generally known that Madison county contributed a number of soldiers to what was known as the "Fenian Raid," in 1866, but such is the case. Several men from Anderson and the immediate vicinity, most of whom had served in the Civil war and acquired a taste for adventure, enlisted in the Fenian cause and participated in the raid into Canada. They were captured soon after crossing the line and were held as prisoners until President Johnson interfered in their behalf. He issued a proclamation against holding American citizens and the men were brought across to Buffalo, New York, where they were released. They returned to their homes somewhat crestfallen at the failure of their expedition. Jeremiah O'Sullivan is the only Anderson survivor of that famous "army" and may yet be seen daily upon the streets of that city.

In the spring of 1899 George Osborne, agent for the United States Express Company at Elwood, was arrested for the robbery of the office safe, some \$700 having been taken, and the company officials declared that Osborne was the only man who could have done the work. He was indicted by the grand jury and thrown into jail, but was afterward

admitted to bail pending his trial. About this time Joseph Hollis and William Murphy were arrested in Henry county for robbing a store at Middletown on the night of April 4, 1899, and after their conviction confessed to the robbery of the express office at Elwood. Murphy even offered to go to Anderson to testify in Osborne's behalf, provided he was guaranteed immunity from arrest. Most people who knew Osborne were confident of his innocence and were rejoiced at the turn of affairs that showed their judgment of his character was correct.

In September, 1899, Barney Maynard and others, while working in a gravel pit on the farm of Jacob Maynard, a short distance east of the Wesley Chapel, in Richland township, unearthed a human skeleton. Old settlers recalled the fact that some forty years before that time a peddler named Smith had mysteriously disappeared in that neighborhood. It was Smith's custom to ship his goods to the nearest point on the railroad and then hire some farmer to haul him around to the homes of the settlers. It was also recalled that a family living near the gravel pit left the country soon after the peddler's disappearance. Naturally the theory was formed that some of the members of this family had murdered Smith for his money and buried the body in the gravel bank, where bones were found forty years afterward.

An incident in Madison county history that deserves more than passing mention was the reception given by the people of Anderson to Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, at the close of the Spanish-American war. When it was learned that the company would soon be discharged from service, a meeting was called at the court-house on the evening of April 5, 1899, by Mayor Dunlap, to make arrangements for welcoming the "boys" home. Charles L. Henry, Mayor Dunlap, James Wellington and George Lilly were appointed a finance committee to solicit funds and arrangements were made for decorating the buildings. At the meeting it was learned that Major May Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was taking steps to give the company a reception, and the members of the post and the citizens worked together. At a subsequent meeting the following chairmen of committees were appointed: Arrangements, Dale J. Crittenberger; reception, M. M. Dunlap; decoration, Alexander P. McKee; music, Mrs. Lee Newsom; banquet, George E. Springer; invitation, B. B. Campbell. The ladies who took an active part in the preparation of the reception were Mesdames Louis Loeb, J. L. Forkner, Lafe J. Burr, Lee Newsom, H. E. Jones, Volney Hunt, John B. Collins, M. A. Chipman, Henry Bolinger, L. M. Schwinn, H. J. Stein, and Misses Myrtle Ellis and Jennie Ross.

The company arrived at Anderson about 1 o'clock p. m., April 27, 1899, and was escorted to the court-house by a procession. Captain A. I. Makepeace, a veteran of the Civil war, was grand marshal and his aides were B. B. Campbell, Dr. M. V. Hunt, Captain J. J. Musser and Robert Schenck. At the circuit court-room Mayor Dunlap delivered an address of welcome; Charles L. Henry spoke on the Spanish-American war; J. J. Netterville, on the American Soldier; John L. Forkner, on Company L; V. T. Morgan, on the Soldiers of '61 and '98; and Captain

Burr, Lieutenants Sausser and Collins, and Corporal Pattie gave short talks.

At the banquet at the Doxey Hotel, Mayor Dunlap acted as toast-master. The responses were as follows: Company L, Captain Kenneth M. Burr; Officers' Call, Lieutenant Collins; Reveille, Lieutenant Sausser; The Oracle, William Williams; Men's Call, Enoch J. Dobson; Church Call, Sergeant Towell; Fatigue Call, Corporal Pattie; Drill Call, John Ross; Sick Call, E. M. Inclenrock; Taps, Elmo Kellar and Louis Radway; Soldiers of 1861 and 1898, F. M. Van Pelt; Anderson in Porto Rico, Delbert Musser. Lieutenant Sausser brought home with him a young Cuban—San Donelo—who made a few remarks. He was afterward employed as coachman by James M. Donnelly and attracted much attention for a time. Sergeant Lee Newsom, who had charge of the hospital arrangement for the company, brought a young colored man, named James Colchen, whom he picked up in Georgia, and who accompanied the company to the close of its service. The banquet was enlivened by patriotic airs played by a band at intervals, and the reception of Company L will linger as a pleasant memory with those who participated in the ceremonies.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE COUNTY

Following is a list of the principal events that have occurred in the history of Madison county from the time the first white men came to the region now included in its boundaries:

May, 1801—Moravian mission established near Anderson.

October 3, 1818—Treaty of St. Mary's, by which the Delaware Indians ceded the land now included in Madison county to the United States.

December 29, 1818—John Rogers, the first actual white settler, locates near Pendleton.

November 7, 1820—E. P. Hollingsworth, the first white child born in the county, born near Pendleton.

September, 1821—Last of the Indians depart from Madison county for a new home beyond the Mississippi.

January 4, 1823—Governor Hendricks approves the act organizing Madison county and fixing its boundaries.

November 10, 1823—The county formally organized at Pendleton.

March, 1824—Murder of the Indians in what is now Adams township. The murderers were afterward executed.

—, 1825—Indianapolis and Fort Wayne state road surveyed through Madison county.

March 27, 1827—Commission appointed by the general assembly selects the site where Anderson now stands as a location for the permanent county seat.

January 13, 1830—The town of Pendleton laid out.

January, 1832—First court-house at Anderson completed and accepted by the county commissioners.

April 7, 1834—Contract for the erection of the first county poor-house awarded to John Shaul, whose bid was twenty dollars.

———, 1834—First newspaper in the county, the *Federal Union*, started at Anderson by T. J. Langdon.

June 3, 1836—The town of Alexandria laid out.

———, 1837—First Catholic priests visit Anderson.

———, 1838—Work on the Indiana Central canal commenced in Madison county, but was discontinued a year later.

January 21, 1839—Anderson incorporated.

November 25, 1839—Second court-house accepted by the commissioners.

August 15, 1840—Thomas Carlton, the first foreign-born citizen, received his naturalization papers. The first papers were taken out on July 7, 1839.

February 10, 1841—First Masonic lodge in the county instituted at Pendleton.

September 11, 1850—First Odd Fellows' lodge instituted at Pendleton.

July 4, 1851—First train on the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad reaches Anderson.

March 1, 1853—Elwood (then called Quincy) laid out.

June 9, 1853—Anderson incorporated a second time.

June 20, 1853—First telegraph line reaches Anderson.

July 4, 1855—First train on the Pan Handle Railroad reaches Anderson.

March 3, 1856—The town of Frankton laid out.

March 11, 1858—Chesterfield incorporated.

———, 1858—First turnpike road in the county began, from Anderson to Alexandria.

December 25, 1858—First anti-saloon crusade in Anderson. Liquor poured out in the streets by the mob.

April 17, 1861—First company of volunteers from Madison county tendered the governor for service in the Civil war. This company afterward became Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry.

November 1, 1862—First county medical society organized.

August 28, 1865—The citizens of Anderson vote in favor of incorporating as a city.

November 1, 1867—Milton White hanged for the murder of Daniel Hoppis. This was the last legal execution in the county.

April 17, 1873—Ground broken at Anderson for the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad (now the Central Indiana).

July 5, 1876—First meeting of the town board of Alexandria after the town was incorporated.

July, 1876—First city directory of Anderson, written with a pen by Eli P. Brown and called the "Centennial Census."

December 10, 1880—Madison county court-house destroyed by fire and many of the valuable records lost.

August 17, 1882—Corner-stone of the present court-house laid with appropriate ceremonies.

- August 13, 1886—Anderson's volunteer fire department organized.
March 27, 1887—First gas well in Madison county "comes in" near Alexandria.
March 31, 1887—First gas well at Anderson.
September 6, 1888—First street car (drawn by mules) in the city of Anderson.
June 9, 1891—First city officers of Elwood elected.
March 12, 1892—First electric car in Madison county makes its appearance upon the streets of Anderson.
April 1, 1892—Elwood fire department organized.
January, 1893—The town of Lapel incorporated.
May 1, 1896—First election of town officers in Ingalls.
For a number of years John L. Forkner has kept a diary of events, which has been published in some of the Anderson newspapers at the close of the year. The following events have been taken from these published lists since 1897:

1897

- January 2—Gas pumping station at Frankton explodes and does considerable damage.
January 16—Part of the North Anderson glass works destroyed by a cyclone.
February 12—W. W. Barton's packing house at Alexandria destroyed by fire.
March 4—John Evans, of Elwood, has his arm blown off by a cannon while celebrating the inauguration of President McKinley.
March 15—Mrs. Harmon Wilkie makes application to be admitted to the Madison county bar—the first application from a woman in the county. She was later admitted.
April 20—First oil well in the county opened on the Nimrod Carver farm at Alexandria.
April 21—Grand Commandery, Indiana Knights Templar, meets in Anderson.
April 23—James H. Snell, the sheriff who hanged Milton White, died in Anderson.
July 2—Cold storage plant at Elwood burned.
September 3—Union Traction Company organized at Anderson.

1898

- January 8—Big Four freight train held up by robbers near Anderson.
January 25—Mrs. Seneca Chambers burned to death by an explosion of petroleum in Richland township.
February 22—Richland Lake, ex-judge of the court of common pleas court, died at Anderson.
March 14—The three-story building occupied as a hotel and bar by Gus Quertermont destroyed by a gas explosion.
April 26—Company L, One hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry,

left Anderson for the Spanish-American war and was escorted to the train by a large concourse of citizens.

April 30—Major Charles T. Doxey, a veteran of the Civil war and prominent capitalist of Anderson, died at his home in that city.

May 11—H. C. Crowell, while watching workmen engaged in blowing stumps from the right of way of the interurban railway, near Summitville, was accidentally killed.

August 1—N. W. Klepfer, postmaster at Lapel, found dead in his bed—supposed to have been due to heart trouble.

August 7—William R. West, ex-judge of the common pleas court, died at Anderson.

November 14—Death of Captain L. D. McCallister, captain of of Company K, Eighth Indiana Infantry, in the Civil war.

1899

January 9—George Welker, chief of the Anderson police force, died.

January 20—Hayes & Crider's planing mill at Alexandria destroyed by fire.

January 28—Norton's brewery at Anderson burned.

April 11—The boilers in Lewis & Fatic's elevators at Markleville exploded, doing considerable damage.

April 18—E. H. Peters, former county commissioner, had his arms blown off while blasting out stumps on his farm in Boone township.

May 5—Citizens of Elwood gave a reception to the members of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry.

May 27—First interurban car runs into Elwood.

September 9—Colonel Winfield T. Durbin presented with a sword by members of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, which he commanded in the Spanish-American war.

October 6—Death of B. F. Alford, the first foundryman who made the first castings in Anderson, which were also the first made in Madison county.

December 14—William Morris, engineer at the Weatherall rolling mill, Frankton, killed.

December 25—Hunter block at Elwood burned, resulting in the death of Benjamin Jordan.

1900

January 1—Corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, Anderson, laid.

February 7—O. M. Cook, marshal of the town of Pendleton, shot and killed Joel Richardson, while the latter was resisting arrest.

April 10—Warren Copper, last city marshal of Anderson, died.

May 8—First private newspaper telegraph service in the county established by the *Anderson Daily Bulletin*.

May 23—Oscar Wynn Camp, Spanish War Veterans, organized at Anderson.

May 28—William Fulton, ex-city treasurer, died at Anderson.

June 30—Shoemaker's warehouse at Frankton burned.

July 14—Mrs. Caroline Hilligoss, a prominent lecturer of Anderson, died.

July 18—First interurban car runs into Chesterfield.

July 26—John Zeublin, formerly of Pendleton, died on the train. He was an expert telegraph operator and was one of the first to read by sound.

August 19—Kelly Ax Works, at Alexandria, destroyed by fire.

August 29—Death of J. H. Lewis, formerly editor of the *Anderson Herald*.

September 4—First fair on the new fair grounds on East Eighth street, Anderson, opens.

September 17—Fred Littlefield and Clarissa Thompson killed in a railroad collision at Alexandria.

September 29—Elijah Radebaugh, a well known railroad engineer, killed near Anderson.

October 30—Dr. Pryor Rigdon, for whom the village of Rigdon was named, died at his home there.

December 2—Central Christian church at the corner of Tenth and Jackson streets, Anderson, dedicated.

December 4—John Ellis, member of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, died at Anderson.

December 6—Anderson lodge of Elks dedicated their new home at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets.

December 26—Death of S. E. Young, a prominent banker, miller and grain dealer, of Alexandria.

1901

January 3—First interurban car on the Union Traction Company's lines run from Anderson to Indianapolis—Hon. Charles L. Henry in charge.

January 5—John Critz, an engineer on the Michigan division of the Big Four, killed in a wreck at North Anderson.

January 6—Death of Grover Allen, eight years old and weighing 250 pounds. He was known as the Madison county fat boy.

January 18—W. J. Hilligoss, former editor of the *Anderson Democrat*, died at Muncie, but the body was brought to Anderson for burial.

January 18—Collision between interurban cars on the White river bridge near Chesterfield. Seven people hurt.

January 18—Joseph Burk died in Anderson. He was the man who built the first street in Anderson on an established grade. That was Water street—now Central avenue.

February 3—Explosion of 700 quarts of nitroglycerine near Alexandria, killed one man and doing great damage.

February 26—George McKeown, former publisher of the *Anderson Herald*, died.

April 13—Benjamin F. Aiman, ex-county commissioner, died at Pendleton.

April 30—Death of Captain Frank M. Hunter, of Elwood.

May 16—Fire in the Elks home at Anderson, slight damage.

May 24—Diamond robbery at George Greyer's jewelry store in Anderson.

June 13—Bertha Stewart, of Moss Island, killed in a runaway.

June 16—E. B. Goodykoontz, ex-judge of the Madison circuit court, died at Anderson.

June 26—David W. Wood, ex-prosecuting attorney, killed by a Big Four train at Anderson.

July 6—Jacob Jacobson, the last toll-gate keeper in Madison county, died near Anderson, aged ninety-seven years.

August 29—Martin L. Bundy, who carried the mails through Anderson from Noblesville to Centerville, on horseback, in 1833, addressed an old settlers' meeting at Chesterfield.

October 24—Golden jubilee of the Anderson Presbyterian church.

November 2—Bert Case, a popular railroad conductor on the Pan Handle, killed in a wreck near Anderson.

November 12—George Petty, master mechanic of the Big Four railroad, killed by a switch engine at Anderson.

December 6—James W. Sansberry, the oldest member of the Madison county bar, died at Anderson.

December 18—Lincoln public school building at Anderson destroyed by fire.

December 20—Deputy Marshal William Ray, of Summitville, shot and killed an unknown burglar.

December 26—Fire at the Penn American Glass Works at Alexandria, loss \$10,000.

1902

January 20—Harry McCandless, street commissioner of Anderson, killed by a street car.

March 8—John Julions' saw-mill at Dundee burned.

April 9—First stone of the Union building, the finest office building in Anderson, placed in position by Tim Striker.

April 22—Plant of the Indiana Box Company at Anderson destroyed by fire.

June 5—Louis J. Weichmann died at Anderson. He was one of the chief witnesses in the trial of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln.

June 17—Indiana Druggists' Association begin their state convention in Anderson.

June 25—A great storm sweeps over the southern part of the county.

July 24—Formal opening of the Anderson Country Club, north of White river, on the grounds occupied by Camp Stilwell at the time of the Civil war.

September 29—Charles Merryweather, one of the contractors engaged in erecting the Union building, killed by falling from the top of that structure. This was the only casualty that occurred while the building was under construction.

November 12—Hiram J. Daniels, banker and former postmaster of Anderson, died.

1903

January 7—John R. Boston, a pioneer post-rider, died near Pendleton, aged eighty-two years.

January 12—Site selected for the Anderson postoffice at the corner of Jackson and Eleventh streets.

January 18—Charles Harrison and Myrtle East killed by a Pan Handle train near Frankton.

January 28—Destructive fire at the Anderson Tin Plate Works.

May 12-14—State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in Anderson.

May 24—Maplewood cemetery at Anderson dedicated—address by Rev. J. C. Bickford, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

June 12—Thomas Costello, Philippine soldier, buried at Anderson with military honors.

July 24—Levi Conner, ex-county commissioner, killed by cars at Daleville, Delaware county.

July 29—William Elliott killed by lightning near Moss Island.

August 8—First Chinese restaurant in the county opened at Anderson by Chong Long.

September 11—Berryman Shafer, former prominent Madison county politician, died at Manhattan, Kansas.

1904

January 17—William Stanley, a farmer of Green township, found dead in his room at the Sherman House, Indianapolis. Mr. Stanley acquired considerable notoriety some years before his death by bringing suit against Congressman W. D. Bynum, because Mr. Bynum promised the farmers one dollar a bushel for their wheat in case his party was successful. Wheat went down below that price and Mr. Stanley sued to recover the difference.

February 2—Indiana Brick Company's plant at Anderson destroyed by fire, loss \$50,000.

February 9—First Lieutenant John Collins of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, died and was buried with military honors.

March 24—Highest flood in thirty years.

March 29—Calumet Mills, an old landmark at Pendleton, destroyed by fire.

May 24—Michael Ryan, an old citizen and former roadmaster of the Pan Handle Railroad, died at Anderson.

May 25—John W. Pence, former city councilman and cashier of the Citizens' Bank, died.

June 16—Death of Dr. Walter Hunt, city health officer of Anderson.

July 12—Death of Silas Williams, whose father planted the first orchard in Madison county, near Pendleton.

December 22—First filtered water turned into the mains of the Anderson water-works.

1905

January 1—James T. Knowland, former secretary of the water-works, prominent Mason and member of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at Anderson.

January 8—Explosion at the Penn American Glass Works, at Alexandria.

January 16—Mrs. Ollie Huntzinger killed by the closing of a folding bed at Anderson.

February 24—Captain Joseph T. Smith, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war, died at Manhattan, Kansas.

March 30—A gypsy child born in a camp near Elwood—the first gypsy born in the county.

April 20—Anderson public library dedicated and opened to the public.

May 11—Severe tornado in the western part of the county.

May 15—Opening of the Crystal theater, the first moving picture show, at Anderson, by John Ammon.

May 15—First public market at Anderson opened on Tenth street, from Main to Jackson.

June 14—First general observance of "Flag Day" in Madison county.

July 2—State German Saengerfest opened at Anderson.

July 4—John Keicher, lineman for the Bell Telephone Company and former member of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, was killed by a live wire.

July 20—Death of William Cronin, street commissioner of Anderson.

July 27—First interurban car runs from Anderson to Middletown.

August 11—Great cloud-burst at Anderson—cellars flooded and much damage done.

November 14—Frank Lee, the first man to run a milk wagon in Anderson, died.

November 24—Collision between an Anderson street car and a Big Four train at Meridian street crossing. William Brittenham, Big Four yardmaster, killed and Conductor Hilligoss, of the street car, died some time later as a result of the shock.

December 2—Charles Rumler, Spanish-American war veteran, died at Huntsville.

1906

January 12—Augustus M. Williams, son of Robert N. Williams and the first white male child born in Anderson, died.

January 24—State Dairy Association began its state convention in Anderson.

March 14—The old Cook homestead near Huntsville, one of the oldest residences in the county, destroyed by fire.

April 1—Presbyterian church, at the corner of Ninth and Lincoln streets, Anderson, dedicated.

April 22—Meeting at the Grand Opera House in Anderson, for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers, about \$800 raised.

June 22—Weems Heagy, ex-county treasurer, died.

August 15—Anderson postoffice, at the corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, opened to the public.

August 21—Disastrous wreck at the crossing of the Big Four and the Anderson Belt railroads. Engineer Rugby and Fireman Guy killed.

August 26—Senator Benjamin Tillman, of South Carolina, delivers an address on the "race problem" at Chesterfield.

December 26—William C. Fleming, ex-county clerk and member of the legislature, died at Anderson.

1907

January 7—Chauncey Towell, Spanish-American war veteran, died.

January 20—Death of William Hedrick, once the largest land owner in the county, and author of "Hedrick's Bible."

January 21—Tilghman A. Howard, a native of Madison county and oldest newsboy, died at Los Angeles, California—body brought to Anderson for burial.

February 11—Bridge of the Union Traction Company over the White river on the Isanogle farm, between Anderson and Chesterfield, broke down while a car was passing over it and several people were injured.

April 18—Captain W. R. Myers, ex-congressman and three times secretary of state of Indiana, died at Anderson.

June 12—Masonic hall at Elwood dedicated.

July 25—James Mohan, ex-county recorder, died.

September 12—Destructive fire at Pendleton.

1908

January 1—Street car strike on electric lines at Anderson, but no disorder or unlawful acts.

January 4—Governor Hanley sends militia to Muncie to quell disturbances growing out of the street car strike. Troops pass through Anderson.

January 15—Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Harden, widow of Samuel Harden, the Madison county historian.

February 1—Great snow storm and blizzard.

March 27—Severe storm in the northern part of the county.

April 8—Hene-Lederer building at Elwood destroyed by fire, loss \$50,000.

July 4—Grand celebration at Mounds Park for the benefit of the associated charities and industrial school.

October 23—William H. Taft, Republican candidate for president, in Anderson for about twenty minutes.

1909

March 28—John H. Terhune, mayor of Anderson and prominent capitalist, died.

May 15—David C. East, prominent hardware merchant and former city councilman, killed by a street car at the corner of Lincoln and Eleventh streets, Anderson.

May 26—First local option election in Madison county.

June 3—Eighth Congressional District Bankers' Association began meeting in Anderson, closed with banquet at the Anderson Country Club.

July 18—Old fiddlers of Madison county meet in contest at Mounds Park, large number of people in attendance.

July 25—"Jerry" Mahoney, Big Four yardmaster, killed by falling between two cars.

August 3—Part of the Tenth United States Infantry, while on a 200-mile "hike," camped on the Myers farm, near Anderson.

August 15—Twenty thousand people attend the old settlers' meeting at Mounds Park to witness a sham battle between the Indians and whites. The "Indians" were commanded by Gabriel Godfroy, the last of the Miami chiefs, and the whites by Captain E. J. Finnell.

November 2—Frank P. Foster elected mayor of Anderson.

1910

February 17—Death of Martin L. Bundy, at Newcastle. Mr. Bundy carried the mail on horseback between Noblesville and Centerville, passing through Anderson, in 1833.

March 14—Sudden death of Wesley Dunham, former mayor of Anderson.

June 23—Fire in the office of the *Anderson Daily Bulletin*.

July 24—Sham battle at Mounds Park under the auspices of the Improved Order of Red Men.

August 5—Death of Solomon Smelser, ex-sheriff.

August 17—Reunion of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry at Anderson.

September 28—Reunion of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry at Anderson. This was one of the last regiments recruited for the Civil war.

October 13—Theodore Roosevelt spoke in Anderson.

December 28—Ernest Phillips, a druggist of Frankton, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting.

1911

January 6—Mrs. Sarah J. Richards, an inmate of the county infirmary, near Chesterfield, set fire to her clothes while lighting her pipe and was burned to death.

January 11—Morey M. Dunlap, former mayor of Anderson, died at Denver, Colorado.

January 22—Mrs. Iticia Wolf celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary. She died about a month later.

February 12—Death of William E. Smith, ex-chief of police of Anderson.

March 4—John Ellis, chief of police, and Virgil Kirkham, patrolman, of Alexandria, were both killed by James Walker, whom they tried to arrest while caught in the act of robbing a store. Walker received a life sentence on April 4th following.

March 9—Champ Clark, speaker of the United States house of representatives, lectured at the Anderson high school building.

April 30—Randall Brothers store and the Big Four depot at Ingalls destroyed by fire.

May 24—Order of Orioles hold a state convention in Anderson.

September 20—Reunion of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry at Anderson.

November 16—Masonic banquet at Anderson, 400 persons in attendance.

November 23—Fraternal Order of Eagles give a big banquet in Anderson, about 500 present.

December 9—Harry P. Hardie appointed postmaster of Anderson—appointment confirmed January 12, 1912.

December 25—Elks gave a Christmas dinner to the children of Anderson at the Elks' hall.

1912

January 26—Two fires in Anderson—the works of the Anderson Tool Company destroyed and the Masonic Temple damaged.

February 9—Gas explosion and fire in the Lapel Bottle Works cause a loss of \$4,000.

February 12—First Polish dance in Madison county given at the armory in Anderson.

March 19—New Odd Fellows' hall at the corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, Anderson, dedicated.

April 2—Joseph Franklin, minister of the Christian church and former county superintendent of schools, died aged seventy-eight years.

May 2—Plant of the Indiana Brick Company destroyed by fire a second time.

May 22—Annual state convention of Elks began in Anderson.

July 9—Anderson postoffice building struck by lightning and slightly damaged.

July 31—First electric lights in Lapel.

August 31—Town of Markleville incorporated.

POPULATION

At the time Madison county was organized in 1823, the population was less than 1,000. Since that time the growth, as shown by the United States census, has been as follows:

1830	2,238
1840	8,874
1850	12,375
1860	16,518
1870	22,770
1880	27,527
1890	36,487
1900	70,470
1910	65,224

The almost phenomenal growth during the decade between 1890 and 1900 was due to the discovery of natural gas, which brought many thousands of dollars of capital and a large number of workmen to the county. Vice versa, the decline in population between 1900 and 1910 was mainly due to the failure of the gas supply, many of the factories that located in the county during the boom period removed elsewhere their employees following. While this had a depressing effect upon the industries of the county for a time, the manufacturing establishments that remained in the county are now prosperous as a rule, and the present decade is likely to show an increase in population when the census of 1920 is taken.

THE OFFICIAL REGISTER

Following is a list of the legislative and administrative officers of Madison county from the time of its organization to 1912, so far as the names could be gathered from the records. After the name of each official is the year of election or that in which he took office. It should be remembered that under the first constitution of the state representatives to the state legislature were elected annually. Under the present constitution, which became effective in 1851, they are elected biennially. Prior to 1829 the business of the county was transacted by the "Board of Justices," composed of all the justices of the peace in the county. The first board of county commissioners assumed the duties of office in 1829.

Representatives—James Paxton, 1823; James Conner, 1824; John Conner, 1825; Elisha Long, 1826; William Conner, 1829; Thomas Bell, 1830; John Foster, 1833; Thomas Bell, 1834; Leonard Bardwell, 1835; John H. Cook, 1836; Henry Wyman, 1837; Willis G. Atherton, 1839; Thomas McCallister, 1841; John Davis and Robert N. Williams, 1842; Thomas McCallister, 1843; Thomas Bell, 1844; Evan Ellis, 1845; William Young, 1846; Robert N. Williams, 1847; Townsend Ryan, 1848; Evan Ellis, 1849; William Crim, 1850; Thomas McCallister and Andrew Shanklin, 1851; William C. Fleming, 1852; Thomas King, 1854; Thomas G. Clark and Thomas N. Stilwell, 1856; William A. Thompson, 1858; John Hayes, 1860; Richard Lake, 1862; B. E. Croan, 1864; Fred Black, 1866; J. F. Mock and G. F. Chittenden, 1868; J. W. Sansberry and Thomas S. Lines, 1870; Thomas N. Jones and John O. Hardesty, 1872; George W. Harris and A. R. A. Thompson, 1874; Edgar Henderson and Joseph T. Smith, 1876; Stanley W. Edwins and Exum Saint,

1878; Stanley W. Edwins, 1880; H. P. Shaffer, 1882; C. N. Branch, 1884; Frank P. Foster, 1886 (re-elected in 1888); A. J. Behymer, 1888; J. M. Farlow, 1890; J. M. Hundley, 1892; J. H. Terhune, 1894; E. E. Fornshell and W. W. Manifold, 1896; E. H. Matthew, 1898, (re-elected in 1900); Archer J. Jackley, 1902; George Nichol and Erastus Robinson, 1904; C. K. McCullough, 1906; A. J. Behymer, William Cohran and L. A. Stephens, 1908; Charles E. Smith, Charles Biddle and Edward Osborn, 1910 (all three re-elected in 1912).

State Senators—James Gregory, 1823; Calvin Fletcher, 1826; Elisha Long, 1831; Thomas Bell, 1835; Thomas D. Walpole, 1841; Andrew Jackson, 1844; Thomas D. Walpole, 1847; John Hunt, 1850; Andrew Jackson, 1852; David S. Gooding, 1856; Hervey Craven, 1858; John D. Marshall, 1862; Milton S. Robinson, 1866; John W. Burson, 1870; James Orr, 1872; R. H. Cree, 1874; Charles T. Doxey, 1876; Marcus C. Smith, 1878; Charles L. Henry, 1880; James T. Shively, 1884; A. E. Harlan, 1888; O. A. Baker, 1892; Lafe Johnson, 1896; F. W. Cregor, 1898; W. A. Kittinger, 1900 (re-elected in 1904); C. K. McCullough, 1908 (died in office and J. M. Farlow elected in 1910 for the remainder of the term); J. J. Netterville, 1910; F. K. Van Nuys, 1912.

While state senators are elected for four years it will be noticed that one was elected every two years at times, particularly during the decade from 1870 to 1880. This is due to the fact that Madison county was entitled to one senator and a joint senator with some other county, the joint senator being elected half-way between the elections of county senators.

Clerks—Moses Cox, 1823; William Curtis, 1825; Ansel Richmond, 1826; Robert N. Williams, 1831; Andrew Jackson, 1838; James Hazlett, 1844; Peter H. Lemon, 1855; Joseph Peden, 1859; William C. Fleming, 1865; Thomas J. Fleming, 1870; Robert H. Hannah, 1874; Jesse L. Henry, 1878; Charles A. Henderson, 1882; James J. Netterville, 1886; Edmund Johnson, 1894; Isaac E. May, 1898; George S. Parker, 1902; Arthur E. Harlan, 1906; Daniel L. Boland, 1910.

Auditors—Moses Cox, 1823; William Curtis, 1825; Ansel Richmond, 1826; Robert N. Williams, 1831; Andrew Jackson, 1838; Joseph Howard, 1842; Robert N. Williams, 1844 (appointed in place of Howard, who resigned); John W. Westerfield, 1845; William H. Mershon, 1851; Joseph Sigler, 1855; James M. Dickson, 1862; George Nichol, 1870; John L. Forkner, 1874; John E. Canaday, 1882; Calvin H. Allen, 1890; William N. Heath, 1894; Otis P. Crim, 1898; Joseph D. Kinnard, 1902; William T. Richards, 1906; Joel B. Benefiel, 1910.

Recorders—Moses Cox, 1823; William Curtis, 1825; Robert N. Williams, 1833; Isaac T. Sharp, 1839; Nineveh Berry, 1842; A. Taylor, 1850; Samuel B. Mattox, 1852; Burkett Eads, 1860; Joseph Howard, 1865 (appointed to fill the unexpired time of Mr. Eads, who died in office); James Mohan, 1866; Jacob Hubbard, 1870; Albert C. Davis, 1878; Amos T. Davis, 1882; Daniel W. Black, 1890; Moses D. Harmon, 1894; Augustus T. Dye, 1898; James J. Davis, 1902; H. C. Daugherty, 1906; David R. Carlton, 1910.

Sheriffs—Samuel Cory, 1823; William Young, 1828; John C. Berry, 1831; Andrew Jackson, 1833; Joseph Howard, 1837; W. B. Allen,

1841; John H. Davis, 1845; William Roach, 1849; Benham Nelson, 1853; Burkett Eads, 1855; Lanty Roach 1857 (appointed vice Eads, resigned); David H. Watson, 1858; Benjamin H. Sebrell, 1860; William A. Nelson, 1864; James H. Snell, 1866; David K. Carver, 1870; Albert J. Ross, 1872; John W. McCallister, 1874; Andrew J. Griffith, 1875 (appointed to fill the unexpired term of McCallister, deceased); Thomas J. McMahan, 1876; Randle Biddle, 1880; Thomas R. Moore, 1882; A. I. Makepeace, 1886; James Etchison, 1888; W. W. Vandyke, 1892; John Starr, 1894; Manville D. Moore, 1898; Truman M. Houston, 1902; Solomon Smelser, 1904; John W. Mountain, 1908; William J. Black, 1912.

Treasurers—Thomas Pendleton, 1823; Bicknel Cole, 1829; Allen Hiatt, 1830; Alfred Makepeace, 1831; Jesse Wise, 1832; James A. Kindle, 1842; James Hazlett, 1843 (appointed vice Kindle, resigned); Brazelton Noland, 1844; Seth Smith, 1846; Isaac P. Snelson, 1850; Joseph Howard, 1852; Armstrong Taylor, 1854; Nineveh Berry, 1856; John Hunt, 1860; William W. Noland, 1863 (appointed vice Hunt, resigned, and elected for a full term in 1864); Joseph Pugh, 1866; James W. Thomas, 1870; Weems Heagy, 1872; Daniel F. Mustard, 1876; George Ross, 1882; Nathan T. Call, 1886; John R. Page, 1888; H. C. Callaway, 1892; William Boland, 1894; C. F. Heritage, 1896; C. C. Dehority, 1900; Thomas L. Dehority, 1902; George F. Quick, 1904; Otis P. Crim, 1908; George T. Beebe, 1912.

Coroners—Charles Tharp, 1824; Saul Shaul, 1825; James M. Irish, 1829; John M. Allen, 1833; James L. Bell, 1837; John Kindle, 1844; Lewis Brunt, 1851; William Vandevender, 1852; Hibbert D. Miner, 1855; J. J. Longenecker, 1856; Edmond W. Shaul, 1858; James Hollingsworth, 1862; Anderson Moore, 1864; James A. Shawhan, 1866; James McGraw, 1869; John J. Sims, 1870; G. W. Maynard, 1872; David B. Sims, 1874; A. K. Rockenfield, 1876; George Armstrong, 1880; William A. Hunt, 1884; C. L. Armington, 1889; S. C. Sells, 1894; E. M. Conrad, 1898; Charles Trueblood, 1902; A. V. Frankboner, 1906; Charles R. Smethers, 1908; Elmer S. Allbright, 1910.

Surveyors—Elijah Ellis, 1825; James Campbell, 1827; James M. Irish, 1829; Nineveh Berry, 1831; L. S. Loveland, 1838; W. R. O'Neal, 1844; Thomas G. Clark, 1847; Tilghman Armfield, 1850; James W. Thomas, 1856; William R. Myers, 1858; James W. Thomas, 1860; Martin F. Ryan, 1870; Charlton Reed, 1875; M. F. Ryan, 1877; Thomas P. Harris, 1878; A. D. Williams, 1884; Alexander Ross, 1888; Morton H. Downey, 1894; Edwin J. Wilcox, 1904; Adolph I. Smith, 1908; William F. McVaugh, 1912.

County Assessors—This office was established by the legislature of 1891. The assessors of Madison county have been as follows: B. B. Campbell, 1891; Austin McCallister, 1892; John G. Haas, 1896; Thad. M. Moore, 1900; Douglas M. Montgomery, 1910.

County Commissioners—The first board of commissioners met in September, 1829, and was composed of Henry Seybert, John Berry and Thomas McCartney. Berry resigned and Jacob Shaul was appointed to the vacancy. Since then the election of commissioners has been as follows: 1831, Brazelton Noland and Daniel Harpold; 1832, Saul Shaul;

1833, William Curtis; 1835, Enos Adamson; 1836, John Renshaw; 1837, Joseph Ingalls; 1838, Micajah Jackson; 1839, Isaac T. Sharp; 1840, William Curtis, John Renshaw and Enos Adamson; 1841, Henry Plummer; 1842, William Sparks and Archibald Cooney; 1843, James L. Bell; 1844, Jesse Forkner (died in office and William Wilson appointed to the vacancy); 1845, Bazalier Thomas; 1848, William Shaw; 1849, Samuel Meyers and William Busby; 1850, F. Bronnenberg, Sr., and Hezekiah Kidwell; 1851, Thomas L. Beckwith and John McCallister; 1853, J. M. Zedeker; 1854, Berryman Shafer; 1856, Isaac V. Cox; 1858, George R. Boran (appointed to fill the unexpired term of McCallister, deceased); 1858, Eli Hodson; 1859, Thomas Brunt; 1860, William Crim; 1861, George R. Boran; 1863, W. A. Thompson, Sr.; 1864, Peter Fesler; 1866, John Coburn (resigned and Levi Conner appointed in 1869); 1867, Isaac W. Jones; 1870, James Hazlett and John McCallister; 1871, Elmore Wright; 1872, Joseph Funk; 1873, George W. Hoel; 1874, Henry Plummer; 1876, Benjamin F. Aiman; 1878, Jacob Bronnenberg; 1883, John F. Thurston; 1884, W. F. Pence; 1886, William Cox and E. H. Peters; 1888, G. L. Jones and John Costello; 1890, H. Bronnenberg and A. J. Cunningham; 1892, R. C. Howard; 1894, Allen Boran; 1896, Timothy Metcalf and Lafe J. Burr; 1898, J. M. Walker; 1900, C. E. Swain; 1902, E. P. McMahan; 1904, no change in the personnel of the board; 1906, M. J. Brown and J. F. Mauzy; 1908, Arthur S. Hughel; 1910, Allen Peters and James I. Anderson; 1912, no change.

In this list of county commissioners no effort has been made to record the re-elections of members of the board. The list contains the name of every man who has ever served as county commissioner, with the year in which such service began. Thomas Brunt, who was elected in 1860, served continuously for twelve years, and Benjamin F. Aiman, elected in 1876, was a member of the board for ten years.

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